"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer today; rain Tuesday; fresh southerly winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 41, min. 30.
For full weather report see Page 27.

VOL. LXXI....No. 23,305. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FAR EAST ACCORD NOW SOUGHT TO PRECEDE NAVAL HOLIDAY; JAPANESE LEADERS DECLARE AGREEMENT SEEMS ASSURED; BRITISH FAVORABLE, BUT URGE EMPIRE'S SPECIAL NEEDS

POLICE VETO HALTS BIRTH CONTROL TALK; TOWN HALL IN TUMULT

Mrs. Sanger and Mary Winsor, Leaders in Movement, Arrested at Meeting.

AUDIENCE SWARMS STAGE

Sergeant Seizes Mrs. Sanger as She Starts to Speak—Police Buffeted by Crowd.

ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS

No Further Explanation Offered by Raiders—100 Reserves on Guard in 43d Street.

A mass meeting to discuss "Birth Control: Is It Moral?" was broken up by the police at the Town Hall last night. Hundreds of men and women, many socially prominent, derided the police and urged the speakers to defy the order not to speak.

After an hour of uproar and disorder, during which the police were buffeted about in the crowd that swarmed upon the stage, Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Mary Winsor, both conspicuous figures in the birth control movement, were placed under arrest, charged with disorderly conduct.

The police appeared before the speaking had begun, but while the hall was half filled. The doors were locked and the crowd that was inside had to stay there, while hundreds of others in West Forty-third Street clamored for admittance. Among those locked out were Mrs. Sanger and Harold Cox of England, editor of The Edinburgh Review and a former member of Parliament. When the doors were opened to dismiss the audience, the crowd swept the police aside and carried Mrs. Sanger and Mr. Cox inside. The attempts to speak and the arrests followed.

The meeting was to have been the culmination of the First American Birth Control Conference, which held sessions at the Plaza on Friday and Saturday. The Town Hall had been engaged three weeks ago and $250 had been paid for the use of it. When the doors opened at 7 o'clock hundreds crowded in. By 7:45 the hall was filled except for the reserved seats which had been set aside for persons identified with the movement. There was still a large crowd of ticket holders outside and the street was filled with limousines on their way to the hall when, at about 8 o'cock, Police Captain Thomas Donahue, of the West Forty-seventh Street station went to the hall and ordered the doors closed.

Crowd Sweeps Into Hall.

Mrs. Sanger and others who were caught outside appealed in vain for admittance. They were told that the meeting had been ordered stopped by a telephone message from Police Headquarters. Telephonic inquiries to headquarters brought the reply that the orders had been issued by one of the Commissioners, and that none of the Commissioners nor any one who could give any information as to the cause for the order, was at headquarters last night.

One hundred reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were posted in front of the door. The announcement that the meeting had been called off, instead of scattering the crowd, served to increase it. At 8:30 Captain Donahue, who was inside the hall, announced that the doors would be opened to allow those who had entered to leave. As soon as the doors had swung back, the crowd outside, with Mrs. Sanger and Mr. Cox in the van, brushed the police aside and swept into the hall, and Mrs. Sanger was lifted to the stage.

"Defy them! Defy them!" came from all parts of the hall.

Mrs. Sanger motioned for silence, then cried: "One would certainly suppose that this display of liberty and freedom of speech was in Germany, not in America."

"Go on with the meeting," some one shouted, and an outburst of applause followed.

Mrs. Sanger Mounts Stage.

Mrs. Sanger stepped to the front of the stage again and began to speak. She was checked by another demonstration, but before she could continue Sargeant August Handwerg and Patrolman Thomas Gaine walked onto the stage and seized her by the arms.

"You can't speak here," the Sergeant said.

"They don't dare arrest you," a woman called out. "Where's the warrant? What is the charge?"

Mrs. Sanger, stepping away from the two policemen, began her address: "The calling of this meeting tonight," she said, "is the greatest compliment you have ever had. I believe you and I are able to discuss the question whether birth control is moral or not—"

Sergeant Handwerg again told Mrs. Sanger she could not speak and advised her not to cause any disorder. When the policemen took her by the arms again scores of persons in the audience jumped upon the stage. "Arrest her—

Continued on Page Seven.

Straus to Work for Free Hand For American Arms Delegates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the General Committee on Limitation of Armament formed here last week, said today that the force of American public opinion would be mobilized against any group which sought to conduct propaganda, or to bring undue pressure to bear in any way on the policies and actions of the American delegation to the armament conference.

"At this great crisis in the world's history," the statement issued by Mr. Straus set forth, "the official spokesmen for the peaceful longing of the United States must be accorded the fullest support of the country and left reasonably free from criticism until they have had time to develop specific policies."

MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD DIES PLAYING GOLF

Stricken With Heart Disease While With Her Husband at Georgian Court.

ONCE A LEADING ACTRESS

As Edith Kingdon She Distinguished Herself in Augustin Daly's Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 14.—Edith Kingdon Gould, wife of George Jay Gould, fell dead today while playing golf with her husband on the private golf course at their estate, Georgian Court, in the outskirts of Lakewood. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Shortly before noon Mr. and Mrs. Gould left the mansion to play over the nine-hole course constructed recently on the abandoned polo field on the estate, and Mrs. Gould had just driven the ball off the fifth tee when she fell to the ground without uttering a cry.

Mr. Gould's eye was upon the ball as it left the tee and when he turned, after watching it drop to earth, he saw Mrs. Gould lying prostrate on the ground. He thought she had fainted, and after trying to revive her he carried her to the building called the Court, a structure housing indoor tennis courts and gymnastic apparatus.

A caddy was sent to the house, about 200 yards away, to summon a physician, but when two doctors arrived from Lakewood, about twenty minutes later, Mrs. Gould was dead. They said they believed that her heart stopped shortly after she fell to the ground.

Before her marriage to George Jay Gould, on Sept. 14, 1886, Edith Kingdon had distinguished herself on the stage as a member of Augustin Daly's company, and among the scores of messages of tribute received at Georgian Court tonight were many from men and women in the theatrical profession, including John Drew.

Mrs. Gould had not been in ill health this Summer, and none of their seven children was at the estate when she died. All of the children except Vivian, now Lady Decies, who is in England, arrived this evening in response to telephone messages. They are Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Jr. of Philadelphia, who was Miss Marjorie Gould; Mrs. Carroll L. Wainwright, who was Miss Edith Gould; Jay, Kingdon, George Jay and Gloria.

Earlier in the morning Mr. and Mrs. Gould had attended services in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, and immediately after returning to Georgian Court they had dressed for their game on the golf links. Residents who had seen Mrs. Gould in the church hardly more than an hour before her death said that she seemed in her usual good health, and Mr. Gould told em-

Continued on Page Six.

PLAN AMAZES LONDON PRESS

Is Regarded on Whole as Quite Fair to Great Britain.

MEANS IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Called Most Ambitious and Comprehensive Proposal Put Forward by Any Government.

MAY AVERT BANKRUPTCY

Belief Japan Will Be Forced to Give Clear Indication of Future Naval Policy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14.—British public opinion had its breath taken away by the drastic character of Secretary Hughes's proposals. The general disposition is to hope that it will be found possible to give effect to them, if not in their entirety, at least in good part. Of course, the question which has risen uppermost is how they will appeal to Japan. It is held that in any case the fact that these proposals have been outlined will force Japan to give a clear indication of her future naval policy.

The Daily Chronicle, which is the semi-official organ of the Government, says:

"The American proposals for the reduction of naval armaments are the most ambitious and comprehensive that have ever been put forward by any Government, and the world is in debt to the United States Government for its broad humanity and incisive vigor.

"It should at once be said that apart from certain reserves on account of the vastness of the sea area that we have to patrol, the American proposals strike one as quite fair to ourselves. Our standard is a one-power standard, and America accepts that and proposes equality between us as the normal ratio of power.

Japan's Probable Attitude.

"Whether Japan will accept Anglo-American superiority of four to one remains to be seen. She is quite capable of presenting her own case, but we do not think her case will be to whittle down the proposed reductions. More probable she will argue they do not go far enough and that there are other elements of naval power than the number of ships.

"There will—there should be—criticisms, and we foresee a good many, but for the moment it is more important that we should realize the logic of what is proposed.

"There has been no attempt to find a common denominator of reductions, whether political or strategical. Instead, what Mr. Hughes has done is to lay down the amount of sacrifice that America is prepared to make, to calculate what the same amount of sacrifice would mean in our and Japanese navies, and having thus attained the ratio of power, to propose that it should be prolonged indefinitely.

"It may seem an unscientific method, but it has some great advantages. It effects immediate and progressive relief, and it removes the counter-irritation of unstable naval competition on our political disputes.

"We have been brought up to believe that policy governs armaments. To that America adds the rider that armaments also affect policy. But it remains true that ratios of naval power cannot be frozen stiff on the edges of a political volcano and that until political fires have been extinguished no reduction of arma-

Continued on Page Four.

Three British Admirals Favor General Plan; Question of India and Australia Raised

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Some expert naval opinions on Secretary Hughes's proposal are given in the following statements which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent obtained from three British Admirals:

Admiral Sir Percy Scott said:

"The principal matter in the proposals is whether we shall build more warships or not. Owing to the changed conditions of naval and aerial warfare building battleships is a policy of the insane.

"The four battleships proposed in our program, with the necessary alterations to docks, would cost near £100,000,000. If we could save that sum it would be a very good thing for the country, which is already impoverished by the war."

Admiral Mark Kerr observed:

"I agree with the broad principles as regards the proposal that capital ship tonnage should be used as measurement for the relative naval strengths of America, Japan and ourselves, I think this is a good, sound basis for discussion.

"The suggested abandonment of all capital ships on the building program either actual or projected I am quite in agreement with. We have enough capital ships for Europe and those across the seas could not be used for action in European waters—they are too far from their base. Keeping old and obsolete ships is expense without efficiency, so that the scrapping of these would be good economy.

"That the existing naval strengths should be considered in the reductions is in my opinion a quite fair proposal."

Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge commented:

"The first thing that strikes me is that the United States intends to have a fleet equal to ours. With regard to the abandonment of ships America is giving up a larger amount of tonnage than either Great Britain or Japan, but one would like to know more about the ships and their individual merits. Declaring ships of a certain date obsolete would, I think, have been done even if there had been no conference. Ships are constantly being declared obsolete.

"A ten years' holiday from naval shipbuilding is possible, I suppose, although one does not know what would happen in regard to vessels on which construction has already started. There would apparently be difficulty about employment.

"America's proposals seem to take note of conditions of the British Empire—a widely extended maritime empire—but I don't see that enough allowance has been made for the naval interests of India and Australia with enormous coasts and a great maritime trade. Australia, of course, is very near ten millions of Asiatics.

"We may take it as certain that these proposals cannot be accepted without a good deal of discussion. In outline, there is nothing to make it impossible, in my opinion, to discuss and nego[illegible] point."

Balfour Preparing a Speech Accepting Hughes Principle

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—After consultation, the British delegates in the International Conference have decided to accept with certain reservations the American proposals for reduction and limitation of naval armaments.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation has begun the preparation of a speech to be delivered at the open session of the conference on Tuesday in which he will give formal assent in behalf of Great Britain to the program proposed by Secretary Hughes subject to reservations which the British delegation believes are necessary in view of Britain's peculiar situation as a power with a far-flung empire.

The understanding prevails that at the same time Admiral Baron Kato of the Japanese delegation will accept the American proposals as a basis of negotiation.

FRENCH APPROVE AMERICAN PROPOSAL

Papers Now Express Confidence Definite Results Will Be Achieved at Conference.

FEAR OF WAR IS DISPELLED

Conflict Between This Country and Japan Had Been Regarded as Inevitable.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Almost unreserved approval of the speech of President Harding at the inauguration of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the concrete proposals of Secretary Hughes is expressed today by the French press. Where there is criticism it is not of any great weight, while complete confidence is expressed that definite results will be achieved, though they may be within limited scope.

Between President Harding's speech and those of former President Wilson most commentators find a strong resemblance in their expression of the idealism which has come to be associated in French minds with American utterances. But they find comfort in the strong practicalness of Mr. Hughes's suggested program and the expectation that both Japan and Great Britain will accept it.

During the last few weeks the note struck by most French writers has been a somewhat pessimistic one, as they had been led to believe by some American newspaper writers that war between America and Japan was almost inevitable. Now, as one says, they can breathe freely again, for the speech of President Harding and the proposal of Secretary Hughes are not those of people who are either planning or fear an outbreak of war.

Foresees International Control.

In examining the navy reduction program, the Temps tonight, while in the main approving it, argues that limitation of ships will, however, be useless unless limitation is also made as to construction possibilities. At the end of the ten years' holiday it suggests there may be one or other parties in agreement who may be ready to put out a fleet which others could not possibly meet. Therefore, it reaches the conclusion that any scheme for limitation of armaments involves international control, which will have to be organized outside the League of Nations, owing to America's abstention. The Temps concludes:

"Let us also prudently reserve a place in our thoughts for the unknown. There were maritime wars before there were dreadnoughts, and it will not be by suppression of dreadnoughts that one will make absolutely sure of avoiding wars. If great causes of conflict persist in the world can any one guarantee that there will not be invented in secret new means of destruction with which a quarrel will be fought out? That is why, therefore, even after the adoption of Mr. Hughes's program, to which we wish every success, it is urgent to think of the future of China."

The dispatches from Washington to the Paris press exceed in volume anything ever before cabled from the other side of the Atlantic, and it appears likely that for once the French public is going to be well informed of what is done and said at Washington. Naturally a good place is given to the reception of Premier Briand's speech and the name of France in the inaugural ceremony, and confidence is expressed in the rôle which the country's representatives will play.

The Petit Parisien says:

"No Frenchman will read without emotion the discourse on peace with which President Harding inaugurated the conference. We feel that it is the revolt of all human consciences against war which he voices, and that it was for the same ideal of liberty and justice that a million and a half of our countrymen have died.

"We can never believe that this striving after the ideal and this solemn repudiation in face of the whole world of every idea of conquest and every idea of mistrust can be but vain or hypocritical words hiding a secret purpose of aggression against Japan for base mercantile reasons. His words are a ray of [illegible] warm the hearts of [illegible] ve suffered

Continued on Page [illegible]

JAPANESE ARE OPTIMISTIC

Kato and Tokugawa Tell Press Hughes Plan Offers Relief.

FRANKNESS DISPELS FEAR

Prince Says Proposal "Thrilled Us No Less Than Nations of Europe and America."

NEW MINISTRY APPROVES

Kato's Endorsement of Basis of Negotiations Follows Takahashi's Elevation at Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Baron Tomosaburo Kato, ranking member of the Japanese delegation and also Japan's Minister of Marine, announced tonight that Secretary Hughes's armament limitation proposal of yesterday had "clarified the situation," and that with fears obliterated on both sides "an agreement so far as Japan and the United States are concerned cannot fail to come."

With this end in view, Admiral Baron Kato declared, the Japanese delegation will proceed to a detailed examination of the American proposal, involving the scrapping of sixty-six capital ships and a ten-year naval holiday, confident that the American Government has shown its full and convincing sincerity of purpose in openly submitting so bold and frank a project for reduction of naval strength. strength.

Japan rejoiced with other nations at the prospect of relief from swollen armaments now offered, Baron Kato said, adding that "armament will put an end to civilization unless civilization puts an end to the swollen armaments of the world."

Reception for the Press.

Baron Kato's important announcement respecting Japan's attitude toward the Hughes proposals was made at a reception at the Shoreham Hotel tonight, where the principal Japanese delegates are stopping. The reception was given by Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and one of Japan's three delegates to the conference. The guests were representatives of the press of the world.

Prince Tokugawa, the other of the principal Japanese delegates, also spoke at the reception. He declared that the success of the conference could not be doubted, and that if any of the Japanese had feared its failure before leaving Japan, that fear had been dispelled since their arrival in Washington.

"The words which the President and the Secretary of State spoke yesterday," asserted Prince Tokugawa, "have thrilled us no less than they have thrilled the nations of Europe and America."

Prince Tokugawa in his brief speech appealed to the American and foreign press representatives to recognize the "grave responsibility" devolving upon them "of spreading knowledge and inspiring confidence." With the co-operation of the press of the world, declared Prince Tokugawa, "the success of the conference will be assured."

In Accord With New Premier.

The fact that the speeches of Baron Kato and Prince Tokugawa were delivered at a social event in no way detracted from their importance as official declarations of Japanese policy. Both statements were brief, but they were carefully prepared in advance and were intended to clearly set forth the general attitude of the Japanese in acceptance of the principles laid down by Secretary Hughes as a working basis for negotiations in the conference.

Baron Kato sounded the keynote of the instructions he had received from the late Premier Hara on the eve of the former's departure from Tokio. These instructions stand unchanged. They have just been reaffirmed by the new Takahashi Government in Japan, and Baron Kato and his associates now know that they will be able to proceed along the lines of the original instructions given by the late Premier Hara.

Definite information reached the Japanese delegation from Japan that Minister of Finance Takahashi has been named Premier without a single change in the Cabinet, and that the Japanese Government has bridged the difficult situation created by the assassination of the late Premier without any change of policy.

The real importance of the pronouncement made tonight by Baron Kato is heightened by the fact that it was made after the appointment of Baron Takahashi as Premier and the retention of the whole Hara Cabinet without a change in policy or in the instructions to Barons Kato and Shidehara and Prince Tokugawa.

[The text of Baron Kato's and Prince Tokugawa's statements are printed in an adjoining column.]

Reiteration of Naval Policy.

Baron Kato's declaration that "It has never been her [Japan's] policy to attempt to rival either of the two greatest navies of the world" is a formal reiteration of the statement he has twice previously in the last week given to THE NEW YORK TIMES in reply to the question whether Japan would be satisfied

Continued on Page Two.

Kato Says Hughes 'Clarified the Situation'; Declares 'Agreement Cannot Fail to Come'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Admiral Baron Kato made the following statement tonight to the press:

"Gentlemen of the Press: It is a great privilege that I have this evening to meet so many distinguished men of so powerful a profession, and it seems only proper for me to take this occasion to say that Japan brings to this conference only proffers of friendship and seeks only friendship from it.

"The costs of armament have now become so heavy that they are a burden hampering productive activity throughout the world, and Japan, like other countries, rejoices at the prospect of relief that is now offered. Civilization must put an end to the swollen armaments of the world, or else armament will put an end to civilization.

"Up to the present Japan has had fears which have caused her to continue building, but her navy has always been defensive. It has never been her policy or intention to attempt to rival either of the two greatest navies of the world.

"And I am now happy to believe that whatever fears she might have entertained can be and will be dissipated by free and frank interchanges of views at the present conference.

"The public pronouncements of the Secretary of State at the inaugural session of the conference have clarified the situation.

"Meantime, assurance from us is unnecessary; the great distance that lies between our shores and those of America and the supremacy of the United States in wealth, size and resources make needless any words that we could pledge.

"With fears on both sides obliterated, an agreement, so far as Japan and the United States are concerned, cannot fail to come. It is with this view that the Japanese delegation will proceed to a detailed examination of the American proposals, which show convincing sincerity of purpose."

Success Assured, says Prince Tokugawa.

Prince Tokugawa made this statement:

"This is my first appearance before what Baron Shidehara has called the press of the world, and naturally I am diffident.

"But, although humble, I am also inspired. The thought of the millions of earnest people whom you represent increases my desire to accomplish the great work that has been intrusted to me, and to my colleagues who have already spoken to you.

"Gentlemen, we cannot doubt the success of the conference. If any of us feared its future before leaving Japan, that fear has been dispelled since our arrival here. Everywhere we see earnestness and sincerity; we have seen no sign of unfriendliness. And the words which the President and Secretary of State spoke yesterday have thrilled us no less than they have thrilled the nations of Europe and America.

"Two great needs confront a troubled world today, which it is largely your mission to supply; these are light and faith. On you more heavily, perhaps, than upon any other human agency devolves the grave responsibility of spreading knowledge and inspiring confidence. With your co-operation the success of the conference will be assured.

"With the several delegations and the press together performing their duties we shall witness the fulfillment of that happy time which your great President, Thomas Jefferson, foresaw in his famous inaugural address—'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations.'"

SENATORS READY TO BACK UP HUGHES

Treaty Giving Effect to His Proposal Would Be Passed Almost Unanimously.

NO ONE VOICES OPPOSITION

Thirty-one Have Expressed Approval and Thirty-seven Others Are Known to Be for It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—That a treaty pledging Great Britain, Japan and the United States to carry into effect the naval disarmament plan submitted to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament by Secretary of State Hughes would be ratified in the Senate by a vote that would be almost unanimous is the opinion of Senators of both parties.

To date not a single Senator has expressed opposition to the disarmament proposition now before the conference, although a number have qualified their endorsement, as for instance Senator Warren, who said he favors it provided a way is found to enforce it. This is also the view of Senator Poindexter, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and there are a number of Senators who are understood to view the matter in the same light.

Already there are thirty-one Senators who have announced their support of the American plan and there are at least forty others who are understood to be just as heartily in favor of it. There are already sufficient votes in excess of the required constitutional two-thirds majority which is necessary for the ratification of all treaties entered into by the United States. Furthermore this is a very conservative estimate, and in the opinion of Senators, who are in a position to know, if the entire Senate could be polled tonight there would probably be less than a dozen who would be recorded in opposition to the proposal submitted by Secretary Hughes.

Those Who Have Approved Plan.

The Senators who have publicly approved the plan are:

Republicans—William E. Borah, Idaho; William M. Calder, New York; Ralph Cameron, Arizona; Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; Frank B. Gooding, Idaho; Hiram Johnson, California; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Samuel D. Nicholson, Colorado; Carroll S. Page, Vermont; Miles Poindexter, Washington; Reed Smoot, Utah; Samuel M. Shortridge, California; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; James E. Watson, Indiana, and Frank B. Willis, Ohio. Total, 18.

Democrats—Nathaniel B. Dial, South Carolina; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; William H. King, Utah; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; Morris Sheppard, Texas; Furnifold M. Simmons, North Carolina; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina; Park Trammell, Florida, and Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama. Total, 13.

The only reason this list is not much longer is that probably one-half of the Senate membership is out of town for the week-end, while others in the city could not be reached.

Other Senators, every one of whom is understood to be heartily in support of the American proposition, are:

Republicans—L. Heisler Ball, Dela-

Continued on Page Five.

HUGHES PAYS VISIT TO PREMIER BRIAND

Call Is Formal, but Committees and Land Disarmament Are Said to Have Come Up.

PROSPECTS PLEASE FRENCH

They Are Satisfied With American Attitude Toward Their Claims on Cut in Armies.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary of State Hughes called on Premier Briand at the New Willard Hotel at 6 o'clock this evening and passed a half-hour with the head of the French Government. Both of them refused afterward to tell what was discussed. From information obtained during the evening it appeared that Mr. Hughes's call was in part a return visit to that which M. Briand paid to the State Department and that the two statesmen used the opportunity to discuss the formations of the conference committee, which will begin their work tomorrow. It is the task of the chief of each delegation to name his country's members on the two committees—one on disarmament and the other on Pacific questions.

It is understood that M. Briand renewed his felicitations to Mr. Hughes on the manner in which the American Secretary of State presented the American naval disarmament proposals at the opening session of the conference yesterday. It is altogether likely, though there is no positive confirmation of it, that Mr. Hughes and M. Briand touched upon the question of land disarmament and that M. Briand outlined his conception of the special position of France in Europe as the gendarme for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles.

After the meeting Briand told friends that he felt well satisfied with the prospects of the American Government's attitude toward the claims of France for special consideration with regard to proposals for the reduction of land forces.

In French quarters the impression prevailed tonight that England would not only show herself favorable to the acceptance of the American proposal for the five-five-three naval power ratio of England, Japan and the United States, but that she would be disposed to bring pressure to bear upon Japan to give her acceptance. In fact, the French believe England has already given such advice to Japan.

I was told this evening by a French leader that the American Government should be prepared to hear from the Japanese counter-proposals to the effect that the acceptance by Japan of the American proposal for the limitation of navies should be accompanied by the disarmament of American fortifications in the Pacific, the Japanese claim probably pointing out that the American naval appropriation for the program embracing capital ships also includes sums for the increase of fortifications in the Pacific. This French diplomat believed that the Japanese would also make other counter-proposals, but that nevertheless they would be found more ready than the rest of the world expected last week to agree to the reduction of their sea forces.

With their logic and pardonable cynicism as to international relations, the French are disposed to believe that America may succeed in having her naval proposals adopted, not so much for idealistic motives or for the betterment of humanity in making war more distant, but simply because England and Japan realize that in a naval race carried a l'outrance America could break both of them financially.

It is an encouraging omen that the French, who are pretty consistent critics of English diplomacy wherever they see anything to criticise, which is frequent, are today giving England credit for real sincerity in her consideration of the American disarmament proposals.

DELEGATES STUDY THE PLAN

Heads of Groups Meet Today to Discuss the Hughes Proposals.

SUSPECT NEW SURPRISES

But It Is Understood Far East Program Will Not Be Presented at Next Session.

SECRETARY'S COUP HAILED

He Is Considered to Have Won Rank as One of the World's Foremost Statesmen.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Tomorrow the heads of the delegations of the principal allied and associated powers in the international conference—Hughes of the United States, Briand of France, Balfour of Great Britain, Schanzer of Italy and Kato of Japan—will meet to discuss the proposals submitted yesterday in behalf of the United States for a partial scrapping of capital ships, a naval holiday for ten years and a limitation on future warship construction. The outcome of that meeting may have an important effect upon the proceedings of the conference, although there is no expectation of any definite result so soon.

Japan's public declaration of willingness to accept the American program "as a basis of negotiation" will give an impetus to tomorrow's meeting, and it is expected that the British will show a disposition to follow that line. In the meantime the British and Japanese naval experts are working assiduously in the hope of being able to give their delegates an illuminating statement of the effect of the program upon the naval strength of their Governments. With these statements at hand the British and Japanese delegates will be better able to discuss the concrete plan of reduction and limitation of naval armament which Secretary Hughes proposed in his electrifying address at the opening session of the conference yesterday.

Things are coming a bit too rapidly for some of the foreign representatives. Not that they are complaining over the quickness and directness of Mr. Hughes's methods, but the business of springing a great world policy at a public meeting of an international gathering instead of submitting it behind the closed doors of diplomacy is somewhat staggering to those who regard diplomacy as a graceful game of scientific players which requires contemplating in camera before the people concerned are taken into the confidence of the men who determine destinies of nations.

Nervous Over Future Proposals.

What next? expresses the existing nervousness. Will Mr. Hughes, when the conference holds its second session on Tuesday—another open session, by the way—lay before the delegates some concrete plan for the adjustment of problems affecting the Far East and Pacific? That question suggests another: Will Mr. Hughes come forward with a proposal to scrap the Anglo-Japanese alliance, abolish spheres of influence in China, ask for a pledge which will make the open door a living reality, and suggest other things hard to digest on top of the full meal he provided yesterday with respect to armament reduction?

It is understood that he will not. The Far Eastern situation has so many elements of trouble that a good lawyer like Mr. Hughes will be inclined to approach it cautiously with the desire to avoid any offense to the sensibilities of other nations. But when Mr. Hughes in his armament program not only carried out his declared intention of laying his cards on the table, but exposed his discard, he created the impression of being a man whose daring in diplomacy knew no bounds and of whom almost anything might be expected.

Hold Pacific Settlement Dovetails.

Admiral Kato said yesterday in response to a qestion: 'I am prepared to discuss the proposition of limitation of naval armament independent of the Far Eastern question." There is no likelihood, however, that this course will be followed in the conference. The American Government holds that the question of limitation of naval armaments dovetails with questions affecting the Far East and the Pacific. The British Government holds the same view and is as keen as this Government to have the conference reach some satisfactory agreement which will lessen the danger of a conflict in the Orient and the Pacific.

It would not be regarded as a satisfactory outcome of the conference by this Government if an agreement were reached on the armament question and the conference were unable to agree upon Far Eastern and Pacific questions. This would leave a bad state of affairs from the American viewpoint for, with a weakened fleet the United States Government would not be able to protect interests in the Far East which might need protection as a consequence of the failure to bring about an understanding concerning that part of the world.

While the agenda of the conference gives priority to the discussion of naval armament and the armament program was presented to the conference on its

Deerfoot Farm Sausages are better because of choicest materials and dainty preparation. Made at the Farm at Southborough.—Advt.

"Pall Mall Rounds Famous Cigarettes. Round in shape, plain ends."—Advt.

BELL[illegible], 25 & 75c PKG[illegible]RE.—Advt.

opening day, it has been well understood that Far Eastern and Pacific questions are to be adjusted if possible before an arrangement with respect to the limitation of naval armament is concluded. Consideration of both questions will be conducted synchronously by the conference through committees.

The future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is one of the hardest nuts which the conference will try to crack. If discussion concerning it should result in substituting for it an arrangement by the United States, Great Britain and Japan for preserving the peace of the Far East and the Pacific the question of reducing the limiting naval armaments would be easier of solution.

That the British are disposed to view Mr. Hughes's program with some favor is indicated by statements that his proposals approximate a tentative plan for armament reduction and limitation which the British Government had prepared several months ago. It is known that the British are friendly to reduction based on the capital ship as a unit. Prior to Mr. Hughes's disclosure of yesterday they had a wrong slant on what he would offer, believing that his plan contemplated an agreement for a reduction of a fixed amount of warship tonnage, with the nations concerned to arrange in their own way what ships—whether battleships, battle cruisers, cruisers, destroyers or what not—should be scrapped. The Hughes plan, however, is right in line with the scrapping of capital ships and so specific as to carry out that idea in its most complete form. Its specific quality is one of the reasons why it was so startling.

Congress Applause Causes Comment.

There is a general disposition to believe that the Harding Administration has already obtained the support of Congress for its armament program. Nearly all the members of the Senate and the House were in the gallery of Memorial Continental Hall yesterday when Mr. Hughes brought forth his program. There was handclapping throughout the auditorium, but the vocal cheering came almost entirely from the Senate and House contingents.

Dignified Senators and Representatives were carried away by an enthusiasm that came from the heart. It was vox populi through a megaphone. The foreigners present were making it plain today that they had been deeply impressed by the fact that those who gave the most emphatic endorsement to the American plan were the chosen representatives of the American people.

Mr. Hughes has not been popular with these same representatives of the people. They had determined to their own satisfaction that he lost the Presidency through defects in his own political personality. Republican Senators did not want him as Secretary of State. They believed, and believed honestly, that they would be unable to get along with him. They were afraid he would attempt to dictate to them. But in the eight months that Mr. Hughes has been in the Cabinet there has been a gradual change of opinion concerning his personality.

"The new Hughes," as he is called, has won the admiration of the people's representatives and yesterday his stock as a statesman went far beyond par from the moment when he announced publicly, in the presence of distinguished delegates of foreign Governments, that the United States was willing to scrap costly warships by the wholesale and expected Great Britain and Japan to do likewise. The American Congressmen realized then what was meant by "the gospel of facts" which Mr. Hughes has been preaching.

Mr. Hughes awoke this morning to find himself rated by competent authorities as one of the world's foremost statesmen. He has had the experience several times of a man who woke to find himself famous but he has seen fame as a thing of ebb and flow without any continuing certainty. Today he had a new sensation, for to be rated as one of the world's foremost statesmen is regarded among those in that close corporation of intellect and political power as the summit of fame.

There can be no doubt that the world statesmen gathered in Washington for the armament conference have awarded the palm to Mr. Hughes. Not one of them has sought to belittle his effort before the conference when he proposed for the United States to scrap hundreds of millions worth of capital ships, built and building, as an example to Great Britain and Japan to do likewise. They have not even termed his diplomacy "shirt-sleeve," the expression usually applied to any advanced form of diplomatic proposal by the United States. Mr. Hughes's manner of dealing with the matter of reducing and limiting naval armaments was a new and radical form of meeting the issue, but they are referring to it as "diplomacy" of the highest order.

Mr. Hughes's frankness and candor have disarmed those who might have been disposed to criticise. It is necessary only to canvass the gathering places of the various foreign delegations in the conference to learn that. His formula of reduction and limitation was so bold and at the same time so practical that his foreign associates are filled with admiration. They have been quick to realize that he has given the conference a basis on which to work.

It is a common practice, almost the fixed rule of diplomacy, for a nation not to show its hand at the outset of international negotiations. The pleasing occupation of "sparring for position" is one in which diplomatists are adept. Mr. Hughes did not spar for position. He said frankly to Great Britain and Japan: "The United States will scrap so many of its ships, named herewith, if you will scrap so many of your ships, also named herewith."

Admiral Baron Kato, the Japanese Minister of Marine, was quick to see the force and practicability of what Mr. Hughes proposed and overruling the advice of some of his colleagues to wait until Monday before making any statement, declared in an interview last night that Mr. Hughes's formula was accepted by Japan as a basis of negotiations. And Premier Briand, perhaps the foremost international statesman now in Washington, has laid the foundati[illegible] taking Mr. Hughes into the world statesmen's club by his statement: "I am going to do like Mr. Hughes. I am going to talk a l'Americaine."

Hints that delegates who listened to Mr. Hughes's speech before the conference yesterday knew in advance what his reduction plan was are without foundation. These hints are partly the outcome of knowledge that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour had a long talk on Friday. Some of the delegates are frank enough to admit that they were taken completely by surprise.

Among veteran observers of international conferences there is an unwillingness to believe that Mr. Hughes has submitted his proposals at a public session without consulting the British and Japanese delegates, at least, as to the wisdom of making such a radical disclosure for all the world to hear. Diplomacy, it is argued, is not conducted that way. All the evidence shows, however, that Mr. Hughes tried an experiment in diplomacy which took the public into his confidence at the same moment that he took the representatives of foreign powers into his confidence. That the experiment succeeded is apparent from what is said in American newspapers and by American Senators and Representatives and the comment heard among the foreign contingents in the conference.

The fact is that nobody outside of President Harding, the members of the American delegation, Secretary Denby and a few others had any clear idea of what was contained in Mr. Hughes's plan. The few others may comprise Admiral Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, and Captain William V. Pratt of the navy, and perhaps Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and some members of the Cabinet. That Mr. Hughes's declared intention of "laying his cards on the table" contemplated presenting his armament reduction proposals at an open session of the conference, and the first session at that, was kept a dead secret. Some of the British seemed to think they knew in advance the general character of what the American formula would be, but Mr. Hughes's detailed program shows that they were miles away from even a good guess as to what it would contain.

Aim to Hold Many Open Sessions.

The practice of holding open sessions of the conference is to be continued as a regular thing. There probably will be some secret sessions of the entire conference, but the present intention is to abandon as far as practicable the old-time diplomatic method of conducting international negotiations in camera.

This decision, which is subject to the approval of the conference, is the outcome of a strong opinion that progress will be made if the peoples of the world are informed of the various moves by the governments represented in the conference. It is likely that the discussion of troublesome details will take place behind closed doors, but that general subjects will be debated in the open in the presence of the press.

PROPOSAL COVERS CONTINUING LIMIT

Naval Observers Thus Interpret the Practical Effect of the Hughes Program.

BIG CRUISERS FOR OTHERS

But America Gives Them Up—Our Battleship Gun Power Would Equal Britain's.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. (Associated Press)—Delegates to the arms conference had not recovered today from the shock of Secretary Hughes's blunt presentation yesterday of the proposal for immediate reduction of the fleets of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and for a ten-year naval holiday.

The concrete terms of the American plan, laid before the opening session of the conference on limitation of armament are in the hands of the naval experts of the other two powers chiefly concerned. Pending their conclusions, no further step is probable. The spokesmen here for Great Britain and Japan had nothing to add to their previous guarded comments on Mr. Hughes's suggestions. As far as they went those statements were encouraging and it was certain practically that no possibility of flat rejection of the plan existed. Without doubt, it will form the basis for reaching whatever conclusions the conference brings forth.

With further time for study by interested officials of all nations, the American plan began to stand out today in its true proportions. Apparently, it is far more than a ten-year naval holiday that is projected, coupled with immediate heavy reduction of the fleets of the three powers. Beyond that is a third, equally blunt and direct suggestion for a continuing agreement to limit the size of battle fleets permanently. That is what Mr. Hughes's naval replacement plan really amounts to.

Battle Cruisers for Two Powers.

In naming the ships to which each main battle fleet would be cut if the American plan for immediate reduction is accepted, Secretary Hughes's statement shows that Great Britain and the United States would be on an exact equality in the number of battleships, but the British would retain in addition four battle cruisers. The proposed Japanese fleet would be composed of six battleships and four battle cruisers, while the United States would be content with battleships alone.

This may prove more significant as the discussions proceed, some naval officers believe. It appears probable that, in proposing to agree that both of the island powers should be provided in equal number with these newest additions to the main fleets of nations, while the United States made no attempt, for ten years at least, to equip the American fleet similarly, the American delegation to the arms conference sought to convey a very definite assurance that America, as President Harding told the conference, came to the discussion with no selfish purpose to serve.

Relinquishment by the United States of any battle cruiser element in her fleet, some officers said, at once indicated clearly that the navy was not being maintained with the deliberate idea that it might some day become advisable to raid the sea commerce of the two insular powers, or either of them. Battle cruises would be invaluable, perhaps vital, to the successful prosecution of a naval war across the Pacific, it was also said.

In the proposal that the other two powers retain battle cruiser squadrons, these observers saw a possible expression of American recognition of the necessities to the naval forces of those countries, of American willingness that they should prosecute legitimate ventures over the world requiring far-flung merchant routes, and employ for the protection of those routes naval craft which they thought best suited for the need. As a continental power, although asserting in this proposal the right to an equal footing with any nation on the seas, the United States might not necessarily need battle cruisers as the other powers feel they do.

At any rate, the American proposal has made a flat proposition in regard to battle cruisers, which it was thought might be very difficult of treatment at the conference. It remains to be seen what Japan and Great Britain think about it, but a long step toward agreement on that question has been taken, naval men believe.

Covers Wearing Out of Ships.

Technical advisers of the delegations will study further tomorrow the American proposal under which tonnage figures in capital ships for the three powers for immediate reductions would be: Great Britain, 604,450; United States, 500,650; Japan, 299,700. The list of ships to be retained by each shows that the British preponderance over the United States is practically all in the four battle cruisers. In that way, apparently, the American group worked out Mr. Hughes's general statement as to the necessity of having regard "to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned."

So far as battleship tonnage goes, in the retained fleets, the American and British forces would be about the same, around 500,000, and that of Japan just under 300,000. This links up directly with Mr. Hughes's suggestion as to a replacement program, based on fixed tonnage for each power, to apply only after ten years of no building of any kind. Then, under the American proposal, Great Britain would be allowed to maintain up to 500,000 tons in capital ships, the United States the same, and Japan 300,000.

In other words, after ten years, the British fleet must be brought down to the same tonnage basis as the American, while the Japanese would remain substantially where it was at the time of the first reduction. Apparently, it is expected, that the British strength would be reduced sufficiently by attrition—the wearing out of ships, during the ten-year period.

Battleship Gun Power Adjusted.

Statistics as to the gun power of the three fleets to be retained under the reduction program show that the United States and Japan would have one ship each mounting eight 16-inch rifles. Great Britain would have ten ships carrying a total of eighty 15-inch rifles, one carrying ten 14-inch guns, and her other seven ships would be armed with the British 13.5 guns, used by neither of the other powers. She would have seventy of these afloat.

The United States, in addition to the 16-inch-gun ship, the Maryland, just commissioned, would have eight ships carrying twelve 14-inch guns each, four carrying ten 14-inch each, two carrying twelve 12-inch each, and four carrying ten 12-inch each. Japan, in addition to her one 16-inch-gun ship, would have afloat forty-eight 14-inch guns and twelve 12-inch on her battleships and twenty-two 14-inch on her battle cruisers.

The figures further illustrate that Britain's preponderance in the proposed immediate cut is embraced in her four battle cruisers, as the gun power of the two battleship fleets would be different in make-up, but approximately the same. There is little doubt, however, that American naval opinion would rank the American battleship fleet as superior.

In round terms, the American replacement proposal means that under the agreement outlined the fleets of the three powers in terms of capital ships would stand at ultimately approximately fourteen each for Great Britain and the United States and eight for Japan. The American claim to full equality with Great Britain is made in the replacement suggestion and there has been no hint as yet that the British delegation will oppose it.

It [illegible] that Japan would stand thereafter at a fixed ratio of three to five in naval strength in comparison to the other two fleets. It was not clear tonight how that would finally be viewed by Japan.

Bars Some New Leviathans.

The American replacement plans proposes to limit future capital ships to 35,000 tons. Taken in connection with the tonnage allotments, that would mean main fleets of fourteen capital craft each for Great Britain and the United States and eight for Japan, provided all are built up to the limit of size.

The heaviest tonnage of capital ships so far planned is understood to be in connection with Japan's projected battle cruisers, said to reach 44,000 tons. Such ships, and also such vessels as the six battleships and six battle cruisers which the United States is building, all well over 40,000 tons, would be prohibited.

Limitations in size strike at vital elements in naval construction. The factors of guns and armor weight, speed and cruising radius are those from which the size of ships is determined. Probably the 35,000-ton limitation would make impossible any ship carrying heavier batteries than eight 16-inch guns.

It is to be noted that in the American scheme no data as to new ships laid down as replacements would be required to be furnished by the power planning the ship to the other two, except the tonnage and the dates of contract, keel laying, completion and the destruction of the ship displaced. No attempt is made to limit the design of the vessels, batteries, speed, fuel capacity, or other military characteristics beyond the 35,000-ton maximum.

In outlining the plans for all the auxiliary craft that make up modern fleets care was taken to exclude from the limitations existing tonnage in monitors, or purely coast defense vessels, and in supply and other train ships, tugs and the like. There would be no necessity to dispose of any excess of these craft which any power might have, as they would not weigh much in the scale of the reduced main fleets. Otherwise, with the exception of aircraft, the five to three ratio as between the strength of the British and American fleets and that of Japan would apply all down the line. It is practically an exact establishment of this line of relative naval strength that has been worked out.

Fortified Bases Affect Ratio.

The figures may be significant. Naval officers have contended that it would require a two to one preponderance of forces to carry battle to Japan across the Pacific if the attacking power lacked bases well out toward that side, because of the possibility of accidents to ships which would put them out of action as total losses, although a near-by base might quickly refit them for the front line. Here is where the great importance of naval bases in the Pacific, not touched upon by Mr. Hughes, lies. On the five to three ratio of naval strength officers say that preponderance would not be available to Great Britain or to the United States. Experts think a three to one preponderance necessary to make certain the result.

Another element of the American program yet to be explained is the statement as to the "inverse ratio" importance of the merchant marine, compared to the naval strength maintained by any power. That means that as the size of the naval force goes down the possibilities of turning merchant vessels into warships by mounting guns on their decks go up. With few fighting ships to meet, armed merchantmen would be themselves fighting craft, ready for battle with ships of their kind. If all navies were scrapped, Great Britain would have an overwhelming preponderance in potential naval strength, due to her 20,000,000 tons of cargo and passenger steamers, as against the merchant fleets of the United States and Japan.

Apparently, the American delegation was influenced by some such consideration as this in reaching the figures as to the size of navies to be maintained on the non-competitive basis it proposed.

The plans to be worked out into rules to govern the convertibility of merchant tonnage for war will have to do with reinforcing decks to carry the weight of guns, prohibition of actual gun emplacements on steamers and restrictions as to material fabricated for quick installation on the ships to make them over into war craft. It seems likely that the American naval experts have well advanced ideas on these matters, to be put forward later if an agreement on strictly naval limitation seems probable.

PLEA FOR ARMS LIMITATION.

Florence Kelley and James McDonald Speak at Henry St. Settlement.

Pleas in support of world limitation of armament were made by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and James McDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policies Association, at a meeting last night in the Henry Street Settlement House, 301 Henry Street.

Mrs. Kelley pointed out how it was difficult to obtain Congressional appropriations for worthy causes when 92 cents out of every dollar appropriated had to go toward paying for past wars and preparing for future possibilities.

Mr. McDonald said he was impressed with the open, frank manner in which Secretary of State Hughes had outlined America's contribution toward world disarmament and peace.

FRENCH APPROVE AMERICAN PROPOSAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

so much by war that even the celebration of victory and the armistice has for them a bitter taste."

The Figaro, after commenting on the obvious sincerity and ardent faith of the President, says:

A New Wilsonism Founded.

"He has made a meritorious effort to escape from banal formulas. He is convinced that it is possible to inaugurate a new diplomacy and change the very nature of the relations between peoples. That conviction is shared by the American people. It is an almost irresistible force from which it is not too much to hope that it will succeed in maintaining and consolidating peace.

"The victorious successors of Wilson have founded a new Wilsonism adapted to the present exigencies of the internal and foreign policies of the United States. They have taken from the theories of the ex-President as they have taken from the Treaty of Versailles whatever serves American interests. As President Harding says, nobody wants war, but that is not enough. This is also necessary, that nothing should be done which would make war inevitable."

The Gaulois, which is confident that positive results will come from the conference as the expressed will of 110,000,000 people in the United States, finds, however, that the American policy with regard to China is so Draconian that it must be difficult for Japan to agree. But after balancing the possibilities of war as a solution from the viewpoints of Japan, Great Britain and America, it concludes:

"Is it not infinitely more probable that they will end by coming to an understanding? Especially is it probable that Great Britain and America will come to an agreement on the naval reduction proposed by Mr. Hughes and impose their common will on Japan."

Emile Bure, editor of the Eclaire, is an exception to the general chorus of approval. He writes:

"The imperialists who are face to face in Washington will certainly not lack arguments either for their own defense or with which to attack each other. It is therefore quite possible that they will come to a temporary understanding at the expense of the weakest of their number.

"The Chinese are well aware of this, and it would seem that they are not feeling very happy at Washington, where there are too many people anxious to civilize them and provide them with open doors.

"Old, old hypocrisy, never have you better ruled diplomacy than in this abominable Wilsonian epoch! Moralists are [illegible] are the unchallenged [illegible] of the pacifist world in which force is constantly placed at the service of abject and foolish policies. France alone at Washington asks only her due. That is evidently why she is suspect."

Confident in France's Role.

The Oeuvre shares with other papers confidence in the rôle France will play under Premier Briand's direction. It says:

"As for France and Italy, it is not quite clear how they can take part effectively in technical discussions which, as has been carefully pointed out, cannot affect their navies. They can, however, exercise a salutory moral influence, as is shown by the profound impression produced yesterday by the noble eloquence of M. Briand."

Gustave Hervé, editor of the Victoire, who has always been a strong Wilsonian, finds that Harding's speech might have been made by Wilson.

"In reading it," he says, "one would swear that one heard Wilson plead for universal peace. It is the same Christian idealism, the same mystic pacifism, the same hatred of war. One does not speak in such a manner when one is plotting against another nation. Now we can breathe again. It is not tomorrow which will bring this fresh horror of war between the United States and Japan."

The Lanterne says:

"President Harding invites the nations whose representatives are gathered round him to renounce their thousand-year-old egoism in order that they should unite in making peace."

Bolshevist Organ Sarcastic.

The Bolshevist organ Humanité sarcastically professes great concern for what is to happen to all the Generals and Admirals of the world if the conference succeeds in achieving anything like the ideal outlined by the President. But the writer finds comfort in this conclusion, that "nothing will come of the conference which will deprive them of their jobs."

Jacques Bainville in the Liberté writes:

"The Washington conference is rather like a conference on public health. President Harding having expressed the desires of the peoples, his Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, at once made a practical proposal. It is now obvious that the conference is above all going to concern itself with the Pacific. America will keep her naval lead over Japan and from now on the most important point of American policy will be the rupture of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"As for Europe, she is very far from Guam and Yap. Let us have no illusions. America is not just now thinking of the Rhine, and it will not be easy to get her interest back there."

Léon Bailby in the Intransigeant writes:

"The statesmen who are speaking are sincere. The peoples who are seeking peace are sincere. Apart from the incorrigible pan-Germans, it is only the big financial bosses who will continue to oppose these ideas until a force which is stronger than theirs controls and suppresses their intrigues."

LONDON AND TOKIO TO TAKE NEXT STEP

But From Each Acceptance of Five-Five-Three Plan as Basis Is Expected.

COMPLICATIONS ARE DUE

Original Clarity of Issue Is Sure to Disappear When Far East Problems Are Injected.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Not only may it be taken for granted that the American Government's plan for the limitation of naval armaments will be accepted by the English and Japanese Governments as a basis for discussion, but also it appears tonight altogether likely that Secretary Hughes's five-five-three proposal for the relative strength of the British, American and Japanese navies will be regarded as a fundamental basis for the negotiations.

From the moment when the American Government, potentially in a position to win any naval armament race, proposed yesterday that the size of the three big navies of the world be fixed on a five-five-three basis, the British delegates have shown themselves not at all disappointed or dismayed by such a proposal, and while they have made no official pronouncement, their attitude could not be called other than favorable.

The British delegation expects to have a communication from London tomorrow, when a full meeting of the mission will be held probably prior to the meeting of the Armament Committee. It is understood that at Tuesday's meeting Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, will make a statement outlining Great Britain's attitude on the American proposal. There is every expectation tonight that this attitude will be favorable to a careful consideration of the American project.

Tonight the leading Japanese delegates, at a reception given to newspaper men at the Hotel Shoreham, made declarations amounting to an indirect approval of the American proposal. Admiral Baron Kato's declaration that Japan never intended to rival in size the navies of England and the United States, coming on the heels of the Hughes proposal, would appear to be an acceptance for Japan of a navy inferior in capital tonnage to those of the other two naval powers.

Relationship of Issues.

Admiral Kato's further declaration that "the supremacy of the United States in wealth, size and resources makes needless any words that we could pledge," seems to justify this interpretation of his speech. His statement that Japan had never built for any but a defensive navy and that those needs would be modified as her fears were mollified at the Washington conference seemed to show a realization of the fact that the American Government intends that the naval settlement and the Far Eastern settlement should bear a vital relation.

Prince Tokugawa's declaration that he believed in the success of the conference and was becoming more optimistic all the time, as he could see at Washington no sign of unfriendliness, was well received.

These statements by the leading Japanese delegates carry a great impression when coupled with the reserved but apparently sincere favorable attitude of the British. Of itself, the agreement of the British and Japanese Governments to accept the American proposals as a basis for discussion would not mean a great deal. Too often the final results of international conferences have borne only a feeble resemblance to what was at first assumed as a basis for discussion.

Should the American proposals not be accepted as a basis for discussion, it is difficult to see any other immediate result than the break-up of the conference. But the apparent inclination of the two other naval powers to accept one of the basic provisions of the American proposals may be safely taken to mean a great deal more.

If today, while the British and Japanese delegations were awaiting instructions from London and Tokio in reply to their communication yesterday of the American proposals, the prospects of the conference seemed distinctly good, it must not be supposed that too much progress has been made. Certainly the American Government set the conference off on a flying start, but, after all, the attitude of the delegates at Washington, while interesting and important, is neither final nor vital.

Despite the declaration of Mr. Hughes yesterday that "the responsibility is here," the real responsibility for the British and Japanese decisions remains in London and Tokio. And, especially in the British capital the Government could take no vital decision without consulting Parliament. While at the meeting on Tuesday it is possible that the British and Japanese delegates will communicate the willingness of their Governments to accept the proposals as a basis for discussion, a vast amount of technical work remains to be done before positive progress can be recorded. The conference Committee on Armament Limitation will hold its first meeting tomorrow morning, when, it is presumed, the technical advisers' reports will be in at least preliminary form.

It is probable that within two or three days the situation will lack a good deal of the clearness which seems to mark it today, when the conferees are confronted only with the clear proposals of the American Government relative to naval disarmament. I mean that the beginning of the discussion of the Far Eastern problems will immensely complicate the whole situation. While the delegations, following the surprise of the Hughes proposals for naval limitations, are prepared to expect almost anything, few of them believe that the Washington Government will attempt to lay down without preliminary sounding, perhaps in committee, concrete proposals on the Pacific issues.

It would be exceedingly difficult to make clear-cut proposals on questions each of which may be said to have almost countless facets. And then, the number of nations having interests to be accommodated in the Far East is nine, whereas the naval disarmament proposal is essentially a matter among only three nations.

Japan's Position Assured.

It is no surprise that the Japanese would be willing to fix the naval armament settlement independent of, if not prior to, the consideration of Far Eastern tangles. They would have assured themselves for a period of years of approximately the same relative naval strength they have now with regard to the United States without having committed themselves with respect to any of the problems with regard to which the American Government desires arrangements. However, Mr. Hughes made it sufficiently clear yesterday, if he did not give all his reasons, that no such plan would be adopted, and it may be safely assumed that he has the British Government with him in his ideas that there should not be one settlement without the other.

It would be rather like shooting at the moon to attempt to discuss the Far Eastern proposals before they are made. The atmosphere has been somewhat cleared by the elimination of Yap from the debate. In awaiting developments, the Japanese are adopting a very tractable and gentle attitude. Japanese diplomats at recent international conferences have not been known for their loquaciousness and their departure from their custom in this respect may well means a real change in their diplomatic methods, and, likewise, it may not.

Japanese public interests are pushing the soundest of their arguments—that their nation needs room for expansion. They also like to question the title of China to Manchuria. They point out that other folks than they also control railroads and economic positions in China and remind the Americans that they too have troops on Chinese soil. The surrender of special Japanese rights in China automatically, they say, must mean the surrender of other nations' privileges there. All their arguments are well and gently presented and in a spirit which apears altogether sincere and amicable.

A most interesting phase of the conference is the attitude of the professional army and navy men who are attached to the various missions as technical advisers. Naturally, the abolition or reduction of armaments does not appeal strongly to these men. Their expressions of opinion in restaurants and about hotel lobbies are not at all optimistic. They do not at all, as a rule, approve of the steps proposed by Secretary Hughes and being considered by the statesmen. Generally, they believe their nations need them and in numbers.

There was very little actual conference work today. The members of many of the delegations spent Sunday sight-seeing, and expressed wonder at what they consider the prodigality of American public building. This especially impresses the Frenchmen, who seem to forget that here in Washington is the public machinery of a country three times as great as theirs, whereas the Government buildings of France are scattered over a Paris that is very much larger than is Washington.

During a walk this afternoon a distinguished European statesman observed that he was learning a great deal about America, and especially about her Government.

"It is," he said, "most interesting to me that your country is so cautious on the one hand that the President cannot be permitted to name a member of the Reparations Commission without the express consent of Congress, whereas your President can, without one word from Congress, propose to take out to sea half your fleet and sink it. It is most interesting."

JAPANESE ARE OPTIMISTIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

with a navy smaller than those of either the United States or England.

In his previous interviews Baron Kato declared that Japan did not expect or intend to build a navy superior to or even as large as either the British or American navies.

Both Baron Kato and Prince Tokugawa frankly admitted that Japan had entertained fears and that these had caused her to build a navy the object of which was "defensive," but that these fears could and would be dissipated by frank interchanges of views in the Washington conference. They made it clear that the precise form in which the American project had been presented by Secretary Hughes yesterday and which is now under careful study by the technical experts of the Japanese delegation, was a basis for negotiation and agreement.

Reply From the Press.

Frederick Roy Martin, General Manager of the Associated Press, spoke on behalf of the newspaper men present, as follows:

"Momentous as are the declarations you have made, the chief function of the press here, as throughout the conference, is to report them, not to criticise, analyze nor interpret them.

"Ours is a powerful factor in this conference—to tell the waiting world as accurately, comprehensively and impartially as possible what you do here, who leads, who falters, and the result. Whether the optimists prevail, who preached that hope will point the right way, even if history fails, or whether the pessimists are right who say that inevitable economic chaos confronts us, the part for the press is clearly defined, irrespective of the outcome.

"It must not stress possible disagreements, it must not question men's motives inequitably, it must not, for example, term armament preparedness in the case of one country and militarism in the case of another, but as best it can tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"It may not be out of place to recall that in this democracy where most of our political leaders, whatever their present position, remain not long in public office, there is a continuing fourth estate of men who take their profession seriously. From time to time, historians, essayists and philosophers may volunteer in our profession, but it is the regulars, to adopt a military term, men who measure their service not by the column but by the years, who will inform nine-tenths of all the wrold what is done here. They pledge you their best efforts to rise to the highest possible level of honesty and fairness, that the world may profit by your deliberations. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to strive, with full knowledge of human liability to error to let the world know exactly what goes on here at this critical hour."

Japanese Concern Over China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—Admiral Baron Kato, the senior Japanese delegate, reiterated today his belief that the American proposal for a naval agreement was "reasonable." The Admiral spent practically the entire day studying reports on the American proposals which had been submitted by his technical naval delegates, headed by Vice Admiral Kanji Kato.

The general impression among Japanese tonight was that Japan would accept the American project. Whether her representatives would endeavor to link the question of fortifications in the Pacific with the problem of naval reductions had not been made clear. Japan's desire as to naval armament was said to be to maintain a fleet of sufficient defensive power to be able to cope with any fleet that could be sent to the Far East. In other words, if Great Britain or the United States manipulate their fleets from bases near Japan, it was said in Japanese circles, such a contingency would enter into the Japanese view of the entire naval question.

Whether Japan will, at some convenient moment, place her desire before the conference remains to be disclosed. It is believed that if it is done it will be in a manner not calculated to offend American sensibilities about Pacific fortifications.

The Japanese express the hope that the overture of good feeling engendered by the opening of the conference will also obtain in the discussion of Far Eastern questions, but they feel that it is necessary to make the American people in general clearly understand Japan's position with reference to China which remains as Japan's great problem. They assert that China is now in a state of anarchy.

A prominent Japanese today brought out a new comparison of the Chinese situation, saying that China, on a large scale, is what the Papacy was in the Middle Ages. The Pope then was the nominal king of the pontifical States, he said, but in reality those who ruled were the nobles, especially Colonna and the Orsini, who fought each other and then with the Pope himself.

Discussing the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the same man said that the world should not forget that Japan has vital interests which are affected by everything that happens in China. Japan did not claim any special privileges, but her geographical position in the Far East and her dependence on China for raw materials gave her a special voice on all matters concerning the future of China, he insisted.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM NOW FAR ADVANCED

Includes 69 Ships, Aggregating 734,928 Tons, With 100,000 Tons to Be Finished in a Year.

BRITISH BUILD 40,000 TONS

Japan Has 85 Ships Under Construction With an Aggregate Tonnage of 805,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American naval building program, as it now stands, bears an important relation to the problem confronting the armament conference. It is interesting to review it.

About 100,000 tons in capital ships would be added to the navy next year even under the reduced appropriations. Included would be three new battleships of the Maryland class, 21-knot ships carrying eight 16-inch, 45-calibre rifles each, and all oil-burning, long-cruising radius craft. They would be the Colorado, now 80 per cent. finished; the Washington, 70 per cent., and the West Virginia, 62 per cent. Four light cruisers also would be finished next year, but do not figure importantly in the question of naval armament.

Construction of these ships is far advanced. Behind them is progressing, very slowly with funds now available, the building of a formidable fleet of big ships. In this group are six 43,000-ton battleships, to carry main batteries of twelve 16-inch, 50-calibre rifles, and have a speed of 23.25 knots, and six battle cruisers armed with eight 16-inch rifles and with a speed of 33.25 knots. The battle cruisers originally were designed to make 35 knots, but were replanned with heavier batteries and increased side armor and resultant reduction in speed.

Three of these larger battleships are about one-third built, while the others range down to 10 per cent. finished. The delivery date of all is marked "indefinite" in navy books. The battle cruisers are from 10 to 25 per cent. finished, except one, the keel of which has not been laid.

With other craft of a more or less auxiliary nature for this backbone of heavy ships, the American building program as it now stands includes 69 ships with an aggregate of 734,928 tons. If a number and tonnage ratio be applied to make a comparison with other building programs which will play a part in the arms conference, the figures on the best data available here would be:

Great Britain, 13 ships building, aggregating 40,000 tons, and a project as yet uncertain for four new battle cruisers aggregating 176,000 tons.

Japan, 85 ships building, aggregating 805,000 tons.

With all of these programs finished in 1927, the relative figures in first-line ships would be about as follows: Great Britain, 32 ships, 883,650 tons; United States, 27 ships, 983,000 tons; Japan, 24 ships, 865,000 tons. The British would have 22 first-line dreadnoughts and 10 modern battle cruisers; United States, 21 dreadnoughts and 6 battle cruisers; Japan, 12 dreadnoughts and 12 battle cruisers.

The recent Japanese battleships Magato and Matsu are comparable to the American Maryland class, although superior somewhat in size, speed and secondary batteries. Similarly, the American 43,000 ton class of battleships, under slow construction, compares in type with the four new Japanese line of battle craft also building, except that the Japanese ships would be a trifle larger and probably would exceed the American 23 knot speed.

It is in the two battle cruiser programs, however, that widest differences are found and it appears to naval experts here that the Japanese have been setting a new pace with these craft. Their program includes eight new cruisers, the first two said to be 44,000 tonners, armed with twelve 16-inch rifles, each as against the eight 16-inch guns on the six American cruisers. There is understood to be only 500 tons difference in weight in favor of these two Japanese cruisers, however, and with main batteries one-third heavier, there is necessarily a sacrifice in other qualities somewhere, either in protective armor or in speed. Details as to these characteristics have not been obtainable here.

The next two Japanese battle cruisers show another step forward in armament, navy officers say. With the same tonnage, they will carry eight 18-inch rifles instead of twelve 16-inch, it is said. Presumably other characteristics are as much the same as the earlier pair. So far as is known these new Japanese batteries will be the heaviest afloat when the ships are commissioned. Of the other four cruisers little is known, beyond the fact that they also will register 44,000 tons. They will not be finished before 1926 at the earliest, it is understood.

In terms of existing ships, Great Britain has a total of 288 rifles afloat of 12-inch bore or larger, the United States 196 and Japan 96. Against Great Britain's 44 12-inch, 144 13.5-inch and 100 15-inch guns, the United States has 64 12-inch, 124 14-inch and 8 16-inch; Japan 8 12-inch, 80 14-inch and 8 16-inch. These figures are for the thirty-two British first line craft, eighteen American and ten Japanese, and here again there is ground for controversy as to how they might be set off against each other to reach a comparative scale of battle power.

CHILEAN EDITORS NOT YET CONVINCED

Say Armament Issue Depends on Definite Settlement of Pacific Problems.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 13.—The Chilean newspapers devote much space to the opening of the Washington conference. All comment editorially and publish portraits of the leaders of the various delegations.

La Nacion says that the Latin-American nations, especially those bordering on the Pacific, should follow the deliberations with the closest attention. It declares it to be an admitted fact that President Harding's ideal of the limitation of armaments cannot be considered except at the price of a definite and satisfactory settlement of international differences existing on the Pacific.

"Diplomatic history," the paper continues, "shows that when the questions concerning the dominion of the seas were considered the conflicting interests were reconciled by fixing zones of influence, which meant the regulation of martime traffic and communications. The decision on this aspect of the question enforces upon the Pacific nations of South America the greatest concern."

CHICAGOANS APPROVE HUGHES PROPOSAL

Leading Men in Finance, Business and Professions Commend His Course.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Leaders in financial, professional, religious, educational and business circles here are, almost without exception, enthusiastic in praise of Secretary Hughes's proposal for the limitation of armament.

Proof of the favor in which Chicagoans received the plan was shown by the willingness of business and professional men to comment on it. Scores said the proposal was the chief topic of conversation everywhere they went. The Rev. James S. Stone, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, was the only one who expressed doubt as to the wisdom of Secretary Hughes's announcement.

"In my opinion," he explained, "the Secretary's statement was somewhat premature. I imagine that it would have been wiser had he waited until later in the conference to make the United States plan public. For President Harding's address, however, I have nothing but praise."

John J. Mitchell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Trust Company banking group, said:

"I read Hughes's speech with great satisfaction. It was right to the point and a wonderful declaration of United States principles."

George M. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said:

"To one believing in candor Secretary Hughes's plan was a wonderful stroke of diplomacy. When the conference is over the public will know that Mr. Hughes is one of the greatest leaders in the country."

NAVY REDUCTION PLAN IS WELCOMED IN TOKIO

Acceptance Is Predicted on Ground That it Makes Japan Supreme in the Orient.

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TOKIO, Nov. 13.—The announcement of America's navy reduction program wins the intense approval of Japan, being heralded as a great Japanese victory.

Newspaper extras this afternoon were eagerly bought and read by the people, and Secretary Hughes's address was praised. As it is Sunday, it is impossible to reach responsible Government officials, but it seems certain that Japan will agree to the basis proposed, especially as it really is left in an advantageous position. Limitation to 300,000 tons, being three-fifths of the American strength in the program, gives Japan a definite advantage, it is thought, as mistress of the Orient, at the same time enabling her to make a radical cut in the budget.

But, more than that, it is pointed out that Japan gains what it dared not ask by the proposal to limit ships to 35,000 tons. Already Japan's dreadnoughts are too large for the emergency egress—Shimonoseki Strait—to the Japan Sea, which is the theatre of possible naval action for Japan. The battleship Nagate of 34,000 tons, had only one foot of water to spare in passing through the strait on the high Spring tide. Ships in process of construction are to range from 40,000 to 44,000 tons, and these in event of urgency could enter the strait only on rare occasions.

Because of the realization that the [illegible] ships under construction were so big that the Japanese fleet was in danger of being interned in the inland sea, propaganda for navy reduction was circulated. Recently the navy made a test of the safest size of ships to use in the strait, sending the battleship Settsu through at high tide at a twelve-knot speed, preceded by a cruiser and followed by destroyers. This was regarded as a test for size under limited construction. The Settsu draws twenty-eight feet and roughly is comparable to the American Arkansas or Wyoming.

The battleships and battle cruisers now under construction can pass through the strait only at the highest tide, since the depth of the channel is thirty-five feet and the current seven knots.

The announcement of the Hughes program finds Japan at the peak of the highest naval activity of its history. The only delays encountered by the Japanese Navy Department are a few insignificant strikes and labor troubles. Of the Japanese major ships the Nagata, the first of the "eight-eight" program, was commissioned last December, and the Mutsu, the second of this series, will be commissioned next month. The airplane carrier Hosho will be launched on Tuesday at Tsurumi, and the dreadnought Kaga, of 40,000 tons, the largest yet built, will leave the ways at Kobe next Thursday. On Dec. 20 the Iosa, sister ship of the Kaga, will be launched at Nagasaki. With these hulls launched the keels will be laid for the Amagi and the Atami, 44,000-ton battle cruisers.

At Nagasaki two destroyers have not yet been laid down, but are planned for a start soon. At Sazebo two submarines, which were supposed to be building, have not yet been laid down, owing, it is said, to a sudden change in design to include the most improvements. Construction of the light cruisers and other submarines on the Japanese program is reported to be proceeding without any delay.

If the Hughes program goes through it will enable Japan to reduce materially the item of about $240,000,000 of the budget for naval construction and maintenance. But there is some doubt expressed here as to the extent to which this will limit the militaristic activities of Japan. The navy has been less active in the extension of Japanese military power than the army, which may profit by the reduction in the naval establishment by demanding that the amount thereby saved be added to the appropriations for the army. Army items in the budget have been decreased $10,000,000 in the face of powerful influences for a large increase due to the activities of the army in Asia.

It is expected in American circles here that Secretary Hughes will produce later a program for a reduction of armies in order that the sums saved by naval limitation shall not find their way into army increases.

Statements in official circles today agreed that Japan would not slow up on its construction activity until the Hughes program had actually been adopted by the Washington conference and the necessary legislation had been enacted by the Japanese Diet to bring the reduction about. This, it was believed, would take almost a year.

"There will be no change in Japan's program," said Captain Imaura, Acting Secretary to the Naval Ministry in the absence of Captain Nomoura in Washington, "which will be carried to completion in 1927—unless there is an agreement on a program in Washington. In that case our program for capital and other ships will be changed to accord with that agreement."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, in an interview is quoted as saying that he thought the Hughes proposals should be acceptable to all the great powers. He is said to have declared that he did not see why they should not be practically possible.

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WOODROW WILSON AND THE WORLD WAR.
In the course of his story on former President Woodrow Wilson, now being published daily in The New York Times, Wilson's stand on neutrality, preparedness and his manner of writing are dealt with by Joseph P. Tumulty.—Advt.

CHINA SEEN AS CRUX OF FAR EAST PHASE

Conference's Entire Pacific Plan Hinges on Fixing Her Area and Safeguarding It.

GREAT WALL LINE OPPOSED

Delegates Rely on Hughes to Find a Solution, but Neither of Two Tentative Plans Finds Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Since the armament question has been placed definitely before the conference as a basis for negotiations, the more perplexing and troublesome problem of China and its future looms on the horizon, giving the greatest concern to the United States, as the Chinese delegates look to this Government to maintain the "integrity of China and the open door" and prevent Japan from widening her sphere of influence on the mainland.

Once an amicable agreement is reached as to the disposition of China and a program accepted defining the geographical limitations of China, those deeply concerned with the problem believe that the Far Eastern and Pacific questions would be easier of solution. International observers are of the opinion that the complex issues involved in China and Japan's relations to them form the crux of the Far Eastern questions and one not easy of adjustment because of the chaos in China and the continued strife between the two Chinese Governments, neither of them stable, but both irresistibly opposed to international control and Japanese aggression.

China enters the conference weak and ineffective because of her domestic conditions. She comes to Washington hoping to have the disputable questions of the Versailles conference settled and her position recognized. She recognizes that she cannot hope to dictate here any more than she did at Paris, and informal talks with China's representatives in the conference all confirm the conclusion that she is placing faith in Secretary Hughes to bring about an agreement that will be acceptable to the Chinese people.

The Chinese delegates say if the United States cannot stand up against the other powers and work out a program that will permit China to develop her resources and give her control of her railroads, the conference will have failed so far as the Chinese people are concerned. That the plight of China, desperate to the point of hopelessness, is the towering problem before the conference, is becoming more evident daily as the conference gets under way and the delegats assmbled begin informal discussion among themselves of the task before them.

Hughes's Task Is Complicated.

That Secretary Hughes is most eager to maintain the policies enunciated by Hay and aid China to a stabilization financially and governmentally is well known here and abroad. He is greatly concerned over the conditions there and the recent development in the technical default in the payment of the loan to American bankers makes his task the more difficult.

Two ways have been suggested to bring effective solution of China's problems. One has been international control by the big powers. This suggestion, which was urged some weeks ago and was insisted upon by some of the larger powers, apparently has been abandoned, when it was found that sentiment in the United States would not permit of this country entering into an agreement tantamount to acceptance or a protectorate over China, necessitating the sending of a large armed force there to assure peace and the carrying out of any agreement.

Many of the delegates came here with the impression that such a plan would be the best solution and would at once remove the source of contention relative to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, by making Japan one of the countries along with England, France and the United States, which would assume international control over the destinies of China.

Since this plan met with disapproval in the United States, the second tentative plan has been brought forth, that of defining the limits of China as within the Great Wall and giving Mongolia and Manchuria to Japan's "sphere of interest." The representatives of China say that this plan is now being seriously urged and they agree that it is less offensive to China than international control, which would make the country a mere protectorate. On the other hand, they are opposed to it and hope to see the conference work out a program which would give China an opportunity to control her railroads and customs and permit her to develop her resources without foreign interference.

If the conference should agree to defining the geographical limits of China as within the Great Wall, there would be eighteen provinces south of the wall which would be known as China, and those north of the wall, Mongolia and Manchuria, would be open to special privileges to Japan. Such a solution would mean that Japan would agree to get out of Shantung and abandon the twenty-one demands. It would necessarily wipe out the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Opposition From the Chinese.

That China looks upon this second plan with as much opposition as the first was the opinion expressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight by Lenox Simpson, adviser to the President of China.

"The most important development from China's point of view in discussions featured in the last four days," he said, "has been the suggestion, evidently prompted, which has just appeared, that Japan cannot be satisfied at this conference unless the definition of the word China is made satisfactory to her —in other words that the geographical limits of China be set at the Great Wall and that all that portion of territory beyond the Great Wall, such as Mongolia and Manchuria, be considered as not covered by the expression and be subject to an entirely different treatment of principles than those regarding China proper. That is, that Manchuria and Mongolia should be treated as falling naturally under the domination of Japan, and that her Government claims be turned into a well-defined and generally recognized protectorate following more or less the plan accepted by the powers in regard to Morocco.

"It is necessary to point out that the mere mention of such a conception to the Chinese people as a practical possibility will lead to the gravest crisis, and no Chinese plenipotentiaries could even consider such a problem without involving their personal safety.

"The Chinese Wall was a boundary of the frontier 2,000 years ago, and it is no more the boundary today than Hadrian's Wall in England. The Manchurian district has been colonized by China during at least 1,000 years, and today is as much part of her life as the provinces south of the wall. To confine China to all that portion would place Japan's outposts within 200 miles of Peking and be stubbornly resisted by China."

European Correspondents Begin to Criticise the Hughes Plan

SAYS PLAN'S BASIS IS ANGLO-AMERICAN

Pertinax Declares Hughes Proposal Means Policy of Accord With Britain.

CALLS IT A THUNDERBOLT

He Believes That England, for Naval Concessions, Will Drop Japanese Alliance.

By PERTINAX.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Dispatch to the Echo de Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — A great day. We have been stunned by a thunderbolt. It was generally expected that, in that first sitting, many pompous speeches would be delivered and that they would lead us quietly and smoothly to protracted pourparlers. Nothing of the sort. We have had to listen to the most direct, to the most imperative declaration of policy. I use the word imperative because the speech of the Secretary of State was such that it would be apt to start a tremendous demagogic movement against any man or Government daring enough to resist its conclusions were such a man or Government to be found.

In order to realize accurately what happened let us keep in mind the whole scene. President Harding reads an address which would not be out of place in a church. A Baptist minister recites a prayer. The religious preparation being complete, Mr. Hughes throws open his scheme of naval disarmament. He unfolds it surrounded by Senators, Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of that Consultative committee specially appointed so as to voice the claims and the feeling of the American people and among whom a Cabinet Minister like Mr. Hoover is to be seen side by side with jurists, priests, captains of industry, leaders of women's organization and of workmen's trade unions, for instance, Samuel Gompers.

That audience expresses itself freely in cheers, in exclamations, in remarks of various kinds. At times, a wounded man rises on his crutches. Surprised and discountenanced, the European delegates witness the extraordinary display. The secret of the Secretary of State has been very well kept. We know for a fact that the leader of one of the principal delegations who, on the previous day, had one hour's conversation with him, was as ignorant of what was coming as any man in the street. "As to the content of our naval scheme," Mr. Hughes is even reported to have said to him, "I am not in a position to disclose it."

In order to pass judgment upon the movement of the American Government, do not allow yourself to be too much impressed by its Messianic environments. We are confronted by an act all the consequences of which were carefully calculated.

First and foremost, perhaps, Messrs. Harding and Hughes have looked for the obtention of definite results in the field of home policy. Their aim has been to afford the greatest measure of satisfaction to the churches, to all the people who are engaged in the fight for financial reductions and who, headed by Messrs Borah and Johnson, keep on repeating: "What we want is a radical cutting of every kind of expenditure on armaments, irrespectively of the requirements of a so-called Far Eastern policy. America is big enough to be self-supporting."

At the same time, the Secretary of State, while making up his mind, seems to have adhered to a well-defined political system which can be summed up in one word: Anglo-American understanding.

In the naval proposals submitted to the conference, England is given the lion's share, notwithstanding what heedless people can think and say. It is clearly stated that she is entitled to the greatest navy. Of course, once the replacements of obsolete ships provided for in the scheme have been carried out, that is, aftr ten or fifteen years, the United States will possess a navy as strong as her own. But let us recall the fact that many months ago, in the House of Lords, Lord Lee of Fareham, the first Lord of the Admiralty, declared himself well satisfied with such a standard of equality; that, in order to enforce that standard, England feared lest she would have to shoulder the heaviest pecuniary burden; that, owing to her economic weakening caused by the war and to the gigantic scale of the naval construction planned on the American and on the Japanese sides, many experts believed she would be shown distinctly inferior in the threatening race of armaments.

Now it would appear that the peril has disappeared. Moreover, England will retain her vastly superior commercial fleet, which in time of war could be made of some use and in that way is likely to help her retain her old superiority on the maritime highways of the world.

It is very probable that, next Tuesday, the London Cabinet will put forward some amendments. For instance, it will insist that a clearer distinction be made between light cruisers and armored cruisers. It will claim that a greater number of cruisers be conceded to it on account of the extraordinary length of the sea communication it is its duty to safeguard. But it will accept the plan, taken as a whole. It will have to obviate certain unfavorable consequences of the great reform as affecting adversely, for instance, the metallurgic industry. In the circumstances and owing to what is at stake, it cannot but consider the problem as of secondary importance.

In exchange for what she receives, what does England give? She gives up every idea of maintaining the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In that respect, I have emphasized her evolution in my last telegram. Henceforward, it may be regarded as firmly established that a new vital principle of British policy will be to check every attempt aimed at bringing about a change in the territorial statu quo of the Western Pacific.

Indications are not lacking that the new attitude adopted by Great Britaiu toward the Tokio Government has powerfully impelled Mr. Hughes along the lines he is now following. For that very reason, perhaps, Mr. Hughes changed his mind about the six battle cruisers now building and which, at first, he intended to have included permanently in the American fleet. Let us not forget the fact that the Secretary of State waited till the last moment in order to write down his speech. In other words, he finally fixed his ideas at the eleventh hour.

The most decisive part of the Hughes proposals is in relation to Japan. From the statements obtained from Admiral Kato this evening, it seems to be fairly clear that she will accept the American suggestion subject to the assurance being given to her that she will not be unduly disturbed in the promotion of her interests in Manchuria, Mongolia and Sakhalin, and that the American possessions in the western part of the Pacific are not going to be fortified—which would suffice to change the balance of maritime power in that part of the world.

It is very probable that, on the whole, Japan will get what she wants. Otherwise the co-operation of America and England, which cannot retrace all the steps she took in Asia when furthering the alliance, would prove impossible. If during the next few days, the diplomatic developments follow the course just indicated, it will be obvious that the policy of a minimum of foreign commitments in the East, as well as in the West, has really won the day in America. In that respect she may be well pleased with what took place.

As to France, what will be the result of the new situation just described? Of course, her first interest is general peace. I always laid stress on that fact in the Echo de Paris. But I wish to present two remarks. If the Anglo-American co-operation asserts itself, England will be ruled more powerfully than ever by the non-conformist spirit, and a further loosening of the entente cordiale will be the result. On the other hand, to our judgment, the first day of the conference intimates a very dangerous precedent. Elated by the success which will have been achieved, will not the idea creep into certain minds, in England as well as in America, that some of the questions most important to French national interests (the reparations, the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, &c.) can be settled most easily according to the procedure of imperative dictation?

GIVES VIEW DENYING JAPAN IS CRAMPED

Lauzanne Cites Lenox Simpson's Statement on Eastern Asiatic Crowding.

By STEPHANE LAUZANNE.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Dispatch to Le Matin of Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It happens very often that the best established truths prove not to be so well established and even not to be truths at all.

Thus it is that in Europe we are all convinced that Japan is suffocating in her islands and must find some room either in Asia or elsewhere. We consider that as a well-established truth. Now here is a sort of semi-official report which was written by a well-known Englishman and which was published quite recently. The name of that Englishman is Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, and he is actually acting as adviser to the Chinese Government. He writes as follows:

"As a matter of fact, it may be a generation, or even two, before overcrowding really has any political significance in Eastern Asia. There is room for many millions more Japanese in Japan, just as there is room for many millions more Chinese in China. If the vast imperial domains in the main Island of Hondo were thrown open to private ownership and if the northern island of Hokkaido were properly developed, Japan could support twenty million more people.

"In China there is not only room for a hundred millions in Manchuria, a region which has the size of Germany and France rolled into one, but several of the provinces of the Yangtze have not yet fully recovered from the losses suffered during the Taiping rebellion of sixty years ago. These could certainly absorb twenty years' normal increase of the whole country. Moreover, the last statistics show that the Japanese rate of increase has enormously dropped."

The British adviser to the Chinese Government adds that there would be no harm if the Japanese would emigrate to China, because, according to the great law of inbreeding, it is the bigger race, which would assimilate the smaller race.

Will the figures and the theory of Mr. Lenox Simpson be discussed at the Washington conference? I do not know. But they are in any case worth being reproduced.

Moreover we must not forget what is the argumentation of many Americans, Canadians or Australians. They say that the yellow invasion is physically and humanly dangerous. They cite as an example what has happened in the Hawaiian Islands and on the shores of Alaska. In Hawaii a new race has appeared, that is not yellow nor white and that cannot be properly classified. In Alaska the results are more tragic. There the mixture between Japanese and Indians has produced a most degraded type that seems to be infected with every known disease.

Now, Americans say: "You reproach us with not knowing your European problems, but we could reproach you with not knowing our Asiatic or American problems. It is very easy to talk about equality of race when in a country of 40,000,000 people you have 39,999,990 whites. But the aspect of the problem changes somewhat if you have one-third of yellows, one-third of blacks and one-third of whites, and if the three thirds have to live side by side. You repeat constantly that you are the most authorized people to judge the German danger. Is it too much to say that we have some authority to judge the yellow danger?"

And, after all, the Americans who speak like that are perhaps not completely wrong.

HEARS HUGHES PLAN ANGERS OUR EXPERTS

British Observer Told There Is Great Gnashing of Teeth in Navy Department.

FOREIGN OFFICERS CRITICAL

Take Exception to Tonnage Test—Fear of Senate as Court of Last Instance.

By J. G. HAMILTON.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Hughes's offer is now meeting its baptism of fire. Senator Poindexter, acting Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, points out that it leaves America without battle cruisers. Curiously enough, America does not possess any of these most essential craft. She has been slow to realize their value. There are six under construction, and under the terms of the offer they will have to be scrapped. Senator Poindexter does not disguise his dissatisfaction, and if he is dissatisfied it may be taken that the Navy Department is even more so. Rumor speaks of great gnashing of teeth in that department.

America has not merely given a standard scale of reduction to be applied to all three navies. She has done a much more daring thing and has actually specified the capital ships in each of the three navies that are to be scrapped and those that are to be retained.

Service resentment on all the three sides is concentrating against this American list. Just as Senator Poindexter complains about the elimination of America's battle cruisers, so other naval men complain of the striking out of this or that particular ship or group of ships. Indeed, it is already clear that America's list of ships to be retained and ships to be got rid of is destined to be altered. Service instinct is at work.

I find certain a slight resentment, too, at the American method as savorng of dictation. The argument is put this way. America bases her plan on existing relative naval strengths. She assesses the naval strength of each power according to her own ideas. Her ideas may be sincere or they may be prejudiced. They may be accurate or they may be fantastic. A navy enthusiast of one country always overestimates the strength of the other navies and underrates that of his own. It is human nature. That is universally true even of America.

"Consequently it is not surprising if we find British and Japanese naval experts complaining that the American appraisal of relative strengths is not quite as objective as its American authors may believe. Consequently, it is not surprising if we hear voices protesting that "here and there we detect the hand of the Navy Department."

Had American audacity stopped there the grumbling would not perhaps have been so loud. But the Americans have gone much further. They have adopted the tonnage test of strength—a very questionable test say some critics. They have appraised the value of this ship and that ship and in that appraisal a certain prejudiced view—an inevitable American standpoint—has, we are told, made itself felt. And so on and so on.

The whole complaint may be summed up by a plea that it would have been better if the Americans had kept themselves to some broad formula, such as petrifaction of all three fleets at their present strengths, the immediate stoppage of all building and a truce for so many years.

The details and individual measuring of relative strengths and values might have then been left to private negotiation. As it is, the Americans have put all their cards on the table, but they are American cards, and the uninstructed population is in danger of being prejudiced in favor of what is after all the partial application in detail of an otherwise acceptable and magnificently conceived plan.

Such is the argument that one hears and it is worth publishing. There may be something in the point, though it is not very essential, and there is little doubt that the matter if handled fairly and frankly could be presented safely to the American public.

[Mr. Hamilton quotes Admiral Kato's statement, printed on another page, to show that the Japanese have lost no time in making clear their willingness to accept the American proposal in principle.]

Of the truth of the closing words of Admiral Kato's communication, there is not the slightest doubt in any of the camps here. But one consideration is beginning to affect the minds of many observers. How will the Senate view any change in the American scheme?

It must not be forgotten that the Senate has the last word. The Hughes proposal is put forth as a basis for negotiation. In negotiation it will almost certainly be modified some way or other. The naval experts will take it in hand and will have to bring their various angles of view into harmony. The final result must and will be unanimous.

Then after the conference has come to an agreement and the delegates have gone home to their own countries the whole matter will have to come before the inexpert Senate unacquainted with even the elements of the case for final judgment and perhaps rejection. Such is the American constitution.

It is anomalous, but there it is. So long as America takes an active share in the regulation of world affairs as she is now doing the Senators on their Olympian heights will constitute a court of last instance not only for America, but for all mankind. That is why the rest of the human race from China to Peru will have to give earnest study henceforth to the curious intricacies of American party politics.

HUGHES'S PROPOSAL AMAZED AUDIENCE

Took Every One's Breath Away Says British Observer, Describing Historic Scene.

By LIEUT. COL. REPINGTON.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—We have seen many strange things in our time but never expected to see the American State Secretary rise at a meeting of an international conference in open session to propose, cheered by the public galleries, that England should stop all future naval construction and scrap improved Hoods and all predreadnought capital ships up to but not including the George V. class, or a total of nineteen capital ships of a total displacement of 583,375 tons.

Japan is asked similarly to abandon the completion of seven capital ships not yet laid down and scrap five building, also ten predreadnoughts and secondless battleships, a total in all of 448,928 tons.

America is prepared correspondingly to scrap fifteen ships building on which $330,000,000 has already been expended, besides fifteen older capital ships, making a total of thirty of 845,740 tons.

Arrangements with France and Italy are to be considered at a later stage of the conference.

This handsome offer of America, which was also received with general cheers, was announced first, and consequently deprived the subsequent demands on England and Japan of any minatory or selfish apearance.

It is also proposed that there shall be no further construction of capital ships for ten years and that the totals of auxiliary ships, namely cruisers, destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers, shall be proportionate to the number of capital ships. No mention is made of airplanes, seaplanes and lighter than air machines yet, but Hughes said his statement was only a summary of full proposals shortly to be published.

"Preparation for an offensive naval war will stop now," announced Hughes in uncompromising manner, laying the accent on the last word. So there we have the American scheme of limitation of naval armamnets proposed, without any apparent subterfuge or evasion, in the most frank and candid manner possible.

I have summarized this proposal first because it is the heart of the matter. I must now describe briefly the historic scene in Continental Hall and the events preceding the announcement described.

The hall, a fine building with a central room resembling a theatre without a stage, is able to hold 1,300 people. It is very well lighted and decorated with plants, flowers and flags. The American and British delegates occupied one side of a long table on the floor of the house back to where the stage might have been, the British on the left. At two long tables at right angles to the top table the French were on the American right and the Italians on the British left. On the right of the French were the Japanese and on the left the Italians and at cross tables were the other delegates of Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and China. The various staffs were grouped seated at the end of the room, while good seats were provided for the press under the galleries behind the French and Japanese delegates.

The galleries themselves were filled with members of Congress, Supreme Court Judges, many officials and other leading citizens and their wives, while in four boxes behind the American delegation were Mrs. Harding and other ladies of the chief members of the Administration.

The conference audience assembled punctually at 10:30. When they were seated the President appeared and, loudly cheered, took a seat between Hughes and Balfour. After prayers by a Baptist minister the President delivered his address. He laid particular emphasis on the passages "The conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress," on "How can humanity justify or God forgive?" on "All thoughtful people wish for real limitation of armaments and would like war outlawed," and finally on "One hundred million Americans frankly want less of armament and none of war." All these sentiments were loudly acclaimed, especially the last.

Mr. Hughes was then unanimously elected Chairman of the conference after the graceful speech of Balfour and took the seat of the President, who retired. The State Secretary then rose and began by reviewing the failure of previous attempts to limit armaments in 1899 and 1907, reading rescripts of the Czar before the first Hague Conference and the resolutions passed at the two conferences. "But now," he continued, "the time has passed for mere resolutions. Competition of armaments must stop." "It was time," he added, "the brutal pretensions of military force," and declared loudly amidst great applause that the conference called for action.

He passed over the limitation of land forces, laying little stress there, but declared that limitation of naval armaments was easier. He said that if competition continued agreement might be impossible and that the only way was to end it now by an agreement based on mutual sacrifices. He then submitted the proposals related above.

When Hughes had finished the intention was to proceed at once to nominate two commissions of which one will settle the program of procedure for the discussion of armaments and the other of Eastern questions. But the legislators in the galleries, especially the Senators, having heard Balfour, wanted Briand. They excitedly took charge and called for him and vox populi prevailed. Briand gave a brief impressive speech. The other delegates were then called in turn. The proceedings then pertained to the nomination of the commissions, the heads of the delegations of the five great powers dealing with armaments, while in Eastern questions all the delegation chiefs will take part.

The announcement of the American proposal fairly took every one's breath away. It was not known to the delegations before they arrived at the hall. The audacity and drastic nature of the proposals astonished the audience as it will the world. Yet on the whole the plan is regarded favorably in principle. This was the first impression of the British and Japanese, because it seems fair to all and it is not designed in any huckstering spirit. It is a deal, apparently a fair deal. There may be amendments proposed to details, especially in regard to auxiliary craft, but the general impression is that the scheme will go through.

There are rules proposed for replacement to begin ten years after the date of agreement, the maximum tonnage of capital ships for America and England being 500,000 each and Japan 300,000, no replacing ship to be over 35,000 tons. The total effect of the plan is to destroy sixty-six capital ships built and building, a total of 1,878,043 tons.

It is felt that the provision for auxiliary ships cannot be on the same scale for a power only using them with a fleet and for another which has scattered them over the world for the protection of long maritime routes to scattered possessions. But the main anxiety of the British here is the economic effect upon the dock yard towns of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Devonport, Rosyth and upon Vickers Armstrong, upon Birkenhead, Sheffield and the Clyde.

Apart from the effect on these and other great centres of industry the scheme is favorably viewed, though no one pretends to measure yet accurately the whole consequences of this very tremendous and drastic plan.

I should add that the Congress claque in the galleries is not encouraging the holding of open sessions except for the performance of set and rehearsed pieces in the nature of a theatrical representation.

SEES BRITAIN LOSING SHIPBUILDING ROLE

Yet, Despite Such Disadvantage, Says French Writer, Naval Holiday Is Favored.

By MARCEL RAY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Dispatch to the Petit Journal of Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—After twenty-four hours of reflection, British quarters here, in accord with the English custom of viewing new situations coolly and of quickly taking a stand, have arrived at the conclusion that the Hughes program is acceptable for England with certain reservations.

The British do not seem to attach great importance to the dangers of idleness of workmen, which is not immediate since labor is necessary to demolish ships as well as to build them. What seems most grave to them is that England would have to disestablish and destroy the excellent corps of specialized workmen and technicians which assure her her historic rôle as the world's shipbuilder.

I heard an analogous opinion in French naval circles, which hold that the holiday will result for all nations in the decadence of war fleets since perfection cannot result excetp from continued work and competition between rivals.

Finally, the British consider that the American project does not leave her a sufficient number of light cruisers to assure liaison between the British Isles and her distant colonies. On the other hand, the English think that the naval holiday will assure them for at least ten years' absolute superiority on the sea, whereas if the armament race continued they might be, in spite of their great expenditures, outdistanced in the next few years.

Certain British personalities consider the situation from a higher point of view and say that the Hughes project, more or less amended, ought to be accepted because it alone gives the assurance of avoiding war between Japan and America, which would be a great calamity for the British Empire. England, in that event, could not remain neutral. She realizes since the Imperial conference, that Canada, Australia and New Zealand demand that the British Empire make common cause with the United States. The Government of London has given the Japanese Government due notice of the situation. And the Japanese must take account of it in making their decision on the American proposition.

British quarters insist that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty stipulates expressly that the alliance should not hold against a nation with which Great Britain has a treaty of arbitration. However, that is the case for the United States. They add that in any case the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is decided in case the naval holiday is signed. Emphasis should be laid on the fact that the British consider as an absolute necessity that accord on disarmament be accompanied by an agreement on Pacific questions, whereas the Japanese probably would prefer to separate the two questions and let the second remain without solution.

The British see a satisfying indication in the fact that the conference yesterday established two committees to work together simultaneously on disarmament and on the Pacific. It is reported that Mr. Hughes may offer in an early meeting an American proposal on the Far East which will equal in interest the proposition on naval disarmament.

MINOR POWERS HAIL NAVAL PROGRAM

Their Delegates Feel That It Vitally Affects Interests in the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Because it will more directly affect the countries they represent, and because they will have a voice and vote in the deliberations on that question, the solution of the Far Eastern problems naturally looms as of largest importance upon the vision of delegates from the smaller nations which have been invited to participate in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which was begun here yesterday.

Spokesmen for those countries expressed today the most profound admiration for the proposal for naval disarmament made by Secretary Hughes at the opening session of the conference and declared their belief that it would be accepted.

The three smaller nations whose representatives will sit at the conference table when that great conclave seeks to arrive at a solution of the weighty problems of the Pacific are Holland, Belgium and Portugal. Of these three nations, Holland and Portugal have colonial interests in the Orient, those of Holland being large and important. Belgium has substantial financial interests in China and is vitally concerned in the settlement of outstanding questions affecting her political status and her economic relations with the rest of the world.

The proposal made by Secretary Hughes not to permit Far Eastern questions to await the settlement of those involved in the proposal for the reduction of naval armaments was hailed with satisfaction by delegates from the smaller nations, who expressed the view that the two classes of questions were so interdependent as to call for simultaneous consideration. They see in the questions that remain open with regard to the Pacific the seeds for future discord on an extensive and disastrous scale.

"The proposal looking to a reduction in naval armaments that was presented to the conference yesterday by Secretary Hughes, in my opinion, if it becomes effective will greatly benefit the world," said Dr. E. Moresco, principal technical adviser of the Dutch delegation. Dr. Moresco is Secretary General of the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies and a former Vice President of the Dutch East Indian Council.

"There is no doubt that the proposal will be carefully studied by all the powers directly affected by it," he went on. "It is to be hoped that its main objective will be attained with their ready assent. I do not think any of the powers would assume the responsibility of rejecting it altogether.

"The Government of the Netherlands is keenly interested in what the conference may do to remove or diminish possibilities for future discord in the Pacific. In the settlement of the Pacific question it is vitally concerned. We have large colonial possessions in the Orient, and consequently have an important mission of civilization to perform in connection with the emancipation of native races under our suzerainty, who now must depend upon us for the maintenance of law and the performance of every function of orderly Government, and in preparing them for a larger measure of self-government. That peaceful evolution, naturally, would be greatly disturbed and materially retarded in the event of a future upheaval in the Far East."

While Dr. Moresco emphasized this phase of the Netherlands' relation to the Far Eastern question and would not for the present discuss any other, persons familiar with the situation pointed out to THE TIMES correspondent that any conflict that might be staged in the Pacific, even though Holland was not a party to it, would of necessity involve her in large economic losses in the maintenance of her neutrality.

In connection with this it was stated that during the World War Holland was put to the expenditure of approximately $500,000,000 for that very purpose. That, of course, included the cost of adequately guarding her frontiers in Europe against any use of Dutch territory for war purposes by belligerent powers.

With the Pacific the theatre of war in a naval conflict of any magnitude, Holland would be compelled to protect her extensive oil fields in the Dutch East Indies from seizure or use by any of the belligerents to the detriment of others, in compliance with her obligations as a neutral. She might even be compelled to wreck her oil wells, if such a drastic step should prove necessary, and this would involve an economic loss, direct and indirect, which, according to experts upon such matters, it would be difficult to reflect in precise figures.

A delegate from one of the smaller nations who begged that he be not identified in connection with the statement he made, grew very enthusiastic when asked how the proposal for reduction in naval armaments had impressed him.

"It was clever—super-clever," was his comment. "I have sat in many conclaves of statesmen who are among the most clever in Europe, but this is the cleverest move that I have ever witnessed. The proposal was at the same time the most powerful appeal that possibly could be made to public sentiment at home, as evidenced by the vigorous applause with which it was received by the members of your Congress, and to the almost universal sentiment against war that exists among the peoples of Europe. There is only one answer: Secretary Hughes will succeed, and I believe a settlement will be reached without much delay. Weeks of discussion have been eliminated through the frankness and directness with which the United States Government approached this great question."

While delegates from the smaller nations expressed a lively hope that some progress would be made toward the solution of the Chinese puzzle, there was an almost unanimous opinion among them that the final settlement would have to await a more opportune time.

In connection with this emphasis was laid upon the absence of any one to speak for Russia, a nation with interests in the Pacific that must be reckoned with as soon as there is in Russia a Government with just claims for recognition by other nations. No one believes that Russia after reconstruction will continue to hold the imperial sway from the Baltic to the Pacific that the Russia of the Czars did, but any Government succeeding to her former territory on the Pacific would naturally claim an interest in the settlement of the problem of the Pacific, for there would be involved among other things access to warm seas, either at Vladivostok or at some other point which can be kept free from ice and form an outlet all the year around for the commerce of such a prospective partner in the Pacific settlement.

Holland is perhaps less vitally concerned in the open door in China than her neighbor in Europe—Belgium. Although Belgium has important railroad, mining, banking and financial interests in China, there is no reason to believe that the Belgian delegates would oppose the general objective of equal trade and economic opportunities for all within that vast and largely undeveloped country.

The opinion was expressed tonight by some of the foreign delegates that should the Hughes proposal for a reduction in naval armaments be adopted, the present conference would be the prelude to another at which the question of a larger measure of disarmament would come up for discussion and settlement in conjunction with other vital questions, such as the stabilizing of exchange and economic reconstruction in Europe, the solution of which, they assert, is essential to the recovery of this sick world and to its future well-being.

"This conference, if it succeeds in any substantial measure—and there is every reason to believe that it will"—said one of the foreign delegates, "will inspire the world with an undying hope that this great nation, having conferred such immeasurable benefits upon the world already through what is being done here, could perform the further miracle of insuring the peace of the world through disarmament in the literal meaning of that word. There are a number of questions not included among the agenda of this conference which must be settled before the future of the world can be regarded as in any measure secure."

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W. G. M'ADOO WOULD SCRAP ALL NAVIES

Calls Hughes's Plan Good, but Says It Would Only Reduce Taxes, Not Solve Problems.

OTHERS APPROVE PROPOSAL

"Splendid," Says Untermyer—"Magnificent," Says Wickersham—"A Good Start," Says Frayne.

The complete destruction of all navies, with the exception of small coast-defense forces, was urged yesterday by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and one of the principal figures in the national Democratic Party.

Mr. McAdoo said the Hughes proposal was "admirable," but that it would hardly accomplish more than the lightening of tax burdens. Advocating a far more comprehensive and radical program of disarmament than that suggested by the Secretary of State, Mr. McAdoo asserted that "bold, drastic and courageous" measures were needed if civilization was "to be snatched from the brink of the fateful chasm on which it now stands."

Other prominent New Yorkers, Democratic and Republican, gave unbounded approval to the Hughes proposals. Elbert H. Gary predicted that the mere proposal would in itself be sufficient to produce a business awakening. Samuel Untermyer said it was "splendid." George W. Wickersham called it "magnificent." Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, praises it highly.

Would Abolish All Navies.

The comments on the proposals were as follows:

William G. McAdoo—"Secretary Hughes's proposal to reduce the navies of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, while preserving their relative strength, is admirable and, if adopted, will considerably lighten the existing burdens of oppressive taxation. Every American will hope that at least this much may be achieved by the conference. But it will scarcely do more than lighten the tax burden. It leaves undestroyed the main evil—the menace to the world from continued naval armaments.

"The greatest step toward general disarmament and the preservation of peace that could possibly be taken would be the abolition of navies altogether except for such light craft, as may be needed for coast defense purposes. If all navies are destroyed, a colossal load of taxation will be taken from the backs of suffering humanity and all the wasted energies and wealth involved in the maintenance of huge naval establishments will be released for benevolent purposes. There never was a time when the abolition of navies was so nearly within our grasp as now. The German navy has been destroyed. The Russian navy has disappeared. The French and Italian navies are reduced to skeleton proportions, and Great Britain, Japan and the United States have only to agree to get rid of their navies as they forced Germany to do and the rest of the world will follow.

"If We Can Limit, We Can Abolish."

"If we can limit navies by international agreement, we can abolish them in like manner.

Bainbridge Colby—The boldness and sincerity of the proposal will command universal respect. It strongly appeals to the people of every country, who long for action, have feared an indirect approach to the question and protracted discussion. Beyond this, I do not care to express myself at the moment. The proposal presents numerous aspects which call for careful study.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation—"I think the proposal is good and sound and will accomplish a great deal of good. I think it was a grand thing to state fully and frankly what this country is willing to do. I don't think any other country would dare refuse to accept the principle which Mr. Hughes has suggested.

"I have had an opportunity of talking with two or three prominent Japanese today, and they think it is a very fine thing. They are very much delighted. They are not official representatives, but I believe they know pretty well the sentiment of Japan.

"Personally I am delighted with the speeches of Mr. Hughes and the President. I believe those speeches and the proposal will of themselves have a good effect on the financial and industrial situation of this country."

Splendid, Says Untermyer.

Samuel Untermyer—"I think it is splendid. Like all big things, the proposal is simple. It is splendid as a starting basis for negotiations. I think also that the Secretary is to be congratulated on having, contrary to all diplomatic precedent, begun the conference with real business instead of camouflage."

Oscar S. Straus—"The disarmament proposal is certainly in the right direction. It is wise because it appears to be practical. It should be encouraging to the other nations, because we have definitely placed before them the extent to which at the very outset we are ready to go, and that naturally calls upon them to come forward with their plans of reduction and limitation to meet our Government in the straightforward spirit and method which it has laid down. It is a fine beginning, and let us hope, so far as armaments are concerned, offers a satisfactory solution of that special problem and opens the way to a practical solution of the other problems that are before and will come before the conference."

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company—"It sounds good to me."

Lindley M. Garrison—"I think it is a very remarkable proposal. I think it holds the germ of a very fine settlement. I don't see any reason why it should not work out perfectly."

George W. Wickersham—"I think it is magnificent. It puts America in the moral leadership of the world. I think it shows courage, vision, foresight, and you can't say too much for it. It is splendid. It must go through. The country won't brook any opposition to it. Nobody will dare oppose it. I think every other country will follow our lead. They have said they would. We have taken them at their word and I believe they will follow it. I think it fulfills the highest hopes of those who have been looking to this conference for some great step forward."

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the New York State Federation of Labor:

"It is a very good start. If it is accepted, a better plan will be worked out in the ten years ahead. There is no question but that the delegates of the other countries will have to accept it, or come forward with something better. The peoples of the world would never stand for a failure on the part of the conference now. There is no question but that the program, if accepted, will be of enormous benefit to this country and all others. The proposal was a great deal more than people expected so soon."

HARDING AT ARMS SERVICE.

Many Conference Delegates Attend Special Meeting in Cathedral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Harding attended this afternoon a special religious service at Washington Cathedral commemorating the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. The service was conducted by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of the Episcopal Church.

Arthur J. Balfour and Sir Robert Borden of the British delegation and a large number of officials and participants in the conference were present.

Bishop Gailor's text was from St. Johns, 14th chapter and 27th verse: "My Peace I Give Unto You—Not as the World Giveth."

A nation owed the same service to the world that the individual owed to the community, the Bishop said, and if "so-called Christian peoples" have failed to heed the real appeal of Christianity—for peace—"it is because they are not really Christian."

HOPE TO DISCUSS WAR DEBT

Some Delegates Want to Have It Brought Before the Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There has been discussion among certain delegates here with a view to finding some way of enlarging the scope of the conference so that the war debt might be taken up for consideration and in connection with this some adjustment reached through which the burden of repayment might be eased.

The opinion was expressed tonight, however, by delegates whose Governments would be directly interested in the consideration of this question that it could not be brought before the present conference except on the initiative of the United States Government itself.

HUGHES ARMS PLAN PRAISED IN PULPITS

Cannot Be Rejected, and Whole World Supports It, Says Bishop Manning.

SHIPMAN HIGHLY PLEASED

Would "Thank God" for Move—World Hopes for Conference Success, Says Silverman.

Many of the pulpits of this city rang yesterday with praise of the proposals of the United States Government made through Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes for a naval holiday of ten years. The news from Washington came too late for clergymen who do not believe in reading Sunday newspapers to comment on the far-reaching proposals.

Speaking from the pulpit of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop William T. Manning declared that such a proposal, now that it has been actually made, cannot be rejected, and that the peoples of the whole world are behind it and with it. Dr. Manning expressed the opinion that the proposition is one of the greatest events in history and that the very boldness of it is its assurance of success. He said that the suggestion itself marks a new epoch and creates a new situation.

Bishop Manning said that the courage, the definiteness, and the frankness of this proposal have astonished the world. "The name 'American' means more to us this day than ever before," declared Dr. Manning. "The proposal means something far greater than the destruction of battleships.

"Every American must thank God that our country has taken this position of world leadership," continued Dr. Manning. He said the Hughes proposal meant that the nations are now putting aside all thought of war.

Definite Proposals Made.

"It is that our representatives in the Conference on Limitation of Armaments have definitely proposed that cessation in naval construction of capital ships be declared by the powers for a period of not less than ten years; that all present capital shipbuilding programs be abandoned and all ships in course of building be destroyed, and that certain other ships be discarded, with other similar provisions for immediate reduction and limitation. A program calling for the destruction of sixty-six capital ships, built and building, and limiting the navy of the United States to eighteen capital ships, that of Great Britain to twenty-two ships and that of Japan to ten ships.

"This proposal means something far greater than the destruction of battleships.

"It means that the nations are now putting aside all thought of war.

"It means that we are entering into world fellowship in the cause of peace.

"It means that the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.'"

Shipman Praises Hughes.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, who on Nov. 30 next, will be consecrated a suffragan bishop of New York, praised Secretary Hughes yesterday morning from the pulpit of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street.

Dr. Shipman said the nation could thank God that Mr. Hughes put the question of limitation of armament up to the assembled delegates by asking them, "Do you mean business?"

"Don't let us repeat in Washington the pitiful failure of Versailles," declared Dr. Shipman. "Do not let us be content with gazing at the stars," he continued. "No man can deny the economic argument against war, with 19,000,000 men killed in battle.

"All of the wars of the eighteenth century and up to this last war cost $23,000,000,000, and the cost of this World War is estimated at $168,000,000,000.

Dr. Shipman severely took to task the assertions of one of our high officials that our boys did not go into the war to fight our battles. He characterized this as "a gross slander." The Bishop-elect likewise censured other Government officials.

"I believe that the statement made by certain men high in command that our boys had shot and hung their own comrades is one of the most damnable lies ever uttered," Dr. Shipman cried.

Asks Prayers for Conference.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, at the 11 o'clock mass yesterday, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle spoke in favor of the limitation of armaments and asked the parishioners all to pray for the success of the Washington conference.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi-emeritus of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, declared in his sermon in that synagogue yesterday morning that the successful fruition of the deliberations of the Washington conference is the one great hope of mankind.

"The existing policy of unlimited armaments is the cause of suspicion," said Rabbi Silverman. "Each nation watches the other to learn how it is increasing its armament that it may increase its own in self-protection," he continued.

"If once it is agreed by all nations gradually to reduce armaments, distrust will give way to confidence and the expectancy of war will be changed into a possibility of permanent peace.

"Disarmament will insure world unity, for if nations can unite against war and against the production of implements of war, they are perforce going to unite for peace and for the arts of peace.

"The limitation of armaments will be a great means of strengthening the League of Nations, for the great menace to the league is the constant possibility of another great war. Limitation of armaments will not only unite the world, but will bring about world peace by making arbitration a substitute for war."

Lloyd George was praised last evening by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in his sermon at the Chelsea Methodist Church, 178th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, for not having yet come to America.

SAYS FIGHTING MEN ARE HATERS OF WAR

General Lejeune Declares the Armed Forces of America Will Welcome Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—"No class of people are more anxious to see war abolished than are the men who have worn and are now wearing the uniform of the armed forces of the United States of America," said Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and leader of the Second Division at Belleau Wood, Boursches and other important French battlefields, in his address to the All-Comers Men's Bible Class at the Church of the Covenant during the services for the unknown dead today.

"We soldiers are not lovers of combat" said General Lejeune. "We have the natural horror of being killed or wounded that the man in civilian attire who has never seen a battlefield has. The armed forces of the United States will welcome with open arms any honorable scheme or suggestion which will tend to end the race in building war machinery.

"I sincerely hope that every man, woman and child in these United States will get down on their knees and pray for the success of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. We need no other motive to do so than the motive behind the ceremonies at the Arlington Amphitheatre on Armistice Day, when we laid to rest the Unknown American Soldier. Begin your prayers with the hope that the noble suggestion by Secretary Hughes will be adopted.

"It is amazing to think what an American will undergo for the sake of right and justice. It takes something bigger and greater than just the human will to persuade a body of men to face what the American soldiers faced in the war. It was something of a much higher order that allayed our natural fears and helped us keep calm in the face of such destruction.

"Right here let me say that the educated man makes the best soldier. The ignorant man will blindly follow instructions and fight desperately when necessary, but he lacks the initiative shown by the educated fighter.

RADICALS RIDICULE ARMS CONFERENCE

Speakers at Harlem Rally Call Washington Parley "One Great, Grand, Glorious Fake."

TALK ABOUT A REVOLUTION

Workers Advised Not to Disarm, but to Prepare for a Conflict—Want Rule of Proletariat.

Under the protecting folds of the American flag, Communists, Socialists, members of the Workers League and various other radicals gathered in the New Star Casino in East 107th Street yesterday afternoon and cheered predictions of the coming of the "workers' revolution," and denounced the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments at Washington as "one great, grand, glorious fake."

The meeting, called by the newly organized American Labor Alliance, which aims to establish a workers' soviet republic in the United States, was attended by nearly 500 men and women, many of the women wearing red hats, shirts, coats and neckties. Young men and girls sold radical literature in the aisles, American flags were draped from the balconies and over the speakers' stand, and the stage was bordered with great strips of red, white and blue bunting.

While the meeting was primarily called to discuss the Washington conference, the speakers took the opportunity to advocate the "workers' revolution" and rule of the proletariat, declaring that only communism could bring "real world peace." The conference at Washington besides being frequently referred to as a "fake," was declared to be a meeting of "imperialistic powers to divide up the spoils of the war."

"We must impress upon the working class the struggle that lies before them," said Edward Lindgren, Secretary of the Workers' League, in declaring for the need of a revolution. Many thousands of lives may have to be sacrificed. We must fight for our power as they did in Russia."

Mr. Lindgren then declared for the "disarmament of the capitalist class," but warned the workers that they must not disarm, but must prepare to arm and show that "we are not afraid to use them in the interest of our class."

"Disarmament as discussed at Washington" he added, "means nothing to the working class. The working class cannot be pacifists as long as the struggle between capitalists and the working class continues. The fight will eventually lead to a conflict."

The speaker said that the capitalists were not going to disarm, as they needed their machine guns, armies and navies to suppress the workers. He declared there would be "no true disarmament until the workers have gained possession of the armies and navies," adding that the "working classes can only gain what they are striving for by communism."

Another speaker, who said he represented the Federated Press, the "workers international news service," ridiculed the idea of a "peaceful revolution." He said that the "capitalistic press" was trying to mislead the workers regarding the "conference of imperialistic powers at Washington."

"The United States is leading the world in imperialism," said J. Louis Engdahl, Secretary of the Workers' Council. "Washington has become the capital of world imperialism. The conference at Washington offers nothing to the working class."

He said that no agreement signed by the representatives of the "imperialistic Governments" would guarantee world peace, as this could only be brought about by representatives of the working class. He said Soviet Russia must also be represented.

He said the Limitation of Armaments Conference was "a grand, glorious fake," and that the capitalists of the country had brought it about in an effort to get the other countries to spend less money for armaments in order that they may be able to pay their $20,000,000,000 debt.

PLAN AMAZES LONDON PRESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ments, however ingenious and sincere, can hope to endure.

"But Mr. Hughes thinks that the two parts of the work, reduction of armaments and political settlement, may go on simultaneously. He may be right. At any rate it is a great thing on the very first day of the conference to have brought down so big a quarry to discuss. It is better so than to hold up the design of the superstructure as they did at Paris, while they had dug the deep foundations of the Covenant."

Face of World Affairs Changed.

The Daily News says:

"By a single gesture America has changed the whole face of international affairs. The despairing world has been shown a way of salvation. The path that was missed at Versailles is revealed once again at Washington, broad and straight. The peoples whom four years of war failed to teach have suffered three further years of desperate peace and the scales have fallen from their eyes.

"It was easy to lose their way among the Fourteen Points, when even their author could be persuaded that the Peace Treaty embodied them, but this proposal as to naval armament is a different matter. It is clean cut and exact. Its challenge is direct and cannot be avoided. It is for the peoples to see that it is not avoided, and we do not think it will be. Britain, at any rate, must meet it fair and square.

"No single measure is better calculated to bring earnest of benefits to come from the practical embodiment of international good-will in international agreements. The financial relief is incalculable, and may by itself make all the difference between solvency and bankruptcy to more than one nation. Yet more far-reaching will be the effect of diverting labor and material on so vast a scale from non-productive to reproductive work. But above all and beyond all is its worth as an index of the changed hopes and aims of mankind.

"Modifications in detail may, of course, reveal themselves as desirable when detailed discussion is reached. The broad reconciliation of conflicting aims in the Pacific and elsewhere must necessarily be coincident. The lesser naval powers must be persuaded to take their places in the scheme.

"But subject to these reservations, Britons of all parties and classes and creeds will expect that at tomorrow's resumption of the conference their delegates will announce their unreserved acceptance of the proposal as regards not only its principle, but its full extent and utmost implications."

Must Eliminate Causes of War.

The Morning Post says:

"We have persistently urged that the conference should deal primarily not with the actual reduction of navies and armies, but with the origins of suspicion, anxiety, fear and need which invite war. If potential or actual violation of justice, if menace to national rights, cease to exist, fleets and armies by natural process will diminish or depart.

"It might have been expected, therefore, that the United States Government would have deferred the production of a detailed scheme for the reduction of armament until the delegates to the conference had in fact arrived at a common understanding. We would say at once, however, that acceptation by this country of such a proposal must in all good faith depend upon the measure of agreement eventually attained by the conference.

"We cannot doubt that America perfectly appreciates the unique geographical position and economic requirements of the British Empire, which involve the necessity of securing very long lines of communication irrespective of the necessity of possessing a main fighting fleet. A main fleet of capital ships requires so many combatant auxiliaries—light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other light craft—while lines of communication require so many more.

"Defense of a long line requires many more ships than its attack. Thus in the case of the British Empire, numerical equality might be actual inferiority. But in spite of the vast requirements of the Empire, this country can justly claim to have given an example to the world in naval reduction and the American proposal does in fact bring the United States navy and Japanese navy down to the standards already set by Great Britain.

"Such a reduction would save much money, but there arises the question of maintenance of the establishments for building ships and manufacturing guns and equipments, for unless these are kept in working order and adequate to fulfill requirements it would be impossible either to replace obsolete ships or to reinforce the fleet in case of an emergency. Therefore, if no new ships are to be built for ten years, the armament establishments must be subsidized during the interval.

"We mention these necessary considerations, not in order to prejudice the great American scheme, but merely to indicate some of the difficulties in carrying it into execution. But the chief difficulty is, of course, the fact that reduction of armaments does not in itself remove the causes which make armaments necessary.

"We are obliged to regard the American proposal rather as a project which may become practicable if the conference succeeds in achieving its main purpose than as a direct step toward accomplishing that purpose, except in so far as the very fact that the United States has suggested the scheme provides definite testimony to the earnest desire of America to attain the better order of things to which the President points the way."

Proposals So Drastic Unexpected.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Washington conference has opened with a noble and a dramatic stroke on the part of President Harding and Mr. Hughes. It is not the American habit to do things by halves, and on this occasion the United States has astonished and impressed the world by her audacity and by the grand sweep of her proposals.

"If we may recall a once familiar phrase first employed in a totally different connection and with a totally different purposes, these proposals will 'stagger humanity.' They were not expected so soon, and they were not expected to be anything like so drastic.

"It was anticipated apparently that the conference would approach the real kernel of the problem by gradual and almost stealthy steps in the traditional manner dear to diplomats, but, instead of gradually feeling its way from the nonessential to the vital, the conference has been plunged headlong into the very middle of the problem, and if delegates are left a little breathless from shock due allowance must be made.

"We earnestly hope that this method of procedure, the very antithesis of the Irish conference procedure, may be triumphantly justified by the results. At any rate, it establishes one fact at the very outset, viz., that the United States Government is not afraid to declare straight out without any beating around the bush: 'This is what we are prepared to do here and now.'

"We may be sure that the American and British peoples will appreciate the courage of the statesmen who have laid such a proposition before the conference, and we cannot but believe that the feeling of the Japanese people who see more than 50 per cent. of their national expenditure devoted to armaments will be much the same.

"The naval experts of the three powers will have to consider the scheme in all its bearings, and we would not disguise from ourselves the fact that some of them may find it very hard to bring themselves to consent to scrap the naval programs to which they have looked for the advancement of their national ambitions.

"All that part of the scheme, moreover, which deals with the replacement of tonnage after the ten years' period has elapsed is also highly important, and a very searching question will be addressed to those in charge of the destines of Japan if they are asked to be content with a permanent naval strength of 300,000 tons, compared with 500,000 tons each of Great Britain and the United States.

"It may conceivably be found that the American scheme is overbold, but it holds up such a magnificent ideal that it will only awaken greater enthusiasm on that account among those who passionately long for the world to get its feet well set upon the true path of peace.

"There are certain sentences in President Harding's address which seem to us to hit the mark exactly. 'It is not to be challenged,' he said, 'that government fails when the excess of its cost robs the people of the way to happiness and the opportunity to achieve. If the finer sentiments were not urging, the cold, hard facts of excessive cost and the eloquence of economics would urge us to reduce our armaments. If the concept of a better order does not appeal, then let us ponder the burden and blight of continued competition.'

"No responsible statesman in this country will challenge the force of these words, enshrining as they do the common aspiration of the whole British and of the whole American race. America's proposal gives concrete form to the doctrines they express and brings them into immediate touch with the complex practical considerations which must be reckoned with in the discussions which are about to take place. The world will be grievously disappointed if from this process there does not issue a finished scheme secure in acceptance of the powers concerned and endorsed by the opinion of civilization."

Proposal a "Magnificent Gesture."

The Westminster Gazette after describing Mr. Hughes's proposal as a "magnificent gesture" says:

"We are told it aroused frantic applause from those who were present, and it is certain it will be received with no less enthusiasm all over the world Here at last is something better than the most pious of aspirations, a concrete proposal, and a proposal which, since it comes from the power which is committed to the largest program of naval construction in the world, is obviously practicable. It may be called drastic, ambitious and far-reaching, but ambitious schemes are often easiest to accomplish.

"The great virtue of Mr. Hughes's proposal is that it involves no mathematics. It can be defined in two words—stop building. Logically, such a proposal ought not to have been made at the opening of the conference. Questions of armament and disarmament naturally follow rather than precede questions of policy. If the problem of the Pacific can be settled amicably, limitation of naval armaments should follow as the natural and easy consequence.

"But logic in human affairs is often a poor guise, and we do not doubt that the United States Government was right in its decision to reverse the logical order of the problems with which the Washington conference was summoned to deal.

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no reason why the scheme should not be accepted without qualification as far as the period of ten years is concerned. It offers us, in fact, more than we have claimed. In debate on the naval estimates three months ago Mr. Churchill set up the one-power standard as the policy of the British Government. The Hughes proposals, if they are adopted, will give us definite superiority over all other countries in capital tonnage for a decade to come, and relieve us in the meanwhile of nearly the whole of our expenditures on naval construction. Mr. Churchill admitted, in effect, that we were building only for the sake of prestige.

"Every naval expert knows that battleships are practically useless as between Great Britain, America and Japan. The distance between England and America is over three thousand miles, and the distance between America and Japan is half as much again. And it is safe to say that no naval staff in the world has yet devised, or even hopes to devise, plans by which modern battleships could be transported and protected and supplied at distances even approximating to the breadth of the Atlantic. In a sense, indeed, the whole problem is Gilbertian. It is a paper problem."

The London Times says:

"Elevated as are the ideals and dignified as is the tone of the President's opening address, it is not the most striking feature at this opening session of the assembly on which hang the best hopes of the world. That was provided by the speech of Mr. Hughes. By the very boldness with which it has thrown aside the traditions of old fashioned diplomacy it has immediately captured the imagination of all classes in the United States. In many respects we believe it will appeal not less forcibly to the peoples of Europe.

"We need not insist upon the novelty, importance or magnitude of the scheme. Mr. Hughes is of course right when he says there is nothing new about the general idea. The murdered Czar advocated it more than twenty years ago. It was mooted by America before the second Hague conference, when Mr. Root was Secretary of State. But Mr. Hughes pointedly reminded his hearers that at that time ex-Emperor William threatened that he would not send delegates to the conference if disarmament were to be discussed. This, presumably, is the occasion to which Herr Stinnes's organ, the German Gazette, is referring when it observes with a sneer that discussions on disarmament paved the way to the World War, and cheerfully remarks that the Washington conference may also 'prove a milestone to the next war.' But, thanks to German resistance, this is the first time that such a plan has been put forward as a measure of practical politics.

"Like all schemes for carrying out large policies, the plan demands mature examination by the Governments of the nations whose security and interests it deeply concerns. It demands sacrifices from all, very heavy sacrifices, but all will cheerfully submit to them if submission plainly promotes the end in view.

"An ample supply of light cruisers is essential to us for protection for our maritime communications, but the scheme of Mr. Hughes probably would not restrict unduly this maritime police force. Construction of merchant ships readily armed and convertible into cruisers is another point which would seem to need consideration. Then the effect of the proposed change upon the total relative strength by land and sea of the different powers cannot be wholly overlooked when examining its probable consequences."

Proposals Full of Pitfalls.

The Daily Express says:

"Of course, these American proposals are full of pitfalls. How will the plan work out in detail? Will it load the dice on the sea routes of the world against the British Empire? Will it stereotype for ten years a naval balance that one or other of the great sea powers cannot accept? Would the instant cost in idle dockyards and in armament firms without work for their workers in the abandonment of this and that constructive program be too heavy for a world to which the aftermath of the war has brought stagnation?

"These are problems which Washington must hammer out. Meanwhile the bold policy is the only one that can possibly bring results or lead us beyond pious aspirations, that have never dulled the edge of a barbarous sword. It is in vain to tinker at disarmament. It is impossible to disarm and yet to make employment for dockyard and for armament firms."

"Designed to Make Wars Easier."

The labor paper, The Daily Herald, refuses to enthuse over the proposal. It says: "Limitation of armaments cannot end wars. Quite obviously it is not even intended to end them, but only to make preparation for them easier and less expensive. Capitalism is trying to find a means of maintaining armies and navies without plunging into bankruptcy, that is all.

"Certainly Mr. Hughes's proposals for the wholesale scrapping of warships and for a ten-year naval holiday are more sweeping than anything the European delegates had anticipated. They are typically American. When the American, be he politician or business man, is in this mood he makes the European look very little and timid minded, and Mr. Hughes's proposals are, when you look at them calmly, not so very big after all. They are dramatic enough. They mean wholesale scrapping of big ships. But most of them would soon have been scrapped anyway."

Gen. Maurice Argues for Plan.

Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, writing in The Daily News, welcomes the Hughes proposals as the easiest solution of the reduction of naval armaments problem. He says there is certain to be opposition here to the idea of abandoning the construction of the four super-Hoods on the ground that thousands of workmen will be added to the mass of unemployed. He declares great interests are involved and that they will not give way without a struggle.

He points out that the four super-Hoods with the cost of their maintenance capitalized would mean the expenditure of £100,000,000 and that for a third of that sum there could be built 40,000 workmen's cottages, which would meet a great national need and employ in their building far more men than would the construction of battleships.

As regards the naval argument that a squadron of the latest types of battleships is required for the training of sailors, General Maurice says it is hardly conceivable that Britain should imperil the acceptance of the American proposals on such grounds.

Britain's need of Auxiliary Craft.

The Morning Post's naval correspondent says: "The question of auxiliary craft will probably engage the attention of our naval experts at Washington to a greater degree than that of capital ships. The scattered nature of the British Empire, the long lines of communication and the dependence of the home country on seaborne supplies, render her position a peculiar one.

"All naval history teaches that at the outbreak of war this country invariably has been short of auxiliary craft in sufficient numbers to patrol adequately the trade routes or to control the local areas of trade.

"While conceding equality in capital ships, the circumstances of the countries differ to such an extent as to make equality in auxiliary craft appear illogical. That being so, the fact that no report has been received of Mr. Hughes having referred to the Dominion Navies, may possibly imply that the meaning of sea communications to the British Empire is realized by the United States authorities, who, therefore, have not included any naval contributions that the Dominions have made or may wish to make to the line of communication forces in the aggregate tonnage of auxiliary craft which it is proposed to allow."

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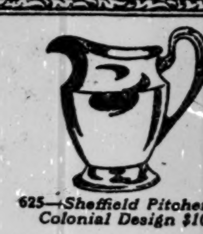

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WOMEN ENDORSE HUGHES PROGRAM

International Mass Meeting at Washington Is Optimistic of Outcome of Conference.

GIVES PLEDGE TO BACK IT

Cables Received From Women in Other Countries, and All Urge Action for Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The four women appointed by President Harding as members of the Advisory Commission to the American delegation at the Washington conference voiced their optimism over the outcome of the conference at an international mass meeting of women, held this afternoon under the auspices of the District of Columbia Women's Committee on the Limitation of Armaments.

In a set of resolutions the women at the meeting pledged themselves to support the President in his effort to turn the mind of the world to the elimination of war and also Secretary Hughes in his proposal.

The first of the women on the advisory commission to speak, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, declared that "Saturday marked a new great era when this nation set the standard a few steps further on."

"No force on earth," she continued, "is so great as the idea whose hour has come. Militarism is parallel to materialism, while only one thing is immortal in nations, as in men—the spirit. We have feared lately that our nation might have been conquered by the philosophy of the enemies over whom we triumphed, but we are now reassured. Next week we start on a new road."

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, who followed, said in a brief address:

"This conference came into being because of the demand of the people of the United States. It was called by a President whose desire is to represent the people. It is now the part of the people to put their strength behind the President and our delegates to ensure the carrying out of the great purposes for which America stands."

Says Pacific Coast Wants Peace.

Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of California said:

"I represent the point of view of the Pacific Coast. We are for peace; we are for the limitation of armaments. There is no cynicism in the West as to the result of this conference. We believe that by meeting here together the differences of nations will be eliminated."

Elected by the women of the forty-eight nations at the International Congress of Working Women in Geneva, Miss Kate Manicom of England remarks in this way:

"War has spoiled the world for us women in Europe. eW call upon the Governments of the world to settle their disputes at the conference table before not after wars are fought. We do not undertake to tell you how it should be done, but we know that after the wars are fought men still have to sit down together and settle the matter. They should do that first."

Mme. Yajima, representing the women of Japan, spoke of her deep gratitude to be able to cross the world and feel the unity of the women of all lands and "in her quiet corner" join her prayers with theirs for peace.

Miss Marian Irwin who also spoke for the Japanese women said:

"The present movement among the women of Japan for peace is the greatest united effort they have ever made. The women of Japan believe all women can unite because of their great common instinct for maternity and the preservation of mankind."

Miss Julia Lathrop was the first speaker on the program and appealed for peace, saying: "We all want the same thing; all the people of all the countries want to end war. We have a great devotion; we must turn it into a great scientific plan. In that plan we must set social welfare, social justice, international justice above all other aims."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of the Republican National Committee, quoting Secretary Hughes, remarked: "We can have limitation of armaments, ultimately we can have peace, and we will have peace."

Miss Julia O'Connor, of the National Women's Trade Union League, ended her message from that organization in this way:

"Americas' working womanhood understands limitation of armament to be the first step toward ending war. Less child labor, more educational facilities, less poverty, more opportunity, unless war is defeated these sign-posts of a saner civilization cannot be erected."

Meeting Adopts Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the meeting by enthusiastic rising votes, and which will be transmitted to President Harding tomorrow, was as follows:

"Be it resolved by this mass meeting of men and women, called by the District of Columbia Women's Committee for the Limitation of Armament at the New Masonic Auditorium, in the City of Washington, Nov. 13, 1921, that:

"1. We express to President Harding our profound appreciation of service he has rendered the world in calling the conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and to the American delegates for the significant step they have taken at its first session.

"2. We urge the reduction of existing military establishments and control of the yet unmeasured powers of chemical science;

"3. We record our belief in the possibility of adjusting international disputes by methods other than war, and we call upon this conference to devise means to this end, so as to bring to the over-burdened nations of the world the greatest possible assurance of permanent world peace."

With the resolution will go the hundreds of cablegrams and telegrams received at today's meeting. These will later be transmitted to the conference. Among the cables were the following:

From the Swedish Women's International League:

"Great interest, discussions, lectures, press and much material in press."

From Austria:

"Austrian mass meetings demand continued earnest work for universal disarmament and representative working people at disarmament conference."

From Japan, a letter to Mrs. Maud Wood Park describes the formation of an association for disarmament. At its head are two members of parliament, two prominent physicians, a civilian and one of Japan's nobility, Baron Ishimoto. The association works for four principles: To promote the peace of the world; to establish the principle of open-door policy in commerce and transportation; to destroy the military influence in politics, and to reduce the army and navy.

English Women for Conference.

From England, a message signed by Frances Balfour, Chairman:

"British women, including delegates from eighty-eight organizations, representing over four and one-half million organized women, send greeting to the women of the United States. We intend no great war such as the war whose end we celebrate today shall ever take place again, and heartily welcome the Washington conference. We hope our American sisters will join us in creating such public opinion as will insure permanent peace in all civilized countries."

From the Women's Peace Association of Japan:

"We urge disarmament. Praying."

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman acted as Chairman.

SENATORS READY TO BACK UP HUGHES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ware; Holm O. Bursum, New Mexico; Arthur Capper, Kansas; LeBaron B. Colt, Rhode Island; Charles Curtis, Kansas; William P. Dillingham, Vermont; Richard P. Ernst, Kentucky; Bert M. Fernald, Maine; Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; Edwin F. Ladd, North Dakota; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Medill McCormick, Illinois; William B. McKinley, Illinois; Harry S. New, Indiana; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado; Selden P. Spencer, Missouri; Thomas Sterling, South Dakota; Howard Sutherland, West Virginia; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan; James W. Wadsworth Jr., New York, and O. E. Weller, Maryland. Total 24.

Democrats—Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona; Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas; Charles A. Culberson, Texas; William J. Harris, Georgia; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; J. Thomas Heflin, Alabama; Andrieus A. Jones, New Mexico; Henry L. Myers, Montana; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; Key Pittman, Nevada; Thomas J. Walsh, Montana, and John Sharp Williams, Mississippi. Total 13.

Majority of 28 Others for It.

Of the twenty-eight Senators not included in either of the above tabulations it is pretty well understood that a majority of them will also be found among those who will support the position of this Government. Senator Moses of New Hampshire was a bit skeptical on discussing the proposition, while Senator Swanson of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the Committee of Naval Affairs, declined to state his position until he has had an opportunity to study the plan in detail. He pointed out, however, that this was not to be interpreted as expressive of his opposition to the plan either in part or in whole. Senator LaFollette also declined to give his position, and will not talk until he has studied the proposition in detail. Senators Poindexter and Warren said they favored the plan if a way can be found to guarantee its execution in the event it is approved by Great Britain and Japan.

The Pomerene resolution to declare an American naval holiday during the life of the conference will probably be called up for consideration in the Senate this week. There is some doubt as to whether it will receive favorable consideration as there are many Senators who think its purpose unnecessary at this stage of the proceedings.

GERMANS AROUSED OVER CONFERENCE

Exceptionally Full Reports From Washington Are Closely Scanned in Berlin.

DISAPPOINTMENT IS SHOWN

Hopes Had Been Nursed of Gain to Themselves in Reparations Question.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The entire press today made a feature of the opening of the Washington conference, particularly the speeches of President Harding and Secretary Hughes, of which unusually full wireless reports were received, with exceptionally fast transmission.

Several of the most important papers have displayed quite amazing enterprise for German journalism in covering the conference. The Democratic Tageblatt has made a special arrangement with an American news agency to receive full and fast wireless service. Stinnes's Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung also is receiving an American service. In view of the present high cost of dollars no German paper can afford the expense of as complete service as it might desire.

Editorial comment on the opening development has not set in yet and the German editors will not unlimber before tomorrow afternoon. Then there will be reams of little American interest. The German press has strained its editorial ingenuity to take a purely selfish German view of the conference and has combed it hard for something in it for Germany—with no success. Voluminous German analysis of the conference in advance had disclosed no possibility of direct and little concrete benefit in it for Germany.

If the erman press, nevertheless, devotes an unusual amount of its scanty front page space for German journalism to the Washington proceedings it is first because the world historical importance of the conference is fully realized by Germans; secondly, because they are still hoping against hope that it may somehow, sometime develop some angle of selfish interest and importance to Germany. It is realized here that the conference "will decisively affect world politics for decades, perhaps centuries to come," as one critic summarized it. Then again, there is hope against hope that the Versailles Treaty may be injected into the conference in the sense of a revision favorable to Germany.

The conference news will be scanned microscopically through German glasses for the slightest reference to Germany, particularly the economic and financial situation. President Harding's "points" were a bitter disappointment to Germany because "help for Germany" was not the principal or even subsidiary point.

Press Comment on America's Disarmament Proposal

"A Master-Stroke for Peace."

From The New York World.

In one crowded hour of tense thought and forceful speech the President's Conference on the Limitation of Armament passed from the phase of hopeful experiment to the assured position of a triumph, justly won. * * *

For that matter, what possible objection can either power raise, at least in the limelight of open diplomacy, against a perfected agreement somewhat upon the lines proposed? It ends once for all the old two-power standard of the British "Blue-Water School"—but that standard is already part of the scrap-heap of the war. It assigns to Japan a navy proportionate to her activities in one ocean, where we have watch and ward to keep in two—but Japan is as near bankruptcy and popular revolt as any nation of unsettled Europe if she insists upon carrying out a grandiose and futile policy of naval expansion. Let public opinion be heard in Britain and Japan, and even old-school diplomats may see virtue in a plan that proposes for the present a sharp limitation of armament and expenditure and that in future may lead us further yet toward the sea police force of the Parliament of the World.

"Open Diplomacy."

From The New York Tribune.

The response to Mr. Hughes's return to open diplomacy in his naval armament reduction proposals shows how overdone the skepticism of the cynical was. What failed at Paris was not open diplomacy, but was, as Mr. Lansing has shown in "The Peace Negotiations," open diplomacy without a clean-cut, concrete program. Mr. Hughes is not seeking a limitation of armament through trades and dickers behind closed doors. He has proclaimed from the housetops what the United States is ready to do. He has gone into the minute details. We are prepared to stop building for ten years and to make huge cuts in our present naval establishment, completed or still on the way to completion. This proposal is put forward without reservations or proviso. Its scope has astonished the world. It came with dramatic effectiveness out of a clear sky. The other two powers concerned—Great Britain and Japan—are invited to accept it—or, if they wish, to improve upon it.

Practical Idealism.

From The New York Herald.

The force of the Hughes proposal, which has swept civilization off its feet, is that it declares for doing something as big as it is concrete and as feasible as it is definite, and for doing it now. It declares for doing it with what the French press so aptly calls America's practical idealism.

While other governments before and since the war have talked about the wisdom and humanity and necessity of restricting the temptations to war, and while nations and races have prayed through the generations and centuries for the elimination of war, no great country until now has stood forth with a specific plan to do the actual work of pushing war itself steadily into the background by gradually removing from the hands of nations the weapons of war.

Wise to Suspend Judgment.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Upon this proposal it is wise to suspend judgment. * * * European and Asiatic diplomacy generally overreaches ours. If we start in our shirt sleeves we may end in a barrel. * * * We cannot share the spontaneous enthusiasm of many publications and many publicists who greet any destruction of armament as necessarily a good destruction. Secretary Hughes's proposals must stand every objection which can be made to them from the American viewpoint. They must stand British and Japanese objections without question. They may take every interest of the United States into account. If so they will stand inspection. When the best expert knowledge of the United States has pronounced them good they should be accepted as good. One defect has been pointed out. The United States will have no battle cruisers. The equilibrium may be a safe one, but no purely construction agreement can be adequate. This agreement loses its value if the British-Japanese alliance exists. The denunciation of the alliance is a necessary complement to the signing of this pact. If it is not denounced the United States is overreached. The alliance can have no purpose unless it be against the United State. If Great Britain and Japan should renew their alliance after the United States, Japan and Great Britain had signed this naval agreement the agreement would be nullified. * * * An alliance unites the two other navies. If we consent to such an arrangement we are undone.

Exceeds Country's Expectations.

From The Dallas News.

It is safe to say that the disarmament proposal Secretary Hughes has made to the Washington conference in the name of the United States greatly exceeds in magnitude what the country had expected. Hoping for much, and yet made skeptical by the recollection of its disappointments, the country had come to feel that the first step toward the far-distant goal of disarmament would be much shorter and more cautious than that which Great Britain and Japan have been invited to take in company with the United States.

Drastic, but Workable.

From The Hartford Courant.

Secretary of State Hughes has presented to the great nations of the world a workable plan for naval disarmament at once so simple and direct that it is difficult to see how the Governments represented at the congress can fail to ratify at least its major proposals. It is drastic, but it is workable, and it will accomplish the results required.

Bold and Accurate Stroke.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

By one bold and accurate stroke Secretary Hughes has cut away all that is minor and defined the main cause of the pacific conference so reasonably, so wisely, that the nations cannot refuse to accept his counsel. He proposes a plan for disarmament so precise that it leaves little to be said but "amen" and little to be done but sign on the dotted line.

The Secretary took pains to say that disarmament and the Far Eastern questions should be considered concurrently. But with this introduction he proceeded to elevate naval limitation to supreme importance and to dispose of it in exultant language, but none too exultant.

Our Cards on the Table.

From The Indianapolis Star.

The proposal made by Secretary Hughes at the first session of the conference gets the whole subject of limitation of armament out in the open and disposes of the fear that the delegates might quipple and spar in secret without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Secretary Hughes has placed our cards on the table. He presents a concrete program for relief from the crushing burden of naval armament. We are willing to lead the way, and our offer has gone to the people of this country, of Great Britain, of Japan and of the other nations represented, all of whom are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the sessions. Those at the conference will not care to go back to their countrymen with empty hands, in view of the possibilities embodied in Mr. Hughes's statement.

Keynote of World Peace.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The World War was the object lesson that was needed to give force to such contentions as those which have been advanced by Secretary Hughes. The contentions are revolutionary, but the world is ripe for a revolution. Any nation which today stands in the path of the revolution may check its progress, but the obstructing nation must in time be swept aside, to its own discomfiture, if not to calamity. America is grateful to Mr. Hughes and grateful to President Harding.

A Practical Keynote.

From The Detroit Free Press.

If well begun is half done, then the world has the right to hope for great things from the Washington conference. President Harding struck an exalted but emphatically practical keynote when he uttered the phrase "all in sympathy, all in honesty and all in honor," while Mr. Hughes, astonishing even the most expectant and utterly confounding the croakers, gave the start off a punch that is new in world statesmanship.

"The Question Put."

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

As sudden and as astonishing to the foreign delegates as Secretary Hughes's program for the limitation of the armaments of the three leading naval powers may have been, it proves the absolute sincerity of the American Government in the movement undertaken. And there is no selfishness, no veiled motive on the part of the American Government. Entire good faith on our part is demonstrated.

Whatever the outcome of the conference as it pertains to armament, the decision lies with Great Britain and Japan. If our proposition is accepted the relative strength of the three powers will remain as at present. Should either Great Britain or Japan seek to evade acceptance of the plan, a substitute, fully as effective and sweeping, must be proposed, or on them will be placed the responsibility for failure. The proposition laid before the conference in the way and at the time it was is in illustration of real "open covenants," in action.

Old Fashioned Politics on Defensive.

From The Baltimore American.

But whatever the hardship involved in the practicalities, the innate difficulties have been made easier to conquer by the bold statesmanship of the Secretary of State who has, in one pronouncement, not only established the sincerity of the United States, but has put utterly on the defensive whatever disposition may exist in any quarter to play old-fashioned politics or in any way to obviate the purpose for which the conference was called.

American Horse Sense.

From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The conference has before it, at the outset, a perfectly understandable proposition, unusually generous from the American standpoint, and which can neither be ignored nor talked to death. Before they leave Washington, the participating nations will, in homely language, be obliged either to fish or to cut bait. This may, indeed, be a bold diplomatic coup, as it is described by the various correspondents, but to us it looks very much more like a refreshing exhibition of American horse sense.

Confirms Our Best Hopes.

From The Boston Globe.

Of course, it is conditional on all the Governments coming to an understanding about the Far East. But if the pull of public opinion for naval reduction in all the countries concerned is strong enough, the agreement on Siberia and China, on which such naval reduction depends, will have to be reached and will be reached. Its excellence resides in its abruptness and its impetuosity. In these reseepcts the behavior of America's traditional shirt-sleeve diplomacy confirms the worst fears of the old-fashioned diplomats and the best hopes of ourselves.

Blazed a Direct Path.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Secretary Hughes has blazed a direct path to a specific and saving agreement which might not have been reached via the usual tortuous paths of Old World diplomacy, after days or weeks or tentative negotiation. In addition, he has proclaimed at the very outset America's sincerity and willingness to make greater sacrifices than she proposes for other naval powers, in order that the armament burdens of all may be lessened quickly and surely.

Embodies a Business Proposition.

From The Baltimore Sun.

This direct, American style of business diplomacy probably shocks some of the old-timers, in spite of their courteous comments and the self-control they exhibit; but we imagine it will please the vast majority of the plain people everywhere, especially as the performance was given in the open, and is equivalent to an invitation to these same plain people to express their opinion of the subject. It is publicity of the most public sort, and it embodies a business proposition, such as might be submitted at a directors' meeting of an international corporation or a railroad. The conference must discuss it and discuss it seriously, since the folks back home will know all about it and will take a hand in the discussion.

"The American Plan."

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

By this master stroke, which marks a new era in international negotiation, the United States has avoided a maze of preparatory discussion, intrigue and log-rolling which universally has been the prelude to similar conferences, and has laid its own cards on the table for the inspection of the world. By addressing the proposal to the opening session in the presence of the world the United States places the parties to the conference in a position where refusal to accept and co-operate will require more than diplomatic phrases or sophistical argument for its explanation.

A Plain Business Statement.

From The Los Angeles Times.

This is a plain business statement right off the reel from the lips of a man who knows what he wants. It sounds very much like a customer's visit to his bank. He has certain collateral which he proposes to give the bank as a security for the loan of a specified sum of money. There is no equivocation, no shuffling and nothing is concealed in the proposition.

Clear, Sane and Practical.

From The (Albany) Knickerbocker Press.

Secretary Hughes's proposal of a ten-year naval holiday, made on Saturday at the opening session in Washington of the international conference upon the limitation of armaments, seems fairly to have jarred half the world. The jar, however, is one of amazement and of gratification at so practical, far-reaching and efficacious a proposal, where, in some quarters, at least only a continuance of the maundering and mumbling of the past had been expected. Immediately, it may be said, Mr. Hughes's proposition—clear, sane, practical, fortified by every necessary item of statistics and presenting an actually feasible program—makes many contrary influences look rather silly.

Problem One of National Security.

From The Washington Post.

While the world applauds the generous proposal of the United States to reduce naval armaments, it is not wise to jump to the conclusion that the proposal will be agreed to as it stands. The United States, it is true, makes the greatest sacrifice under its proposal but the other powers must go carefully over the plan and ascertain exactly how their national security now and hereafter is to be affected. The moment the study begins, it will be discovered that something more than the reduction of armed ships must be agreed upon if the powers are to feel safe. The problem simmers down to one of national security in each case.

Naval Holiday Alone Insufficient.

From The Springfield Republican.

A naval holiday in itself is not sufficient. It is worth while, even if no more can at present be achieved, because it relieves a pressing financial burden and postpones an imminent danger. It gives a breathing space during which, if the world is wise, the crisis can be prevented from recurring when the ten years expire. But the temporary relief thus afforded must not be allowed to dull the mind and conscience of the nations to the duty of going on with measures to reduce permanently the risk of war.

A Master Stroke.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

This master stroke, its reaction among the conferring nations, combined with the fact that limitation of armaments has ceased to be a theory and become an actual necessity if they are to live and avert economic and social disaster, strengthens the belief that they will be willing to accept the immediate sacrifice suggested by Secretary Hughes for the sake of the larger rewards of less of armaments and none of war.

Ideal Must Be Made Real.

From The Memphis Commercial.

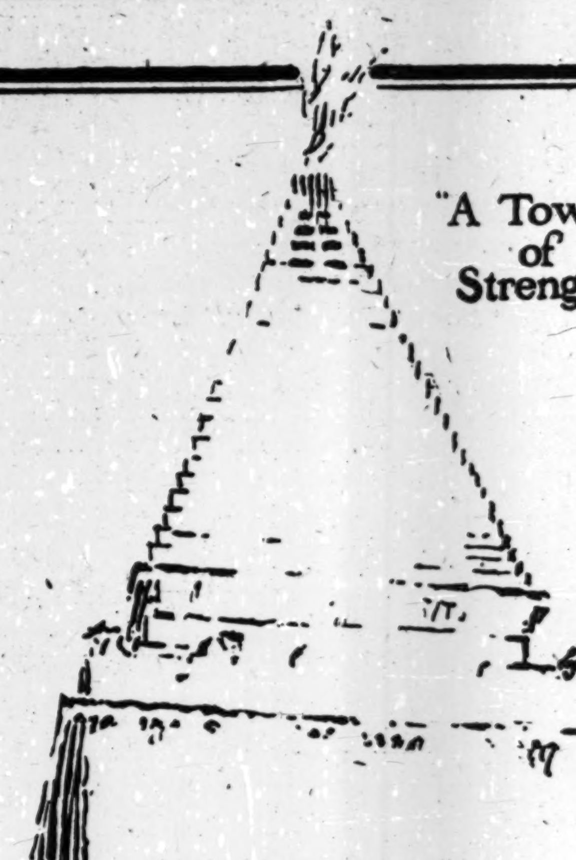
If the agreement be entered into, it is beyond question that we will faithfully fulfill our end of the pact, but we must be assured that the other nations will be as faithful as we intend to be. We should not, and we will not, go ahead and render ourselves impotent on the seas unless the other nations make themselves equally defenseless. We accept the beautiful ideal, but there must be some plan evolved that will assure us beyond the shadow of a doubt that it will be made real.

Outlook for Optimism.

From The Boston Herald.

The outlook is for optimism. Can Japan and Great Britain withhold their assent? We like to think that, inspired by the same idealistic vision and moved by the same arguments as we are, they will agree to undertake the splendid service to mankind that it has been the high privilege of the United States to propose.

"A Tower of Strength"



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BORAH FEARS WAR UNLESS PLAN WINS

"A Magnificent Beginning, but Only a Beginning," He Says of Hughes Proposal.

CALLS FOR OPEN MEETINGS

Tells Quaker Audience Every Battleship and Every Submarine Should Be Destroyed.

Secretary of State Hughes's proposal for the limitation of the naval armaments of Great Britain, Japan and the United States by agreement of the Governments of those countries was characterized as "a magnificent beginning, but only a beginning," by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho in a speech last night at a disarmament meeting at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Religious Society of Friends, the official name of the traditionally peace-loving Quakers.

Senator Borah warned his hearers that Secretary Hughes's proposal had not yet been accepted, and urged continued agitation to have the sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments kept open, so that responsibility for its acceptance or rejection might be fixed.

"The first session of the conference was notoriously open," he said, "but I am not so much concerned with a public session at the opening of the conference as I am with an open session at the close. This proposal was submitted in the open. Is there any reason why it should not be discussed in the open?"

Senator Borah declared that the only power which could bring about disarmament or any effective limitation of armaments was the power of public opinion, and that, judging by the past, no effective action could be expected from the Governments alone.

He said he favored Secretary Hughes's proposal because he believed the naval rivalry between Great Britain, Japan and the United States, which, he said, were building great navies against each other, constituted the greatest immediate menace to the peace of the world, and predicted war between the United States and Japan within a few years unless the proposal was adopted.

Wants Every Submarine Sunk.

Senator Borah advocated the destruction of all battleships and of every submarine, which he condemned as a weapon unfit for civilized warfare. He described limitation of armaments as absolutely necessary from the economic point of view and said that no decrease in taxation in the United States could be expected without it. Senator Borah referred to the general dissatisfaction over the new tax legislation by Congress, particularly among the wealthy, and predicted that in the next war, which he said he considered inevitable unless steps were taken to prevent it, the United States would conscript the wealth of the country as well as its men.

General O'Ryan on Peril of War.

General O'Ryan also warned the audience that limitation of armaments was only a step toward preventing war, and declared that the only way it could be accomplished was by some world-wide agency. Dr. Elliott Russell of the Society of Friends said that the heritage of naval rivalry was hate. Frederick J. Libby, Secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armament, presided. Carnegie Hall was filled, nearly three thousand men and women being present.

"I think we achieved yesterday at Washington a very great victory on behalf of disarmament and peace," said Senator Borah in beginning his speech, "but we shall make a great mistake if we assume that our work is now finished and that the rest of the task can be left to the gentlemen now convened at Washington.

"I do not wish to criticise the integrity of any member, but without the power of publicity the conference would not have been called, and without the power of publicity you would not have had the magnificent program which Secretary Hughes presented to the world.

The Power of Public Opinion.

Senator Borah said that a general railroad strike seemed imminent a few weeks ago and that there was talk at Washington of calling out the army and running the trains at the point of the bayonet.

"It was the old Prussian idea of force," he continued. "The thing which prevented the strike was the power of public opinion, which said that the strike would be a mistake. They heard and yielded.

"There was another manifestation of the power of public opinion at yesterday's conference. Let us not 'stack arms,' to use a military expression, but let us continue to work for the program announced by Secretary Hughes, which is yet to be adopted. Let us turn our faces to the future and deal with the problems of the next war. The greatest service we can perform is to see to it that there shall be less probability and possibility of war in the future."

"The Beginning of a Great Fight."

"The five nations in the conference spent $16,500,000,000 for their armies and navies last year," he continued. "Even if Secretary Hughes's program is adopted, it would only cut this expenditure about $1,500,000,000. That's sixteen to one. I do not mention this to minimize the Secretary's splendid proposal. I only mention it to show that this is the beginning of a great fight."

Senator Borah said that Congress had just passed a tax bill which satisfied nobody, not even the members of Congress, but that those who criticised it should remember that a budget of $4,500,000,000 had to be met.

"We have been going around in Washington like night watchmen looking for something to tax," he said. "You need never expect relief from the burdens of taxation until you cut into the military and naval expenditures. General Dawes, who has been called in to effect economies, can not do much, able as he is, with the 1 per cent. for health and education, or the 3 per cent. for the civil government, or the 3 per cent. for public works. There is no room for his magnificent capacity."

The wealthy man in particular objected to the tax bill, Senator Borah said. "I will make the prediction that, unless we stop competition in naval armaments, which will lead to the next war, that in the next war not only will his son be conscripted but his wealth," he added. "The last war was the last in which the only thing which the Government will seize by the power of its sovereignty is human life."

Denounce Secrecy at Paris.

Senator Borah then recalled the secret meetings at the Peace Conference at Paris, during which, he said, the code President Wilson took there was smashed to pieces and every one of the Fourteen Points lost by trading. "Do not forget," he said, "that the commendations that greeted the proposals of Mr. Wilson surpassed the commendations that have greeted the proposal of Mr. Hughes."

Senator Borah then attacked "secret diplomacy" as the cause of many wars and made his suggestion for amending the Constitution to provide for a referendum on war, instead of entrusting the decision to a small group of officials.

"I say that, when a free people turns over the question of life and death, even of national life and death, to a small group of men, they are no longer a free people," he said.

"One of the compensations of the war was to place the control of the sea completely within the dominance of three powers, all fortunately on the same side of the conflict and all holding friendly relations toward each other," he continued. "No other nation can, or proposes to, seek the mastery of the sea or to compete in any way for naval supremacy.

Predicts War Within Ten Years.

"There is no more reason why the United States and Japan should get into a war any more than you or I should get into a war. Unless the naval competition is stopped, I predict a war within ten years. Naval competition breeds suspicion and hatred. If there is a war, it will be because we refuse to follow Secretary Hughes's suggestion.

"I do not discountenance other efforts to end war, but the most menacing thing to the peace of the world today is the naval rivalry of England, Japan and the United States. I want that ended."

General O'Ryan declared that the governments of the world were planning in the minutest detail how the young men of the different countries should be trained, mobilized, "blooded," fought, reclaimed and buried in the next war, and said that limitation of armaments, unaccompanied by the organization of some world-wide peace agency, in which the United States must be included, was nothing more than "a warning but indulgent gesture" against war.

SEES JAPAN EAGER TO BACK HUGHES AIM

Dr. Takuma Dan Says His Nation Is Ready to Cut Armament—Pleads For Understanding.

The people of Japan are heartily in sympathy with the aims of President Harding as to disarmament, and the program suggested by Secretary Hughes will probably be received in Japan with enthusiasm, said Dr. Takuma Dan, head of the great Mitsui interests in Japan and head of a delegation of Japanese business men who are here to study economic conditions and attempt to bring about closer business relations with the United States.

There was considerable suspicion of the motives of the conference with regard to Japan when it was first proposed, Dr. Dan said, but the way in which the preliminaries were conducted and the personnel of the American delegation reassured the Japanese that they would receive a fair deal in the treatment of the Far Eastern question.

"We want peace, we want limitation of armament," he said emphatically. "No nation wants them more, because Japan is not a wealthy nation, compared with this country, for instance, and the burden of armament is great. Such armament as we nave maintained has been for defensive purposes only, and if we can be assured that Japan will be treated fairly, as I believe we will be, there will be no opposition to any proposition for limitation. The only reason that Japan has maintained a large navy is that she suffered two cruel lessons in the Chinese and Russian wars, the last of which she did not dream could ever occur, and as a result she naturally wished to be prepared to defend herself against any future aggression."

Both Dr. Dan and Shintaro Ohashi, a Director in more than sixty Japanese corporations and head of the largest Japanese publishing house, asked with all possible emphasis that an attempt be made to understand Japan and her problems as a means of eradicating the suspicion which has been directed toward her.

Mr. Ohashi concurred with Dr. Dan in saying that the people of Japan were in sympathy with the views of President Harding as expressed by Secretary Hughes.

SAYS CONFERENCE MUST ACT

Commander of Confederate Veterans Praises United States Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Unqualified praise for Secretary Hughes's proposal was voiced today by General Julian S Carr of Durham, N. C., Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans.

"I believe," said General Carr, "that I am voicing not only the sentiments of the men of the South who fought through the Civil War, but the sentiments of the men the world over who know out of their own experience what war really means, when I say that this conference dare not disband and face the people of the world until it has taken some such substantial steps as these to end wars.

"The barbarous and brutal methods of modern war, the aftermath of crime, poverty, disease and industrial wreckage that follow in its wake in the countries of both the victors and the vanquished, have convinced men that no military victory is worth its cost to civilization.

"There is no question that can possibly arise among nations that cannot be better settled about the council table in the beginning—as they must all be in the end, even though a war be fought—and the united sentiment of the world demands that the men, in whose hands today lies the power to eliminate war as a method of settling disputes and diplomatic quarrels, shall see to it that wars shall cease.

"A united country stands behind our delegates at the conference and endorses their practical efforts for world peace."

BIG CHEMICAL PLANT BURNS.

One of Baer Company Buildings Destroyed, Three Others Ablaze.

Special to The New York Times.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Monday, Nov. 14.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning had burned the main building of the Baer Chemical Company's plant, at Egger's Station, near here, and seemed to be beyond control as it leaped to the three other buildings of the plant. The loss, it was estimated, would be more than $100,000.

The chemical plant during the war employed more than 300 workers, but now only about 150 are employed. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock last night by a watchman. By the time the Woodbridge fire fighters had reached the plant the main building, 200 feet square, was completely burned within, so the Fire Departments of Rahway, Avenel and Elizabeth were summoned. Before the arrival of the reinforcements the flames had got a good start in the other buildings. A strong wind hampered the work of the firemen.

No lives were lost, said the police.

SETTLES 8-MONTHS STRIKE.

Binghamton Sun Printers Return, but Other Publishers Stand Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—After eight months a partial compromise of the printers' strike in this city has been effected.

On March 8 300 members of the Typographical Union struck for an increase of $5 and $7 a week of forty-four hours. The Binghamton Press, Binghamton Sun, Vail-Ballou Publishing Company, Johnson City Publishing Company and the Kennedy Morris Publishing Company refused to accede to the demand and established an open shop.

Recently The Sun was purchased by former Representative William H. Hill, who is also head of the Johnson City Publishing Company, and yesterday a compromise was effected with The Sun, under which the union printers returned to work at the wage scale they were receiving from the paper when they struck. The other establishments remain firm in the declaration that they will continue the open shop.

MRS. GEO. J. GOULD DIES PLAYING GOLF

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ployes at the estate that she had not complained of illness before her death.

She had been at the estate most of the time for several weeks, but Mr. Gould and other members of the family had been remaining at the town house at 857 Fifth Avenue through the week. Mr. Gould had been coming down for the week-ends, but this time he was not accompanied by any of the other members of the family.

A few years ago Mrs. Gould took up golf, and the old polo field, which had not been used since Mr. Gould gave up polo more than ten years ago, had been turned into a nine-hole course. She spent much of her time on the links, playing with other women of the Lakewood colony when Mr. Gould was absent. For many years she had encouraged outdoor sports among the members of the family, believing that the open air and exercise was conducive to good health.

The two physicians who were called to the estate, Dr. George W. Lawrence and Dr. Irwin H. Hance, agreed in their diagnosis on the cause of death. If she had overtaxed her strength in her game she had apparently noticed no ill effects, for she mentioned none to Mr. Gould. She died about 12:50 o'clock.

It was announced tonight at the estate that the body would be sent to the New York residence at 857 Fifth Avenue tomorrow. She was a member of the congregation of St. Bartholemew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is probable that the funeral services will be held there.

Began in Amateur Theatricals.

Edith Kingdon was playing in amateur theatricals in Brooklyn in the early eighties when a business manager of the Boston theatre thought he saw in her promising material for the stock company of that organization, and she consented to try out for the cast of a new play on the road. She opened in the part of Eve Malvoise in "Youth" in the Academy of Music in Baltimore on Jan. 30, 1882, and for the next two years she played on the road. She played the parts of Mabel Hungerford in "The World," Daphne in "The White Slave" and Ada Summers in "A Free Pardon."

In March, 1883, she played the part of Ellen Maitland in "£50,000, A Story of Pluck," at the Boston Theatre and from that time until she was engaged by Augustin Daly she played leading parts in Boston successes. As Princess Meta she played 250 nights in "Jalma." She appeared also in "Love and Money" and "Kit."

In 1884 she was engaged by Mr. Daly on the eve of a European tour, and in the following November she scored a success in this city as Mrs. Margery Gwynn in "Love on Crutches." Previously she had appeared in "The Wooden Spoon."

She met Mr. Gould during those years at Daly's, and his presents of flowers and his nightly performance of escorting her to her carriage caused some comment as to how Jay Gould, then famous in the railroad world, would receive the possible news of an engagement to the actress. George Gould followed the Daly company when it started overseas for its Summer tour, and a report of their engagement came from Paris.

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MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD,
Who died suddenly yesterday while playing golf with her husband at Lakewood, N. J.

Married at Jay Gould's Home.

He returned to this country in advance of the company and met Miss Kingdon and her mother upon their return. Two weeks later they were married at the home of Jay Gould at Irvington, with all the members of the Gould family present. There was every indication that Jay Gould was pleased with the match. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 15, 1886, there was an absence of formality and pomp in the ceremony, and in the evening George Gould and his bride returned to the city on a local train.

"It was a democratic wedding journey," said THE TIMES. "No one of the army of clerks in Jay Gould's employ would have demanded a great deal more. Most of them would have demanded a great deal more. There was no special car, not even a section in a palace coach, but just one ordinary seat in an ordinary passenger car served all the purpose that bridegroom and bride seemed to have.

"She wore a plain traveling suit, free from bridal signs. He was arrayed in just such a suit as he wears to business. When they reached the Grand Central Station no flashing equipage was waiting, but a modest carriage was there."

A few times after that Mrs. Gould appeared in private theatricals. At Christmas time, 1899, she took part in "The Twilight of the Gods," a playlet by Mrs. Edward Wharton, which was presented in an improvised theatre in the carriage house at Georgian Court.

In January, 1908, she took the part of Mrs. Van Vechten in "Mrs. Van Vechten's Divorce Dance," a play given at one performance in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza.

During the war Mrs. Gould was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, and directed entertainments given at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at various hospitals in the city. She took an active part in other war work, including the Red Cross.

Mrs. Gould was born in Brooklyn and was about 56 years old.

SAILORS EULOGIZED AT ANNUAL SERVICE

No Armistice or Arms Parley Without Their Work, Bishop Tells 1,000 Seamen.

Sailors from many a ship and many a land heard praise for their part in the war from the pulpit in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last evening, where the sixth annual Sailors' Day service was held by the Seamen's Church Institute. The Right Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky, came all the way from his diocese to speak, and the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, after reading a message from Bishop Manning, told more than 1,000 seamen present that but for their work there would have been no armistice and no Washington conference.

"We hope that the great deeds planned there will be accomplished," said Dean Robbins. "We believe that in time of peace the seaman will take his great, true place in the life of the world."

Special prayers were said for the welfare of seamen and for a happy outcome of the armament conference.

"You had a magnificent share and were magnificent men in it," said Bishop Woodcock. "On Armistice Day some of your buddies were not there to rejoice, but their rest beneath the sea is the most peaceful of all.

"If you men know how to sail a ship, how many of you can steer yourselves straight through life? We know everything about life nowadays except one most important thing—how to live it. Many have become profiteers, and are not satisfied. A lot of you are damning the profiteers, but that's only another way of saying that you wanted to have the same chance, and to have it first.

"If life with you is just dropping your moorings, drifting down with the tide and out to sea, it's no better than suicide. Satisfaction with yourself is stagnation. The only difference between that and death is that when you die your friends bury you; when you stagnate, you bury yourself. A cow under a tree is not discouraged and has no ideals, but who under heaven wants to be a cow?"

The sixteen welfare organizations represented were the American Seamen's Friend Society, the Brooklyn City Missions and Tract Society, the Catharine Mission, the Danish Church for Seamen, the Finnish Seamen's Mission, the Legal Aid Society, the New York Bible Society, the New York Port Society, the Norwegian Seamen's Church, the Sailors' Snug Harbor, the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, the Seamen's Church Institute and the Naval, Bethel Ship Seamen's and Merchant Seamen's branches of the Y. M. C. A.

MAR TRIBUTE TO UNKNOWN.

Paris Communists Interrupt Official Ceremonies at His Tomb.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The celebration of the third anniversary of Armistice Day, postponed till today, was marred by outbreaks of communism at the Arc de Triomphe, where a vast crowd stood in silent homage at the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Men and women manifested deep displeasure at the Reds' intrusion, but controlled themselves while the police vigorously suppressed the demonstrations and drove the intruders away. The military guard of honor, drawn up in statuesque array during the brief official ceremonies, took no notice of the communist interruptions and left the work of suppression to the gendarmes.

The first untoward incident was precipitated by a blind World War veteran who, just as the Minister of War was about to place a wreath on the Unknown's grave, appeared bearing a red wreath inscribed "War's Wrecks Present Their Compliments to the Unknown Poilu." The man, escorted by a woman, was led away at the insistence of the crowd, but he cried, "Down with war!" as he went.

There was a moment's quiet, and then, before the Minister of War and his colleagues could complete the simple commemoration ceremony, a group of Communists from a workingmen's district debouched in the Place d'Etoile, carrying aloft the red emblems of the Commune. The police forced them to furl the flags, but finally permitted them to deposit at the grave a wreath of wild roses, while they shouted: "Vive l'Internationale!" The Reds then retired amid hisses and jeers.

A similar communist outbreak at Limoges took a startling turn when a Red group, after oratory at the graves of French soldiers, marched, headed by Mayor Betoulle, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, to the graves of German soldiers and saluted them.

URGES GOLDEN RULE POLICY

Dr. Kelly, at Convocation of Colleges, Calls This Day Most Momentous Since Christ.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The national convocation of colleges and universities on international disarmament opened here today with an address by Dr. Robert Lincoln Kelly of the Association of American Colleges, in which he stated that "with the exception of the days when Christ was on earth, this day is the most momentous in history.

Dr. Kelly was chosen Chairman of the convocation, which is being attended by representatives of more than 200 American colleges and universities.

"It certainly must be said that Secretary Hughes, the captain of the big conference team at Washington, made a great kick-off," Dr. Kelly declared. "He gave us the thrill of our lives. The game started with a zip and there is nothing to do now but to play ball."

The policy of John Hay that "the diplomacy of America must be the diplomacy of the Golden Rule" was recommended to the Washington conference by Dr. Kelly.

Sherwood Eddy of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. asserted that "Europe's condition is darker now than it was a year ago. I have the conviction," he said, "that unless something is done at the Washington conference Europe is drifting back to war just as surely as it was in 1913."

Internationalism was touched on by many of the speakers as a means to putting an end to wars.

ROME BECOMING CALMER.

Disorders Less Serious as Fascisti Are Induced to Depart.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The city is again assuming a normal aspect, as the Government, partly by persuasion and partly by force, is inducing the delegates to the Congress of Fascisti to depart. The public services have not yet been put in operation, the workmen declaring that their lives are in danger while a single Fascista remains in Rome.

Several encounters took place yesterday, in which hand grenades were thrown and some persons wounded, but in the evening a downpour of rain had a calming effect. Fascisti made a punitive expedition into the Trastevere quarter, where they were attacked and beaten by infuriated workmen and forced to take refuge in the ancient tower of Anguilara, where they were besieged all day and rescued by the police at night.

It is hoped that tomorrow complete calm will be re-established.

BISHOP FALLOWS GETS FLAG

Chicago Congregation, After Ceremony, Commends Hughes Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Standing with Major General Foreman and State Commander McCauley of the American Legion, and with three Boy Scouts in front of him bearing the colors, Bishop Samuel Fallows, himself a Brigadier General of the Civil war, today received a large silk American flag as an appreciation of his patriotism and in recogintion of his eighty-sixth birthday, which occurs Dec. 13. The venerable Bishop clasped the flag and kissed its folds.

The ceremony took place in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Biship Fallows has been rector for forty-six years.

A resolution, presented by Dr. Charles O. Brown, who enlisted in the Civil war when 13 years old in 1861 and served until the war's close, commending the proposal of Secretary Hughes, was unanimously adopted by the congregation.

FINDS NO GOLDEN RULE.

Labor Leader Says Workers Can Get It Only by Organizing.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, asserted tonight that the only way the employe could effect the golden rule in industry was by organizing to compel the employer to live up to it.

Addressing a meeting at Faneuil Hall, after clergymen of three denominations and a clothing manufacturer had urged the Golden Rule as the most practicable working agreement for labor and capital, Mr. Tobin added:

"The only golden rule I know of among employers is 'Get all you can.' For one individual who practices the Golden Rule in industry there are a thousand who despise it."

CALCUTTA IMPORTER DETAINED ON SHIP

With Wife and Two Children He Will Be Sent to Ellis Island.

Because of a slight error in putting down on the passenger manifest of the Aquitania that he might spend seven months instead of six months on his visit to the United States, Constantine H. Giras, a British subject born in Smyrna and a manager of the firm of Ralli Brothers, Calcutta, which controls the textile import trade of India, has been detained with his wife and two children and nurse on board the liner since Friday afternoon. There are altogether 23 cabin passengers held on the ship for various reasons by the immigration officials. They will be taken to Ellis Island today with the 600 aliens in the steerage.

Mr. Giras said yesterday that Ralli Brothers had branches in England and America and was well known in commercial circles all over the world. He understood, he said, that the head of the New York office, 11-19 William Street, had telegraphed to Washington to obtain his release.

"I told the Immigration Inspector," he continued, "that the entry of probable stay in America as seven or eight months was an error, as I had only nine months' leave from the time I left India at the end of September, and I estimated that the voyage to America and back via England would consume three months of my holiday. The mistake was made by the clerk in the Cunard office in London when he filled up the form that is required by the United States Government from aliens.

"I had always wanted to see the industries in this country and it seems to be a little hard to be held up with my family on the threshold, so to speak. I told the Immigration inspector that I was quite willing to go away in three months or even less if the Government would not permit me to stop longer in America, and give any guarantee that I would carry out my promise through our New York house, but he declined to let me go. He said that as I was born in Smyrna and the quota was exhausted for that district, I would have to be detained for further examination."

Concerning conditions in India when he left, Mr. Giras said that, generally speaking, they were bad. The crops were very poor, including tea, rice, corn and the jute crop.

"What do you think will happen there when the Prince of Wales arrives on Nov. 20?" he was asked.

"I suppose that a certain section of the natives will behave as they did when the Duke of Connaught arrived. They will close their shops five or six days beforehand and pretend that the day of his arrival is a prayer day. Gandi and his disciples have been going about the country spreading their propaganda of passive resistance to the Government of India and in certain sections where the natives are very ignorant they have inflamed them against British rule."

Mr. Giras said there might be some display of fanaticism in India on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, but nothing serious was likely to happen, as he would be too well taken care of.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GAIN.

Favorable Trade Balance of $16,000,000 for October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Both exports and imports increased during October as compared with September—the former by $21,000,000 and the latter by $4,000,000, according to the monthly report issued tonight by the Commerce Department. The foreign trade of the month resulted in a favorable trade balance of $16,000,000.

Exports during October aggregated $364,000,000, against $325,000,000 in September and $751,000,000 in October, 1920, while imports totaled $183,000,000, against $179,000,000 in September and $333,000,000 in October, 1920.

For the ten months ended with October, exports amounted to $3,898,000,000, compared with $6,831,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1920, and imports aggregated $2,055,000,000, against $4,691,000,000 during the same ten months of 1920.

Gold exports for October totaled $7,576,000, the highest of any month this year, while imports of gold aggregated $47,000,000, a decrease of $19,000,000 from September receipts.

For the ten months ended with October gold exports totaled $21,000,000, while imports aggregated $600,000,000. Silver exports for the month aggregated $4,782,000, while imports amounted to $7,500,000 and for the ten months ended with October silver exports aggregated $39,000,000, against imports of $51,000,000.

HEARS ULSTER PLAN IS TWO DOMINIONS

London Learns It Also Wants All New Powers Exercised by Its Own Parliament.

SINN FEIN LEADERS MEET

Dublin Thinks Bonar Law's Re-entry Would Be Ominous for Peace Negotiations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that the Ulster Cabinet's counter-suggestion for an Irish settlement was the setting up of two Dominion Pariaments, one in Ulster and one in the South, and that all extra transferred powers going with the promised Dominion status in respect of customs, excise, income tax, &c., should be exercised by the Ulster Parliament for herself just as would be the case with the Southern Parliament.

It would seem that in this case any powers to be exercised by linking the council between two such Dominion Parliaments—if this body set up by the present act were retained—would be rather shadowy.

Another meeting of the British Ministers will be held tomorrow (Monday) to consider further their course of action and reply to Ulster. The situation is naturally regarded as critical. It is too soon to say what further conversations may be held with Ulster or the Sinn Fein.

Much will depend on the meeting of the National Unionist Association at Liverpool this week.

If the majority of the Unionists in the country through their representative associations were then to support Ulster and the "die hard" section in Parliament it would gravely affect the position of the Prime Minister as the leader of the two wings of the coalition. It would be tantamount to a recall to Mr. Bonar Law to lead the Unonists.

If, on the other hand, the mapority of the unionists in the country range themselves with the majority of the unionists in the House of Commons as in favor of the policy of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and the making of an Irish settlement by concession and compromise, then the Government will be strengthened in whatever course it decides upon.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Dublin says that, notwithstanding the firm stand made by the Ulster representatives, the feeling there is not unhopeful, as it is felt that Mr. Lloyd George, having steered the negotiations with the Dail delegates to their present forward point, will be strong and resourceful enough to deal equally successfully with the new situation created by the Ulster Cabinet.

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DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—A rigid military investigation was begun today in an attempt to solve the dramatic escape of eight Sinn Fein prisoners from Mount Joy Prison last night. After overpowering several wardens and fighting a revolver duel with armed guards they made a clean getaway and are still at large.

The exploit is described as the most daring coup in the long list of escapes from this prison. The Sinn Feiners by some means obtained in the jail uniforms of the auxiliary police, and also arms. The wardens first observed them stealthily crossing toward the west wing of the building. When they attempted to investigate the wardens were overpowered and their prison keys taken from them, the Sinn Feiners dashing off toward the main gate.

There the suspicions of other wardens and sentries were aroused, and an exciting struggle followed. The prisoners subdued the wardens and took keys with which the main gate was unlocked.

The fugitives were dashing down the main avenue leading from the prison when whistles blew an alarm, and the remainder of the armed guard opened fire. The Sinn Feiners returned a brisk revolver fire as they ran into the open country. The number of casualties has not been reported.

Seven of the Sinn Feiners were political prisoners. How they obtained possession of uniforms and arms is a mystery.

An important conference was held at the Mansion House today. Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," presided. Messrs. Collins, Duggan and Barton, the Irish plenipotentiaries, and Erskine Childers were present. No official statement was issued, but it is believed important decisions were reached.

The entrance of Bonar Law into the English political arena is regarded here as ominous for the peace negotiations.

ACTIVE WEEK FOR CONGRESS

Senate Hopes to Dispose of Newberry Case and Anti-Beer Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Keen interest in the armament limitation conference and a mass of legislation as the present extra session approaches its end promise to divide the attention of Congress this week. That some Senate discussion of questions before the conference may develop is a possibility.

The Senate is expected this week to dispose of the contest over the election of Senator Newberry, Republican, of Michigan, and of the Anti-Beer bill. A vote on the latter is set for noon next Friday. Debate on the Newberry case is expected to run most of the week, with the Railroad Debt bill temporarily put aside for this purpose.

Minor bills are to occupy the attention of the House until Friday, when the Maternity bill for Federal aid to mothers and infants will come up under a special order.

Conferees on the Tax Revision bill will resume work tomorrow, with members hopeful of concluding it in a few days, but with final action delayed until after the House votes on major items of the bill.

Senate Finance Committee hearings on the Tariff Revision bill will be resumed tomorrow, as will Senate Committee inquiries into American occupation of Haiti, Alaskan Government reorganization and railroad legislation. In connection with the railroad hearings, representatives of the roads are to present statements on proposals to repeal the so-called 6 per cent. rate guarantees and to restore State rate powers.

The Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate charges of Senator Watson of Georgia, that American soldiers overseas were mistreated, probably will meet this week to make its plans.

With a new session of Congress approaching next month, leaders are discussing suggestions for adjournment of the present session ten days or two weeks before the new session opens.

GROCER SHOOTS ASSAILANT.

Alleged Gangster Wounded After He Breaks Into Store.

With gunshot wounds in the head which probably will cause his death, Joseph Jones, 26, of 205 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, last night, having been shot, the police say, by an Italian grocer whose store was broken into by Jones and several companions. A general alarm for Ralph Antonelli, the grocer, of 402 Vanderbilt Street, has been sent out.

The wounded man, according to the police, is now out under $5,000 bail on a charge of assault in the first degree. His case was to come to trial in the County Court, Brooklyn, tomorrow.

According to the police, Jones and several companions went to Antonelli's store. The Italian is said to have been friendly with the police and the gansters are believed to have known this. According to the Italian's wife, Jones smashed the windows, then went into the kitchen and argued with her husband. She left the room. Finally there was a shot and her husband leaped through a rear window and disappeared. Detectives found Jones unconscious on the floor. Near him was a sawed-off shotgun.

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Brushed Wool Sweaters
At the Remarkable Price of
7.50

We believe this to be the most unusual offering of high class Sweaters announced for many, many seasons. Made in V-neck coat model in heavily knit effect, smartly brushed. The best sweaters made for the lover of outdoor sports and the man who desires a sweater for wear underneath a coat. Colors:

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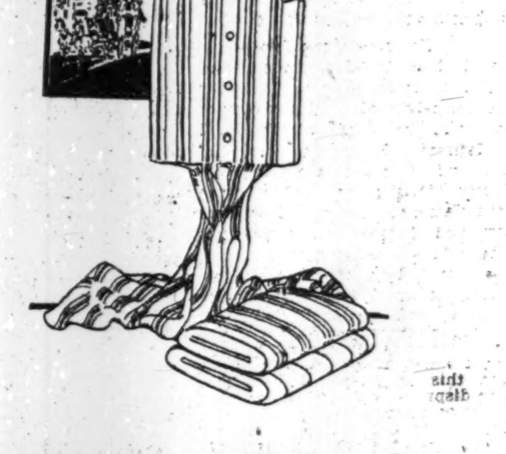
—every pair taken from regular stock

Brogue cut, semi-brogue, conservative lasts—almost every type of shoe now in favor among well-dressed New Yorkers. Made of black and tan cordovan, calfskin, Norwegian and Scotch grain. Choice of leather or rubber heels.

FIFTH FLOOR



The Custom-Made Shirt
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Newly Arrived are Foreign Shirtings

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For as little as $4.89 and from that upward. Tax additional

Macy's—Main Floor. 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

3 KILLED, 10 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Illness of Friend in Car Causes Driver to Swerve and Sick Man's Head Hits Pole.

BAKER NEARLY DECAPITATED

Another Victim, an Astoria Man, Dies After Having Fallen From a Motor Truck.

Three persons were killed and ten injured in yesterday's series of automobile accidents.

John Hammond, 32 years old, of 188 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx, was killed instantly in an automobile driven by William Neely of 181 Harrison Avenue, the Bronx, near Peekskill. The two men had been visiting friends in Westchester County and were returning home on the Albany Post Road. Hammond, alone in the rear seat, became ill suddenly. His half-choked cry caused Neely to turn and the car left the roadway, swinging in close to a telephone pole. Hammond leaned out of the car and his head struck the pole. Neely hurried his injured companion to a Peekskill hospital, but the victim was dead. Neely was released in $2,500 bail, pending an inquest.

On the eve of his twentieth wedding anniversary, George Spitz, 45 years old, a Somers Point (N. J.) baker, was killed when his delivery automobile crashed into a heavy truck. Spitz, with his two sons, was on his way home, having served a bread route in Pleasantville, near Atlantic City. He failed to notice the truck ahead. The tailboard of the truck smashed through the windshield of the delivery automobile, and, catching the baker beneath the chin, almost tore his head off. The boys were unhurt.

Injured by being thrown from the rear of an automobile truck, Christian Schoepf, 53 years old, of 203 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, died in the Long Island City Hospital yesterday. Schoepf was on the rear of a truck driven by Edward Doersch of 440 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, and when the truck took the Astoria Avenue and Thirteenth Street corner Schoepf was thrown off.

A Fifth Avenue bus was in collision with a touring car at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, the ten passengers of the bus escaping uninjured, but the three persons in the touring car were hurt. Dr. Halpern of the Presbyterian Hospital bound up their injuries. They were Percival Planteroth, 61 years old, of 26B Forty-first Street, Corona; his son, Alexander H. Planteroth, and his daughter, Miss Harriet Planteroth, both of 139 Twenty-fifth Street, Elmhurst.

While riding a bicycle in the East Drive, Central Park, near 110th Street, Nicholas Doyle, 15 years old, of 221 East Eighty-eighth Street, ran into an automobile driven by Saul J. Senter of 600 West 161st Street. Senter took the injured boy to Mount Sinai Hospital. Several of the victims ribs are fractured and he was injured internally.

In avoiding a collision with another automobile, Rufus Holbrook of 164 Ackroyd Avenue, Jamaica, swerved his car in the Power House Road, near Roslyn, L. I., and crashed into a telephone pole. His wife was thrown out and one of her legs was broken. Otto McIntyre, an advertising manager of 57 Hillcrest Avenue, Jamaica, also was hurt, a knee being broken. Holbrook was uninjured.

Harry Lewis, 9 years old, of 359 East 161st Street, the Bronx, was struck by an automobile at Cortlandt Avenue and 161st Street. His right leg was broken. He was taken to the Lincoln Hospital.

William Reustle, 10 years old, of 728 East Twelfth Street, was struck by an auto at Eleventh and Drydock Streets, near his home. He was badly cut and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In a critical condition, Maxwell Taft, 9 years old, of 1,820 Belmont Avenue the Bronx, was hurried to Fordham Hospital after an auto had knocked him down at Crotona Avenue and Fairmont Place, the Bronx. The boy has a compound fracture of the left jaw, and probably a fractured skull.

Sally Criss, 12 years old, of 59 East 102d Street, was hit by an automobile in front of 1,103 Madison Avenue. Her skull probably was fractured, they said at Mount Sinai Hospital. The driver of the auto put on more speed and got away.

LIGHT ON EINSTEIN THEORY.

Hope That Michelson's Mount Wilson Experiments Will Furnish It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Experiments conducted during the Summer by Professor Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, by means of which it is hoped to test definitely Einstein's theory of relativity and more accurately measure the velocity of light, will be explained before the National Academy of Sciences tomorrow and Tuesday. The meetings are being held at the university.

Professor Michelson, who recently returned from Mount Wilson Observatory in California, was confident today that his light experiments would be successful. As to the Einstein theory, he said he did not know of any definite facts developed this Summer which either proved or disproved it. His experiments are not yet completed.

"I hope to be able by next Summer to announce that the speed of light has been measured so accurately that the error will not be more than a couple of miles per second," Professor Michelson said. "The velocities obtained during my experiments in 1878 and 1882 were as accurate as could be obtained with the material available at that time. I believe now that with improved apparatus better results will come."

Professor Michelson was reticent concerning the details of the materials used in his latest tests of light velocity. He said, however, that they dealt with an improvement in the handling of mirrors which would enable the scientist to have better control of the light rays.

Questioned concerning what practical results would be obtained should the light measurements prove successful, he said:

"If we could measure light so we knew the velocity of light to the extent of one part in a million it would enable us to use it as a substitute for the elaborate trigonometrical surveys, such as determining the distance between two mountains from fifty to a hundred miles apart. That sort of problem, when it must be obtained within a few inches, is very difficult and mathematically complicated under present conditions. If we knew the velocity of light absolutely such measurements would be a simple matter."

FOUND HURT IN SUBWAY.

Man, Unconscious, Wedged Between Track and Station Platform.

Matthew Cregan, 30, of 162 East 124th Street, was found seriously injured and unconscious, lying between the platform and the northbound tracks of the Interboro subway at the Bowling Green station early last night. His overcoat was found in the tunnel about 600 feet south of the platform. The police think Cregan attempted to walk to Manhattan through the subway from Brooklyn and was carried by the train to the spot where he was found.

The motorman of a train pulling into the station, thinking he saw a bundle of rags lying on the track, threw on the emergency brakes and stopped the train. Investigation showed that a man's body was wedged between the track and platform.

The man was taken to the Broad Street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, shock and numerous bruises. Cregan, whose identity was established from papers in his pockets, had not regained consciousness late last night.

SIX MEXICANS KILLED IN CLASH WITH TROOPS

Four of Band of Forty Are Shot Dead in Fight in Lower California and Two Executed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Six members of a party of forty Mexicans are dead as a result of a skirmish with a party of federal troops in San Antonio Canyon, six miles south of Tijuana, Lower California, today. In the skirmish four of the invading party were killed. Two were captured by the federals and later executed.

The report of the skirmish was made by Colonel A. Armenta, commander of the federal forces at Tijuana, to David Gershon, United States Department of Justice agent here.

AMERICA'S MAKING CLOSES.

Successful Exposition Ends With Pageant Given by Hispanic Group.

The exposition of America's Making, which has been open for two weeks in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, came to an end last night with tableaux and pageants depicting the effect on the Old World of the discovery of America. They were given by the Hispanic group, under the direction of the Marquesa Castro Xariz. There were also dances and singing by the Greek, Norwegian and Scotch groups, and dances by the Carpatho-Russians, Jugoslavs and Iceland groups.

The exposition was looked upon by the directors as a great success because of the many thousands of persons who have visited it and been interested in the representations of what the various racial groups have contributed to the country, and because of the thousands of school children who attended and took part in the program.

TRIES SUICIDE ON SHIP.

Cabin Passenger on Southern Cross Shoots Himself in Mouth.

When the steamship Southern Cross, operated by the Munson Line, arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday, after making the trip from Rio de Janeiro in six minutes under twelve days, the ship's surgeon, W. S. Magill, reported that Edward Witte, a cabin passenger, had attempted suicide on the voyage and was in a critical condition.

Two days out from Rio de Janeiro, the man was found in his cabin with a bullet wound through his mouth. In his hand was a revolver. The surgeon said that he did not believe the man had a chance to live. The wounded passenger was conveyed in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

Dr. J. U. Grusto, who has been away from this country twenty-one years, returned on the Southern Cross.

In order to induce the crew to stand by the ship a bar for their special use has been installed on the vessel.

TO UPHOLD BONE-DRY LAW.

Kansas Warns Railroads Against Transporting Medicinal Beer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Kansas is prepared to make a test to determine whether the Kansas Bone-dry law is nullified by the Volstead act and beer regulations, Attorney General Hopkins announced tonight, following a report that a carload of beer was to be shipped into the State for medicinal purposes.

Copies of the Bone-dry law would be sent to all railroads in the State, Mr. Hopkins said, calling attention to the section which empowers the State to confiscate conveyances used in the transportation of liquor.

BLACKMAILERS KILL MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Shot Down Through a Window in Their Home in McKee's Rocks.

HAD REFUSED $500 DEMAND

Woman's Husband Disappeared Last Year and May Have Been a Gang Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—Holding her five-year-old daughter, Mrs. Catherine Cardon, sat in her home in Page Street, McKee's Rocks, late last night, when a crash of revolver shots shattered the window near her and she slipped to the floor, dead. The child died in the Ohio Valley Hospital today. Seven bullets entered the mother's body, and two struck the little girl.

The murders were committed in revenge for Mrs. Cardon's failure to comply with blackmailing letters demanding $500.

Neighbors saw two men dash from the shadows of the Cardon residence, leap into a green racing car at the curb, and drive off at top speed. Investigation by county detectives has led to the belief that the assassins are connected with the Good Killers, whose operations, similar to those of the Black Hand, have caused terror in other cities.

The police say they are searching for James Bruno, an Italian, who, according to the few persons who seem to know anything about him, came to this county from Philadelphia. He is said to have once resided in Rochester, N. Y.

Pascal Todd, a boarder, was sitting in the same room with Mrs. Cardon, and James Cardon, a son, was upstairs overcome by terror. Todd had not moved from his chair when James Cardon rushed downstairs to find his mother and little sister lying on the floor.

The detectives say that, while they believe James Bruno may know something about the crime, they are not clear as to the identity of the other man wanted, though they have been told that Bruno had a brother.

Mrs. Cardon's husband disappeared mysteriously about a year ago, and it is believed now that he, too, may have been a victim of blackmailers. A brother of Mrs. Cardon, Nicholas Mann, was unable to give the detectives any light on the double murder.

STREET CAR KILLS YOUTH.

Boy Playing Catch Runs in Front of Trolley.

While playing catch with several other youths in East Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday, Nicholas Salerno, 19, of 200 East Fourteenth Street, ran in front of a westbound trolley car and was killed.

Fred Becker, the motorman, threw on the emergency brakes, but the car could not be stopped before it struck Salerno. Several persons, including the boys with whom Salerno was playing, saw the accident. Policeman Blantly summoned an ambulance from Volunteer Hospital, and Dr. Lewis pronounced the young man dead.

POLICE VETO HALTS BIRTH CONTROL TALK

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

you don't dare arrest her," they cried. Robert M. C. Marsh was among those who went on the stage, and he told Mrs. Sanger that if she desired he would act as her legal adviser. Others who appeared on the stage in Mrs. Sanger's defense were Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Dr. Lydia Allen De Vilbis and Lowell Brentano.

The stage was then in a tumult. Several women began to address the audience, and as fast as one was seized by the police another began to speak. Mrs. Sanger was still the storm-centre, and her friends crowded around her and all but swept the policemen off their feet.

"If you would help us," one woman told the audience, "we could remove the police from this platform."

There were cries of "Put out the police!" but wiser counsel prevailed and the audience contented itself with booing the two policemen, who up to that time had made no attempt to clear the stage. The attempts to speak persisted. Mr. Cox, the British editor who had been scheduled to speak, was pushed to the front of the platform and introduced to the audience.

London Editor Cut Short.

"I have come across the Atlantic to address you," he began, but further remarks were cut off by the policemen.

Captain Donahue, who up to this time had been watching the scene from the front of the hall, then appeared on the stage and addressed Mrs. Sanger. "Please get off this stage before you cause some disorder," he told her. Mrs. Sanger refused to move.

"If you arrest her you'll have to arrest me too," one woman cried.

"The captain informs me that this meeting has been stopped by an order by telephone," Mrs. Sanger called out to the audience. "I asked him who was the other end of the wire and he couldn't tell me."

When it became apparent that his orders to leave the hall were not to be obeyed Captain Donahue ordered the arrest of Mrs. Sanger and Miss Winsor, who were taken out of the hall between the two policemen, while the audience sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

Mrs. Sanger, hatless, led the procession across Broadway and up Eighth Avenue to Forty-seventh Street. Nearly all of those in the hall had followed and hundreds joined them on Broadway. Many of those in the hall had gone directly to the police station, some on foot and some in limousines, and the police had to fight their way through a big crowd to get their prisoners inside.

At the police station, Mrs. Sanger described herself as a writer and gave her address as 104 Fifth Avenue, the headquarters of the Birth Control Committee. Miss Winsor, who has been prominent in the suffrage movement, said her home was in Haverford, Pa. Patrolman Gaine told Lieutenant Courtney, in charge at the station, that the arrests had been on the order of Captain Donahue and that the charge was "refusing to leave the stage in the Town Hall when ordered by the Captain and me."

Prisoners Sent to Night Court.

The prisoners were ordered to be taken to Night Court, at 316 West Fifty-fourth Street. While they were in the police station the congestion in Forty-seventh Street had become so great that reserves were placed at Eighth Avenue, half a block from the station, to keep the throng back. When the prisoners left the station in a patrol wagon they passed through cheering crowds, which followed on a run to the court.

The two women were again applauded as they entered the court room. Accompanying them were Robert M. C. Marsh and Jonah J. Goldstein as counsel, and as witnesses Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee and Mrs. William A. McGraw of Detroit.

Magistrate Francis X. McQuade released the two prisoners without bail in the custody of their counsel until today, when they will appear for examination in West Side Court. After they left the court room, they went to the home of Mrs. Rublee, at 242 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Sanger, after leaving Night Court, declared that immediate steps would be taken to get out an injunction to permit the meeting to be held this week. She said that a daughter of a Supreme Court Justice, who was in the audience, called up her father last night and was informed that there was not enough time last night to get the injunction.

"We have reason to believe," Mrs. Sanger declared, "that this meeting was closed by the influence of the Catholic Church."

Mrs. Ann Kennedy, one of the officers of the First American Birth Control Conference, told reporters that she had seen in the hall after the police locked the doors a man who said he was Mgr. Joseph P. Dineen, secretary to Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes. Mgr. Dineen, Mrs. Kennedy said, declared that he had been sent by the Archbishop to the meeting.

In a formal statement, which she gave out later, Miss Sanger said:

"My idea of calling the public together tonight was in the belief that this subject could be discussed at the Town Hall with as much dignity and delicacy as it was discussed the last two days at the Hotel Plaza. We were in no way violating the law. I consider my arrest in violation of every principle of liberty that America stands for, and I shall take this case to the highest courts, if necessary, to preclude the possibility of its ever happening again.

"My arrest will in no way stop the opening of the Mother's Health Centre at 317 East Tenth Street."

Anne Lifshitz, Mrs. Sanger's secretary, complained after the meeting that she had been roughly handled by the police while attempting to reach Mrs. Sanger after her arrest. She said that she was at the rear of the crowd that followed Mrs. Sanger across Forty-third Street and Broadway. She displayed a torn coat, which, she said, was the result of the rough handling.

Both Mrs. Sanger and Miss Winsor have served jail sentences for participation in militant movements. Mrs. Sanger was indicted in 1916 by the Federal authorities here on the charge of sending improper matter through the mails. This consisted of copies of "The Woman Rebel" containing an article on birth control. Later the charge was dropped.

In the same year Mrs. Sanger opened a birth control clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brownsville, and as the result of a police raid she and her sister, Mrs. Ethel Byrne, were arrested. She was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Mrs. Byrne started a hunger strike against her imprisonment and was pardoned by Governor Whitman. Mrs. Sanger agreed at the time to be governed by the law as it stood, and Governor Whitman promised her that he would have a commission investigate the subject of birth control.

Miss Winsor was one of the militant suffragists who, after disturbances in Washington in 1919, were sentenced to Occoquan jail, outside of Washington.

The committee in charge of the birth conference and last night's meeting includes many persons prominent here and in other parts of the country. Among them are:

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne,
Mrs. T. W. Lamont,
Winston Churchill,
Prof. Irving Fisher,
D. R. Hooker, M. D
Mrs. Wallace Irwin,
Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw,
Mrs. Donn Barbour,
Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson,
Dr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Gruening,
Mrs. W. Straight
Mrs. J. W. Brannan,
Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Holt,
Rabbi R. I. Coffee, Ph. D.,
Mrs. John A. Fry,
Dr. C. G. Taylor,
Mrs. M. Parrish,
Mrs. H. St. Gaudens,
Mrs. L. L. Delafield,
Prof. W. B. Pitkin,
Mrs. C. E. Knoblauch
Baroness K. Ishimoto
L. Stoddard, Ph. D.,
Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Field,
Rev. A. E. Whatham,
Kate W. Baldwin, M. D.,
Mary Halton, M. D.,
Clara W. Carter,
Dr. Mary I. Bigelow,
Mrs. R. R. Gregory,
Bertha Rembaugh,
Mrs. Robert Bass,
Mrs. G. H. Day Sr.,
Mrs. W. Spinney,
Mrs. Charles Tiffany,
Mrs. Ernest Poole,
Florence B. Hilles,
Laura H. Young,
J. C. Vaughan, M. D.,
Mrs. Simeon Ford,
Miss Martha Davis,
Robert M. Lovett,
Mrs. Minturn Pinchot,
Mrs. A. L. Lawrence,
Mrs. Walton Martin,
Mabel W. Hill,
Edith Swift, M. D.,
Kendall Banning,
Florence G. Tuttle,
Mrs. Ruth W. Porter,
Dr. Anna Blount,
Dr. Kenneth Taylor,
Herbert Croly,
Mrs. Frank I. Cobb,
Dr. E. M. East,
William J. Fielding,
Bernarr MacFadden,
Virginia Young,
Mary Shaw,
Dr. S. A. Knopf,
Mrs. Kate C. Gartz,
Mrs. Henry Villard,
Dr. Alice Hamilton,
Dr. John Favill,
Mrs. Shelly Tolhurst,
Mrs. Otto H. Kahn,
Lillian D. Wald,
Mrs. Dexter Blagden,
Mrs. M. Stern,
Mrs. Dwight Morrow.

To Begin at SAKS This Morning—
One of the Most Remarkable Offerings We Have Ever Made

Sale of 12,000 Men's

Imported Grenadine Cravats

Regularly 3.00 Each

At 95c

THE Grenadine Cravat has long held first place among men who wear only the finest of neckwear, for a Grenadine is the height of refinement and good taste. These we offer at the remarkable price of 95c are all hand-loomed, and of a quality sold heretofore regularly at 3.00. For service, for beauty of weave, we know of no cravat to compare with the imported Grenadine.

*Smart Stripings on Dark Grounds,
uncommon heather shades and a
host of plain colorings.*

BROADWAY **Saks & Company** *At* 34*th* STREET

+ Red Cross Roll Call—Join Now +

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

The Shop of Black and White

OFFERS TODAY

At Reductions of $24.50 to $54.50

Women's and Misses'

BLACK GOWNS

For Daytime or Dinner Wear

35.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $89.50

EXCLUSIVE modes, created for the Shop of Black and White in silk Chinois crêpe, crêpe Georgette, crêpe de chine, Roshanara crêpe, tricotine or Poiret twill.

Many of these models are appropriate for mourning wear

NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS

THE SHOP OF BLACK AND WHITE—*Fifth Floor*

STEWART WEEK
AT WANAMAKER'S

November 12 to 19, inclusive—An annual occasion
TODAY'S "GOLDEN SPECIALS"

Walking One Afternoon With Munkacsy

in the lovely Duchy of Luxembourg years ago, the writer learned that day from the great artist that what a man sees depends upon what is within himself. It is not alone his eyes nor his ears that tell him things.

Munkacsy saw Nature and passing incidents around him with more than eyes, he saw with his soul. It was reflected in his face. So it is that there are those who commune with Nature with more faculties than the eyes, which simply tell us colors and shapes of flowers and leaves, but nothing of their melodies and harmonies. They will see the most without who have the most within.

(Signed)
John Wanamaker
November 14, 1921.

***$900 Player-pianos, $675
$625 Upright Pianos, $475
$650 Player-pianos, $465***

38 EMERSON player-pianos; 19 EMERSON upright pianos; 24 H. & S. G. LINDEMAN player-pianos.

Sweet-toned Emerson —they call it, all over the country, in the 120,000 homes into which this 72-year old piano has gone. Beautiful tone. Beautiful case. To get an EMERSON player-piano at $225 saving and an EMERSON upright at $150 saving is to be very fortunate.

It is putting it briefly—but exactly—to say that the H. & S. G. Lindeman player-piano is the best player-piano obtainable anywhere today for $465.

Convenient terms. Old pianos taken in part exchange

Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Building

220 Dinner Sets at Half

Our standard quality, 100-108 piece sets.

	Grade	*Special*
5 sets French china, gold-encrusted,	$382.50	$191.00
5 sets French china, gold-encrusted,	$325.00	$163.00
10 sets French china, border designs,	$150.00	$75.00
13 sets French china, border designs,	$110.00	$55.00
35 sets French china, border designs,	$100.00	$50.00
13 sets French china, border designs,	$95.00	$47.50
4 sets French china, Dresden flower,	$80.00	$40.00
10 sets French china, border designs,	$90.00	$45.00
25 sets American china, border designs,	$75.00	$37.50
40 sets American semi-porcelain, border design,	$42.50	$21.25
20 sets American semi-porcelain, border design,	$48.50	$24.25
40 sets American semi-porcelain, coin gold band,	$50.00	$25.00

Open-stock Dinner Sets, twelve patterns, at Half. Odd pieces, too.

Lightly Cut Glass at Half

2,000 pieces of lightly cut glass at half. Vases, compotes, candy jars, tall compotes, sugar bowls and cream pitchers, nappies, water-jugs, fruit bowls, sherbet glasses, water-tumblers. Price range from a vase, regularly 50c, now 25c, to sherbet glasses regularly $6 a dozen, now $3 a dozen.

Second Gallery, New Building

Dining-room Suites at Half

10 pieces—Mahogany or Walnut.
$1,480.50 suite, Italian design, $740.25
$1,455 suite, Italian design, $727.50
$1,005 suite, Louis XV. design, $502.50
$1,162.50 suite, Heppelwhite design, $581.25
$1,147.50 suite, Italian design, $573.75
$1,140 suite, Tudor design, $570
$1,680 suite, Adam design, $840
$1,440 suite, Sheraton design, $720

Sixth Gallery, New Building

Men's $65 London-made Motor Coats, $37.50

34 only; sizes 36 to 42 (they run large); heavy, warm overcoats of Scotch Shetland wool in green, brown and heather mixtures, double-breasted, yoke-lined, with slash pockets.

$65 Piccadilly Overcoats London-made, for $40

45 only; sizes 36 to 40; deep, dark blue unfinished worsted double-breasted coats, yoke-lined; slightly form-fitting, with belt, and inverted pleat in back.

**In the London Shop,
Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building**

Silk Underwear, $5 each---Half Price

Shirts and drawers in flesh and Novia tints (not easily matched); spun silk, from gauze to 12-thread weight; the qualities that sell around town in the better shops at two to four times $5. Sizes, 34 to 44 in shirts; 28 to 44 in drawers.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building

The LONDON TAILORING SHOP

$85 to $115 Men's Suits, $75

52 patterns of *imported* fabrics, Connemara tweeds, cheviots, tightly-woven worsteds, unfinished worsteds, and a plain blue serge. A 3-piece sack suit, single or double breasted, or a 2-piece golf suit (coat, trousers) made to measure. Delivery in two weeks.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building

INSTALL TAKAHASHI AS JAPAN'S PREMIER

Finance Minister Under Hara Is Inducted With Ceremonies at the Palace.

OTHERS IN CABINET STAY

Appointment Is Viewed as a Blow at Militarists and Proof of Peace Policy Triumph.

TOKIO, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, today officially assumed the Premiership in succession to Takashi Hara, who was assassinated Nov. 4.

The appointment of Baron Takahashi is generally regarded in political circles as a favorable indication of the waning power of the militarists and as insuring what is termed as a continuation of the "peaceable foreign policy of Premier Hara."

Baron Takahashi, accompanied by Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, proceeded to the palace this morning for the installation of the Premier, which took place in the presence of Marquis Matsukata, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Viscount Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household, and Count Ogirachi, the Grand Chamberlain.

In addition to holding the Premiership, Baron Takahashi will continue as Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of the Navy.

The other Ministers in the Hara Cabinet will retain their posts.

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 13.—A large number of Socialists have been arrested here on charges that they are connected with widespread agitation in the leading cities of Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—According to unofficial information received by Japanese here, Baron Takahashi, new Premier of Japan, will keep his old portfolio of Minister of Finance while acting as Premier. Admiral Baron Kato, the ranking delegate at Washington, will continue to serve as Minister of Marine, and Count Uchida will remain at the head of the Foreign Office. The Japanese in Washington dwell on the pronounced liberalism of Takahashi in discussing his appointment and say he is especially in favor of maintaining the territorial integrity of China.

As Minister of Finance, Takahashi was among the first to warn his fellow countrymen against excessive expenditure at a time when Japan's economic and financial condition had been hit by the reaction following the period of war prosperity. It is believed therefore that he will lend his active support to any reasonable project of naval retrenchment.

His appointment is believed to doubly assure, in the opinion of Japanese, that no modifications will be made in the Japanese conference program as formulated under the Hara regime. If this program were affected at all, it probably would be in the direction of a more insistent reduction of expenditure for unproductive activities, in order that the wealth thus saved might be directed in channels of national economic development so necessary to Japan at this time.

Baron Takahashi's public statement some months ago criticising the general staff of the army for interesting itself too greatly in the diplomatic affairs of the empire created a sensation in Japan.

Recently the new Premier declared that if Japan wished to maintain her position as one of the five great powers it was imperative that China's inexhaustible raw materials should be available to her. Japan, he insisted, should renounce the twenty-one demands and adopt a positive constructive and unchangeable Chinese policy which would include the development of social, educational and economic conditions in China. In other words, the Minister favored a kind of alliance based upon magnanimous Japanese help to China.

IMPOVERISHED BAKU HOPES TO 'COME BACK'

But Once Rich Oil City Lacks Food and Clothes Just Now.

BAKU, Azerbaijan, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—The economic keynote to this city is found in a small shop of the broad Nikolaevskaya, a stone's throw from the ancient Palace of the Khans. In the window of this shop are a few bars of soap, combs, hairbrushes, shoe polish and three tiny bottles of French perfume, one of which, marked "Quelque Violettes," is priced at 600,000 rubles.

Baku has neither bread nor clothes, but she still hopes to come back sometime. Thanks to her vast oil wealth, now unproductive in the main, she has for many years been like Pittsburgh, a place where men became millionaires overnight.

Everybody is poor and hungry now, as they have been before, but they live—on the gambler's hope. One of the specialties of Baku, with its rough citizens of many races, has been the making of revolutions and another may be produced to put out the Soviet and bring back the good old times.

For the present the city wears a down-at-the-heel look. Houses are paintless, windows are boarded up for want of panes. The only color of life is produced by flaring Bolshevist posters illustrating the evils of alcohol and demon rum, capitalism and sundry odds and ends, including the necessity of caring for the teeth. As there is no alcohol, even for medical purposes, nor dentists, nor money circulating among the poor, these posters lose their effect. They are hang-overs from old Soviet educational campaigns.

Baku took up Bolshevism where Moscow left it off, and still pretends that it is very, very socialistic and brotherly. The small boys in the streets have taken a liking to the word "tovarish" (comrade) and address passersby with it when begging a bit of bread or a match.

There are no hotels at all in Baku today. All buildings and homes have been communized, and the stranger is hard put to it to find a place to sleep.

The city still has a good supply of artists and singers. Some of them are sent from Moscow, which has through thick and thin kept faith to the program that the public should have first-class entertainment.

Strangers meet courtesy and expedition at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Youth is in control here. The Foreign Minister is a Tartar, aged 23, and the War Minister is 26 years old, Minister of Industry and Comerce is the Minister of Industry and Commerce, 22, and the President of the Parliament of the republic is 24.

When oil is mentioned, the old-timers explode. "There is hardly any oil left here, in one of the world's richest centres," said one engineer. "After the oil properties of the private companies were requisitioned, workmen who didntt know how to read or write, or anything about oil, were put in control, as a committee.

"The Soviet has ruined us and brought us all to starvation. It has ruined the richest wheat section in Russia and now we can't get bread from Samara. If there had been no drought, the famine would have come just the same, due to Soviet requisitions of grain that left no seed grain to the peasants."

UNION CHIEFS OCCUPY PULPITS IN BOSTON

They Urge Closer Relations Between Labor and Churches to Get Better Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Representatives of labor filled the pulpits throughout Greater Boston today in response to the invitation of the ministers. "The Golden Rule in Industry" was the topic. The program today followed the action of a number of ministers in donning overalls and putting in a day as common laborers to get the workmen's point of view.

One speaker was Arthur Nash, clothing manufacturer of Cincinnati, known as "Golden Rule Nash." While an employer, he declared the golden rule was the only infallible, workable, industrial and economic law in the universe today. He declared that labor unions were "physicians of industrial ills."

Robert M. Seckner, a labor leader, speaking at the Melrose Congregational Church to a large gathering declared that closer relations between the churches and the labor unions would help to solve many industrial problems. He declared that higher wages and shorter hours were not the fundamental objects of the unions, that the real objectives were spiritual and sacred betterment.

Mrs. Mary T. Thompson, an organizer for the garment workers, speaking at the First Baptist Church at Waltham tonight, declared that one great difficulty was the lack of common ground on which employer and employe might meet. She pointed out that the employers were, as a "class" educated men, while employes, as a "class" were uneducated and that this condition prohibited the two from getting together in common thought.

EMPLOYMENT GAIN IN STATE.

Textile and Iron and Steel Industries Lead in Increase.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—A gain in employment in factories in New York State was recorded from September to October. According to a statement issued tonight by Industrial Commissioner Sayer of the State Department of Labor the October increase amounted to nearly two and one-half per cent. The increases, while not so large among the individual industries as those reported in September, were more general, and few industries reported less employes.

Improved business conditions were chiefly responsible for the increases in the number of workers. In some instances, however, more employes were at work on account of a seasonal increase in demand. Decreases occurred in several individual groups as the result of business depression or the end of seasonal activity.

The iron and steel industry showed the most notable increase in employment, due entirely to better business conditions. An increase occurred also in the railway equipment industry because of increase in employment in railroad repair shops and in plants manufacturing freight cars. On the other hand, locomotive works reported a decrease.

The textile manufacturing group reported the largest gain of any of the chief industry groups as a whole. This was chiefly the result of seasonal demands. The most important increase was recorded in the cotton and woolen knit goods industry, and substantial increases also were shown in wool manufactures and miscellaneous textile industries.

APPEALS FOR WILSON FUND.

Subscriptions to Establish Foundation to Be Asked on Jan. 16.

Appeals for subscriptions to the $1,000,000 fund for the establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation will be made on Jan. 16, according to an announcement yesterday from the headquarters at 150 Nassau Street. The subscriptions are to be invested in securities of the United States Government and, in advance of the formal plea for subscriptions, gifts of Liberty and Victory notes are being received at the headquarters.

Reproductions of the design that is to commemorate the founding of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation are to be struck off in the form of certificates for presentation to subscribers to the endowment. Distinguished American artists are engaged in a limited competition to create the design and win the prize of $500 to be presented by a committee of award, of which Charles Dana Gibson is Chairman. The central feature of the design is to be a portrait etching of Woodrow Wilson.

Members of former President Wilson's Cabinet and official family have rallied to the work of establishing the foundation. Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is National Chairman, and Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, is a member of the Executive Committee.

TEST STRONG SEARCHLIGHT.

Most Powerful in Country Will Develop 1,400,000,000 Candle Power.

Experiments were made last night at St. George, S. I., by the United States Lighthouse Department, Third District, with a searchlight of 100,000 candle power which was said to develop 1,400,000,000 candle power when the reflector was set and was described by the officials as the most powerful light in the country.

The experiments will be continued for several days, the object being to test the light, which is known as the Sterry vertical light, to see if it will penetrate fog and cloud banks. The searchlight has a radius of two miles.

Captain William Bartlett, a retired Sandy Hook pilot, said that if the new light could penetrate fog it would be of great service on Atlantic Highlands to prevent vessels from going ashore on Jones's Inlet, off Fire Island.

CHRISTMAS STAMP SALE.

Tuberculosis Society Will Try to Raise $200,000.

The New York Tuberculosis Association will try to sell 20,000,000 of its seals this year to raise $200,000 for the fight against disease. It announced yesterday that the sale would begin on November 25 and continue until Christmas. A mail order campaign for the sale of the seals will be conducted this year, and booths will be set up in hotels and railroad stations.

"There are more than 26,000 sufferers from tuberculosis in New York City," said the announcement. "Many of these are children, and the development of the disease can be arrested if proper care is given in time."

Thomas W. Lamont is treasurer of the New York Christmas seal campaign.

SEASON'S FIRST SNOW HERE

Light Fall of Melting Flakes Gives a Foretaste of Winter.

Winter's first dress rehearsal was held in New York last night, when a light snow began falling about 11 o'clock. As a professional performance, it could not be called entirely successful, since the flakes played their rôles hesitatingly, like young actors at the beginning of the season who do not feel entirely at home on strange boards.

The fall was light and the flakes melted as soon as they touched the pavements, but their passing presence was a chill reminder of the days not far distant when the streets will be heaped with snow. At midnight the snow had practically stopped falling.

Resumes Silver Mining in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 13.—The Rosario Mining Company has resumed operations in its silver mines, owing to the rise in the price of silver.

MUNSING WEAR

DON'T SAY UNDERWEAR—SAY MUNSINGWEAR

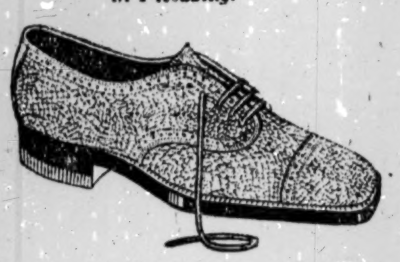
MUNSINGWEAR is made for every member of the family. It may be had in styles and fabrics suitable for every age and every occasion and for every season.

Carefully made from the best materials, Munsingwear garments outwash, outwear and outlast expectations. In the long run they're the most economical.

London CHARACTER SHOES

The Fountain at Piccadilly Circus

Piccadilly, London's well-known centre of fascination, is replete with "atmosphere." From Hyde Park to Piccadilly Circus the thoroughfare is crowded with dictators of fashion. The swagger of the cockney "Don't you know?" is synonymous with Piccadilly Club Life. None but the elite in dress with pockets lined with English sterling have entree to the luxurious club houses in Piccadilly.



The Piccadilly

Number 1463 $9

New Britain Blucher exclusively our own model of imported Scotland Grain Calf

This new model is only one of the many exclusive English models designed at Finsbury Pavement, every one an accomplishment in shoe building, rare and fascinating, characteristic of *London Character Shoes for Men.*

London Character Shoes

86 Nassau St., *Nr. Fulton*
276 W. 125th St., *Nr 8th Ave.*
1480 Broadway, *Times Sq.*
86 Schiff Parkway

London—111 Finsbury Pavement, E. C.

ONE important difference between flowers and presents of gold and precious stones is that flowers are alive and can express themselves as only living things can. Another important difference is the cost.

Every florist's shop is a Flower Show. Have you visited one lately?

"Say it with Flowers"

ALLIED FLORISTS ASSOCIATION
of New York

The Tailored Woman INC

A Shop of Tailor-mades

Coats of Cachemire Fur Cloth

The Smartest and Most Exclusive Fur Fabric of the Season

$175.00

CACHEMIRE fur cloth has all the rich warmth and luxurious beauty of the finest fur combined with the soft suppleness of the finest cashmere, and the result is a fabric without peer for warm winter coats. The Tailored Woman's Shop's styling and tailoring adds art to art. Satin lined and the warmest interlining. Squirrel or beaver collars.

Colors, black, mouse or taupe

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

SAKS'-*Tailored*

Full Dress and Tuxedo

SUITS

—when we started out about twenty years ago to make our own dress clothes we were determined to make the best Full Dress Suits and Tuxedos in America or none at all. We *are* making America's best Dress Clothes—tailoring more and *selling* more than any other shop in the United States!

Full Dress Coat and Trousers	63.00 up
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers	58.00 up
Dress Vests	6.50 up

FIFTH FLOOR

Saks & Company
BROADWAY at 34th STREET

Full Dress Suits and Dinner Jackets

Offering Particular Men the luxury of good evening dress, correct to the tiniest stitch, at a most moderate price.

Smart Dinner Jackets combining comfort with formality, and Full-dress for those who prefer it.

Try on, either or both, in The Full Dress Room of our Forty-ninth Street Store.

Special at $50

Others at $65 and $85

Brill Brothers

Three Convenient Stores
279 Broadway
47 Cortlandt St.
Broadway at 49th Street

Business Opportunities *(bank and business references required)*, Last Page.

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

SPANGLED and BEADED ROBES and GOWNS

Just Imported from Paris

Assortment of Shades in a Variety of Styles

TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL BY THE IMPORTERS AT 1-3 OF USUAL RETAIL PRICES

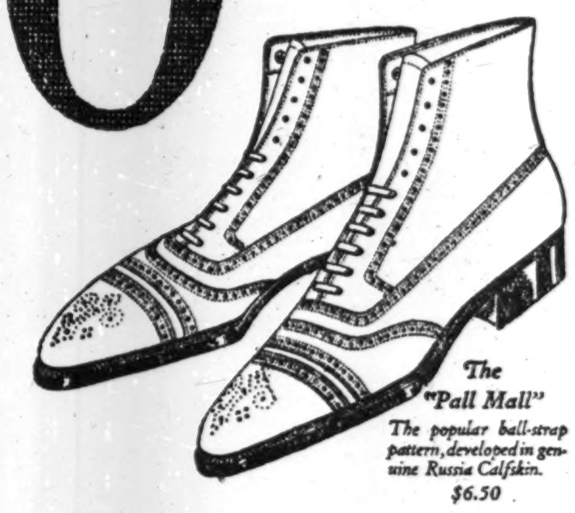
SOME AS LOW AS $15

Also Spangled, Jet and Bugled Trimming by the Yard.
An Extraordinary Opportunity for Dressmakers.

HIMALAYA CO.
225 4th Ave., Cor. 18th St.—12th Floor

REGAL SHOES

$6.50



The "Pall Mall"
The popular ball-strap pattern, developed in genuine Russia Calfskin.
$6.50

20 NEW STYLES
Black Calfskin
Russia Calfskin
Tan Scotch Grain
Black Kidskin

Here are shoes that *are* shoes. New—*this* season's styles—20 of them at $6.50, fine *full-grained* leathers.

Made by America's Most Progressive Shoe-Makers
Sold Economically through Their Own Shoe Stores

REGAL SHOE COMPANY, *Factories:* WHITMAN, MASS.

NEW YORK

81 Nassau St.
175 Broadway
(Nr. Cortlandt)
14th St. at 3d Ave.
40 West 34th St.
125th St. at 7th Ave.

St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.
481 Tremont Ave.
Broadway at 37th St.
Broadway at 50th St.
6th Ave. at 21st St.

Broadway at 27th St.
240 Broadway
2929 Third Ave.
(Nr. 152nd St.)
991 So. Boulevard

BROOKLYN

466 Fifth Ave.
5422 Fifth Ave.
4 Flatbush Ave.
(Cor. Fulton St.)

301 Broadway
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
(Nr. Gates Ave.)

357 Fulton Street

JERSEY CITY
208 Newark Ave.

NEWARK
825 Broad St.

CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
FOR
PAWN TICKETS
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

APPRAISING FREE
CONFIDENTIAL

LIBERTY BONDS

YOUR VALUABLES SAVED FOR YOU

FORGOTSTON
1600 Broadway, N. E. COR. 48th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone 1675 Bryant

PECK & PECK

Peck & Peck

Wool of Walking-weight

AT Peck & Peck's are woolen stockings, soft and some of them Scotch, yet of a weight that is comfortable for walking. Plain and clocked and in many colors they are priced from $3.50 to $7.50.

And as a thought for Christmas, they well might head your list.

PECK & PECK
586 Fifth Avenue
501 Fifth Avenue
ALSO AT 4 NO. MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO
Palm Beach
Southampton
Newport

PECK & PECK

SAY ARMED BANDS BEAT MILK DRIVERS

Employers, Charging More Violence, Will Apply Today for Permanent Restraining Order.

REPORT 80% OF DELIVERIES

Union Denies Break in Ranks—Sheffield Company Charged With Sale of Illegal Milk.

Increased violence by striking milk wagon drivers in the face of the temporary injunction obtained by the distributers was reported last night in a statement issued by the New York Milk Conference Board, which announced that its counsel would appear before the State Supreme Court today and ask that the restraining order be made permanent. The distributers also declared that they were now delivering more than 80 per cent. of the city's normal supply of milk, that there was a break in the ranks of the strikers and that scores of former employes were asking for positions.

Union officials, in a formal statement issued at their strike headquarters in West Forty-second Street, denied that the union workers were using violence and declared that they would contest the injunction efforts of the distributers in the courts.

"Since the issuance of the temporary injunction several days ago," the Conference Board's statement said, "many particularly brutal cases of violence have been reported by the various companies and their employes. One worker was attacked by three strikers and was taken to the hospital with concussion of the brain. Two other workers were attacked by a crowd of seventy-five, and were hit with broken milk bottles, being severely hurt. Another worker was hit with a 10-inch wrench and knocked unconscious. In another case six men were arrested in Jersey City after they had followed a milk truck and beaten up the driver. The police, who made the arrests, were forced to use their revolvers to get their prisoners, and found on them revolvers, blackjacks and other weapons. In another case strikers unhitched the horses from a large wagon, and sent them wild down the street, endangering the lives of passers-by."

"We are going to demand a permanent writ of injunction," said I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the board. "I believe that a permanent injunction will assure the people of New York an adequate milk supply, once the strikers have been made to realize the seriousness of the position that they are placed in when they violate a court order. In New Jersey, where we first used the injunction our wagons are now distributing milk with little difficulty."

Strikers Firm, Union Says.

According to the employers there are increasing indications of a break in the ranks of the strikers. At one company plant, it was said, forty-two of the drivers applied for their old jobs back, and thirty of them were accepted, and at another plant nine men, one-third of the normal force, asked for and received their old jobs.

Denying the reports that there was a break in their ranks, the union statement said: "The striking milk wagon drivers show a splendid example of determination and principle in their firm and solid stand for the right of having something to say about the condition under which they have to work and the wage they receive. After the thirteenth day of the strike there has been no desertions in our ranks which proves that the clever and alluring advertisements of the bosses have been in vain, and the drivers know that the open shop plan of the bosses, along with the rest of their plans, is only a subterfuge to lure them back under old obnoxious conditions."

While attorneys for the milk distributers are in Brooklyn today seeking a permanent injunction against the strikers the Health Department will apply in the Municipal Term of the Magistrates' Court for a summons against the Sheffield Farms Company, on the charge that one of their drivers sold milk that was more than forty-eight hours old after pasteurization. The penalty in case of conviction is $500 fine or one year imprisonment.

Wagons were operated by milk companies in the Manhatan areas two blocks on each side of Broadway and Lexington Avenue, and wagons also covered the territory included within two blocks on each side of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. About 1,000 wagons were operated in these districts yesterday and 1,500 are expected to be on the routes tomorrow. Normally 4,500 wagons are operated in the city by the distributing companies. The Sheffield Farms Company kept 115 retail stores open yeesterday until noon. The company also operated 300 wagons in Manhattan, and the policemen on these wagons accompanied the drivers into basements and halls as they delivered milk.

Secretary Nathans of the Milk Board said that there was "no possible chance of the distributers recognizing the union again," but plans for the new system of collective bargaining under the "brotherhood" system would be made at once.

"As soon as conditions settle," he said, "the brotherhood plan and the industrial bureau on which the public will have representation will be organized. We expect to take care of our situation and guard against the union organization ever again taking control of our business."

SEES PRICE-FIXING MENACE.

Farm Federation Says It Would Follow American Plan Valuation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The "practical result" of the proposed American valuation plan in the pending tariff bill will be "Governmental wholesale price determination," according to Grey Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In a letter to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, made public here today, Mr. Silver said the federation had supported the request of the association for reconsideration of the decision of the Senate Finance Committee to include the valuation plan in the tariff legislation.

Mr. Silver said the federation's Executive Committee, answering a questionnaire, has gone on record unanimously in opposition to the basing of import duties on American wholesale valuations.

"If there is any one thing," the letter continued, "which caused more dissatisfaction among the farmers during the war than the fixing of prices on agricultural products, it has not been called to my attention."

Reduction in the rates carried by the Fordney bill also will be urged by the federation, on the ground that, as drawn, the rates will "practically prevent" imports in many lines. This statement, Mr. Silver contended, was particularly true of commodities taxes on an ad valorem basis, to which the American valuation plan applies.

ART FOR WOMEN PRISONERS.

Bedford Reformatory Inmates to Have More Congenial Work.

Special to the New York Times.

BEDFORD, Nov. 13.—Major Amos T. Baker, Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford, has arranged for the inmates to dabble in arts and sciences instead of restricting the majority of them, as heretofore, to hum-drum and laborious occupations.

It was announced today that a class of arts and crafts has been established as part of the curriculum of the reformatory school. In this class prisoners are starting to learn delicate weaving, basket making an draffia work. Major Baker is planning to start vocational trades which will include millinery, knitting and operation of power looms. Some of the inmates who have been engaged in gardening, dairy work, housework and other plainer tasks are planning to take advantage of the new courses, which will teach them pleasant and useful occupations, and especially the course in millinery.

$500,000 RADIUM IS EXHIBITED HERE

Tube Is Displayed at Grand Central Palace Under Guard of Two Policemen.

EXPOSITION OPENS TODAY

Contests for Most Perfect Foot and for Perfect Teeth to Feature Public Health Show.

Two grams of radium, valued at $500,000, which will be on display all this week at the Public Health Exposition in Grand Central Palace, were shown last night for the first time in the city before a small invited audience in Grand Central Palace. The demonstration was made by Hamilton Foley of the Radium Chemical Company, which organization produced the two thimblefulls of radium to be shown this week, as well as that recently presented to Mme. Curie by the women of this country.

While two patrolmen from the East Fifty-first Street Station sat conspicuously in the front row and watched the precious substance, Mr. Foley told the story of the mining and refining of radium, which will be illustrated by motion pictures and exhibits all week at the health exposition.

More than half of the radium on exhibit last night was 99.9 per cent. pure, while the remainder was in the form of various compounds and mixtures. The pure radium looked like table salt slightly browned. When first prepared, Mr. Foley said, it is white, but after it has remained about thirty days in the minute hermetically sealed glass tubes in which it is placed, it turns brown.

Penetration of Gamma Rays.

The demonstration which interested last night's audience most was the penetration of the gamma rays of radium through a three-quarter inch vanadium steel cylinder. As Mr. Foley explained, radium rays themselves are not visible but cause other substance with which they come in contact to be illuminated. In the demonstration, which was made in a dark room, fifty milligrams of radium, in a small glass tube, were inclosed in a vanadium steel cylinder about five inches long and an inch and a half in diameter. When this was held up, after being sealed, no glow was noticeable, but when a small piece of Willemite, a lead compound, was allowed to come near the steel, the Willemite, which resembled a piece of flint, growed as if it were phosphorescent.

Mr. Foley explained that three types of rays are given off by radium, which have been slassified as alpha, beta and gamma rays. The first cannot pass through glass, the second can barely penetrate it, and the third class, or gamma rays, which compose about 4 per cent. of the entire quantity of rays given off, can go through lead or steel.

The daily exhibitions of radium will be made in Grand Central Palace every day from noon until 4 P. M. While they will be given especially for physicians and nurses, students and others interested will be admitted. Each evening the precious substance will be taken under police protection, as it was last night, to Mr. Foley's apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria, where it will be under guard.

Contest at Exposition.

Contests for perfect feet and good eyes are to be held in the Public Health Exposition, with all sizes of feet and all colors of eyes eligible for the prizes.

"The First Institute of Pollatry will have a free foot clinic," said the announcement of the prize contest for that most downtrodden member of the human body. "The Institute is looking for the most perfect man foot and woman foot in New York. A prize will be awarded to the successful man or woman. Any one wishing to enter the perfect foot contest will apply to the booth.

"Requirements for a perfect foot are: no corns or callouses: normal well-shaped arch; toes that are not crowded and move freely, and an ankle in normal position."

A dental clinic of the Department of Health will hunt for the perfect set of teeth. Although adults may enter in the contest, it is expected that the largest number of entrants will be boys and girls of school age. The requirements for perfect teeth are: No cavities, no missing teeth, teeth free from stains, gums healthy, no fillings or crevices—all teeth complete and in proper place.

The annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness will be held at 4:30 o'clock next Thursday afternoon in the South Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation Building, at 130 East Twenty-second Street.

One of the subjects to be discussed at the Public Health Exposition is defective vision, rated by the Committee of Elimination of Waste in Industry as causing one of the great economic losses.

"The remedy lies in an educational campaign," said a bulletin made public yesterday by N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia. "There must be an appreciation by labor of the advantages of good eyesight, and management must be taught how much is to be gained by aiding workers to a vision adequate to meet the requirements of the work in hand. This means general eye examinations and the establishment of standards fitting the grades of work."

The bulletin pointed out that about half of the 42,000,000 workers in American industry had defective vision, and that the loss from this cause ran into millions of dollars.

MANY CITIES PASS UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Co-ordination of Municipal Agencies Under the National Conference Plan Virtually Completed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Co-ordination of municipal agencies to meet the unemployment crisis, in line with the recommendations of the National Conference on Unemployment, has been virtually completed, according to a statement issued tonight by Colonel Arthur Woods, Chairman of the special committee on civic and emergency measures.

Mayers' relief committees have been organized in 209 out of the 327 cities in the country which have a population of 20,000 or more, he says, and many of the other cities are so situated that there is no local unemployment problem.

"The States most thoroughly organized to date," Colonel Woods says, "are Massachusetts, Illinois (with the exception of Chicago), Connecticut, Michigan, California, Oregon, Washington and Georgia. The States where the situation promises to be acute, but where a considerable start has been made toward organization, are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island and Texas.

HONORS TWO AMERICANS.

France Decorates Edward Tuck and His Wife for War Work.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Edward Tuck, a retired American banker who makes his home in Paris, has been made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and his wife, who was Miss Julia Stell, an officer of the Legion, in recognition of their work in caring for the wounded during the war.

Mr. Tuck, who was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1842, founded and maintained the Stell Hospital, at Rueil, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the American Red Cross in Europe.

W. & J. SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

Continuation of the Great Reduction Sale

AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS OF THE QUALITY FOR WHICH W. & J. SLOANE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FAMOUS, AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES

Owing to Limited Space We List Only a Few of the Many Articles Included in the Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

No floor covering of to-day so enhances the decorative effect of a room as the hand-woven product of the East—no other still follows the same method of manufacture employed over several centuries, giving to each rug the interest of individuality as against the unvarying monotony of the machine.

The assortment is not limited to only the finer qualities, but embraces all such more reasonable weaves as we can conscientiously recommend.

Size Feet		Formerly	Sae Price
12. 1 x 8.10	Mahal	250.00	175.00
9. 6 x 6. 0	Khanbah	245.00	180.00
13.10 x 10. 1	Mahal	325.00	250.00
11. 7 x 8. 2	Anatolian	400.00	260.00
12. 8 x 8. 2	Turkish	450.00	275.00
12. 2 x 9. 0	Khanbah	430.00	310.00
12. 0 x 9. 2	Anatolian	575.00	325.00
13. 6 x 9. 8	Anatolian	575.00	330.00
12. 5 x 9. 5	Khanbah	455.00	335.00
12. 0 x 9. 2	Akbar	550.00	400.00
13. 5 x 10. 0	Anatolian	700.00	410.00
11. 1 x 7.11	Hamadan	590.00	425.00
11. 2 x 8. 2	Arak	610.00	450.00
15. 5 x 11. 0	Khanbah	665.00	500.00
10. 1 x 7. 7	Keshan	750.00	500.00
14.10 x 12. 1	Khanbah	700.00	525.00
12. 9 x 8.10	Arak	850.00	550.00
17. 9 x 12. 0	Khanbah	815.00	600.00
17. 8 x 13. 3	Asia Minor	1,225.00	700.00
11.11 x 9. 4	Kirmanshah	1,100.00	725.00
11. 4 x 6.10	Sarouk	1,500.00	800.00
17.11 x 11. 9	Khanbah	1,170.00	825.00
16. 3 x 10. 5	Arak	1,550.00	850.00
13. 9 x 10. 9	Akbar	1,150.00	875.00
14. 6 x 10.10	Akbar	1,220.00	900.00
19. 8 x 12. 9	Khanbah	1,235.00	925.00
13. 8 x 9. 1	Kirmanshah	1,850.00	1,000.00
16. 1 x 11. 5	Akbar	1,450.00	1,050.00
17. 2 x 10. 6	Hamadan	1,850.00	1,050.00
14. 5 x 10. 0	Kirmanshah	1,750.00	1,100.00
13. 5 x 10. 0	Sivas	1,650.00	1,150.00
14. 1 x 10. 5	Kirmanshah	2,150.00	1,200.00
15. 7 x 10. 6	Sivas	1,750.00	1,200.00
18. 0 x 10.11	Elvend	1,850.00	1,350.00
17.10 x 12. 4	Sivas	2,250.00	1,375.00
13.11 x 10. 7	Sarouk	2,150.00	1,500.00
18. 6 x 13. 2	Khorassan	2,250.00	1,500.00
13. 6 x 10. 7	Sarouk	2,750.00	1,600.00
17. 9 x 12. 3	Kirmanshah	2,500.00	1,650.00
15. 0 x 10.11	Hunting Carpet	2,500.00	1,750.00
19. 4 x 11. 7	Kirmanshah	3,000.00	1,850.00
15. 0 x 11. 5	Shah Abbas	2,575.00	2,000.00
19. 7 x 12. 4	Hamadan	2,750.00	2,150.00
16. 7 x 13. 3	Ispahan	3,250.00	2,350.00
19. 7 x 15. 2	Bidgar	3,250.00	2,500.00
19. 6 x 13. 2	Kirmanshah	4,250.00	3,000.00
24. 2 x 15. 1	Tabriz	4,500.00	3,250.00
21. 2 x 12. 8	Ispahan	4,500.00	3,250.00
20. 2 x 13. 5	Sarouk	5,500.00	3,500.00
23.11 x 17.10	Kirmanshah	5,500.00	3,750.00
22.10 x 14. 8	Sarouk	6,250.00	4,500.00
25. 2 x 16. 4	Ismidt	7,500.00	5,500.00

Small Oriental Rugs

A large selection of these small rugs, in a great range of design and color effects. All the popular weaves are represented including.

MOSSOULS, BELOOCHISTANS, BOKHARAS, SAROUKS, LILEHANS, KIRMANSHAHS, Etc.

Prices range from $20.00 up.

FURNITURE AND ODD PIECES

Beautiful Durable Furniture and Odd Pieces at Very Low Prices

This Sale is noteworthy because the Furniture exhibited is of very excellent design and fine proportion. The workmanship is the highest quality. The stocks are abundant and varied, including all styles and kinds of Furniture.

There are genuine Antique pieces, also exact replicas of classic models. Furniture of all Periods for both formal and informal treatment.

Enamel Bedroom Suite

Design No.	Description
9820	2 Beds
9822	1 Night Table
9818	1 Dressing Table
9816	1 Commode
9817	1 Mirror
9819	1 Table
9823	1 Bench
9686	2 Chairs

Special Sale Price, Suite Complete........ $1975.00

No. A-1129-X Oxford Dining Room Suite

Description
1 Draw Top Table
1 Sideboard (Base Only)
1 Serving Table
1 Wheel Tray
1 Mirror
4 Side Chairs
2 Arm Chairs

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite....... $800.00

No. A-1105-X Guilford Breakfast Room Suite

Description
1 Gate Leg Table
1 Drop Leaf Cupboard
2 Arm Chairs
4 Side Chairs

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite....... $460.00

No. A-601½-X Sussex Bedroom Suite

Description
2 Single Size Beds
1 Night Table
1 Hutch
1 Oval Mirror
1 Side Chair
1 Side Rocker
1 Dressing Table
1 Bench
1 Desk

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite....... $750.00

No. A-616½-X Carlton Bedroom Suite

Description
2 Single Size Beds
1 Tray Chest
1 Mirror
1 Bureau
1 Mirror
1 Dressing Table
1 Bench—upholstered seat
1 Desk—seat
2 Side Chairs—upholstered
1 Night Table

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite........ $1100.00

No. A-617½-X Spanish Peasant Bedroom Suite

Description
2 Single Beds
1 Night Table
1 Bureau
1 Mirror
2 Side Chairs
1 Drawer Chest
1 Mirror
1 Dressing Table
1 Oval Mirror
1 Bench
1 Desk

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite....... $800.00

No. A-600½-X Tyrol Bedroom Suite

Description
2 Single Beds
1 Night Table
1 Bureau
1 Mirror
1 Side Chair
1 Side Rocker
1 Drawer Chest
1 Mirror
1 Dressing Table
1 Dressing Bench
1 Drop Leaf Desk

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite....... $960.00

Mahogany Bedroom Suite

Number	Description
9806	2 Mahogany Beds
9812	1 Mahogany Night Table
9807	1 Mahogany Dressing Table
9809	1 Mahogany Chiffonier
9808	1 Mahogany Mirror
9810	1 Mahogany Commode
9811	1 Mahogany Mirror
9813	1 Mahogany Centre Table
9815	1 Mahogany Bench as shown
9814	2 Mahogany Side Chairs as shown

Special Sale Price, Complete Suite........ $3500.00

Odd Tables

Design No.	Description	Sale Price
2213	Lacquer Nest of Tables, various colors	$150.00
6444	Drop Leaf Tables, "Tea Tables," various woods	65.00
10626	Folding Card Tables, mahogany and walnut, wood or linoleum tops	55.00
7804	Walnut and Lacquer Smoking Stands	50.00
5319	Waste Baskets, various woods	30.00
7791	Oak Humidor 22"x13"x35" high	150.00
8959	Oak End Table	25.00
4660	Oak End Table	25.00
8033	Gateleg Tables, various woods	85.00
2933	Mahogany Foot Stools, covered with tapestry	25.00
1048	Special—Mahogany Carved Tilt-Top Table	100.00
11238	Mahogany Console, 40"	60.00
9544	Mahogany Inlaid Table, 32"x24"x30" high	100.00
6638	Oak Jacobean Octagonal Table, 3'0"x3'0"x2'5"	100.00
2944	Oak Tudor Stand	35.00
A-1510-X	Walnut Table, 11"x11"	20.00
A-2819-X	Mahogany Table, 12"x12"	15.00
A-2902-X	Walnut Table, 36"x36"	50.00
A-2818-X	Mahogany Spinet Desk, 40"x19"	60.00
A-2792-X	Mahogany Muffin Stand, 10" dia.	10.00
A-2302-X	Mahogany Tea Wagon, 20"x30"	45.00
A-2300-X	Mahogany Next of Tables, 17¼"x28"	25.00
A-2743-X	Walnut Table, 22"x72"	100.00
A-2566-X	Mahogany Serving Table (drop leaf) 18"x36" open	40.00
A- 439-X	Walnut Table, 22"x26"	20.00
A-2812-X	Walnut Table, 25"x51"	75.00

Odd Pieces

Design No.	Description	Special Sale Price
D-3790	Mahogany Wing Chair, covered in Blue Imported Embroidery	$300.00
D-6676	Mahogany Chippendale Sofa, covered in Imported Brocade 8'6" long	650.00
D-9026	Italian Oak Settee covered in 16th century style red velvet and trimmed likewise 4'6"	750.00
D-6428	Walnut Gothic Easy Chair, covered in Orange Imported Brocade	400.00
D-1084	Walnut Sofa, covered in Tapestry, 6'9" long	325.00
D-6677	Italian Marble Flower Box with copper lining, 4'6½"x20½"x20" high	375.00
D-5913	Walnut Table, 6'7"x2'8"x30" high	400.00

Sloane Vacuum Cleaners

Years of experience in the care and cleaning of household fabrics were instrumental in evolving a Vacuum Cleaner of domestic size, which, in our judgment, represents the best of its type.

It weighs but 12 pounds, is strongly made of aluminum, simple in operation and with suction of such strength as to make any beating or brushing device unnecessary.

It thoroughly cleans but does not damage the fabric.

The name "SLOANE" cast in the metal is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Price complete with 8 Attachments, $48.00

CARPETS, ETC.

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

RUGS

Axminster Rugs

Of sterling quality, especially adapted to hard service. Artistically colored, and at their very moderate prices, a highly desirable rug.

Size—Feet	Regularly	Sale Price
8.3 x 10.6	$36.50 & $42.00	$29.50 & $35.00
9.0 x 12.6	39.50 & 45.00	32.50 & 37.50

Grampian Art Rugs

These imported rugs can be used as the foundation for many charming and inexpensive decorative effects.

Size—Feet	Regularly	Sale Price
6.0 x 9.0	$22.50	$12.50
7.6 x 9.0	33.50	16.50
9.0 x 12.0	45.00	25.00

Sea Island Cotton Rugs with Fringed Ends

Suited to use either as "bed sides" or in bath room. They are obtainable in a variety of colorings.

Size—Inches	Regularly	Sale Price
30 x 60	$5.00	$3.25

Carpets and Linoleums

Plain Axminster Carpets

Approximately 10,000 yards. Standard qualities, sturdy in weave, yet a pleasing adjunct to the best decorative schemes.

Unexcelled for all purposes demanding a "hard service" fabric. COLORS—Natural Gray, Pearl Gray, Camel, Old Blue.

Regularly $4.25 and $4.00 per yard.

Sale Price............................**$3.50 per yd.**

Plain Wilton Carpets

Approximately 6,500 yards. Imported and Domestic—a complete assortment embracing nine of the latest colors is offered to those who desire a durable carpet, fine in texture, attractive in appearance. COLORS—Mouse, Camel, Tan, Red, Pearl Gray, Gold, Rose, Ivory, Green.

Regularly............................$3.75 per yd.

Sale Price............................**2.75 per yd.**

Plain Wide Chenille Carpets

Approximately 3,500 yards. These popular fabrics, obtainable in wide widths without seams, admit of use either as a rug or a complete floor covering. The colors, carefully dyed, meet all the demands of the most artistic decorative requirements. WIDTHS—12 and 15 feet, without seams. COLORS—Taupe, Sand, Mole, Gray, Gun Metal.

Regularly............................$13.00 per sq. yd.

Sale Price............................**9.75 per sq. yd.**

Figured Wilton Carpets

Imported and Domestic. Approximately 4,000 yards. The patterns are new and a great many have borders correctly designed, admitting of their use in rug form.

Regularly............................$4.75 per yd.

Sale Price............................**3.75 per yd.**

Plain and Inlaid Linoleums

The increasing use of Linoleum, because of its durability, its cleanliness, its value as a non-conductor of heat or cold, has resulted in the development of many qualities and effects.

	Regularly	Sale Price
Medium Weight Plain Green Battleship Linoleum	$2.50	$1.50
"A" Quality Plain Green Linoleum	1.90	1.10
"S" Quality Plain Green Linoleum	1.40	.75
Plain Cork Carpet for Nurseries and Offices—		
"A" quality	2.20	1.25
"B" quality	1.50	1.00
10 Patterns selected from our stock of Inlaid Linoleums—Tile and Parquet Designs	1.55 1.45	1.25 1.15

Cocoa Brush Door Mats

With wool borders of various colors.

Sizes—Inches	Regularly	Sale Price
24 x 39	$9.28	$6.75
26 x 42	10.86	7.75
28 x 45	13.00	8.50
30 x 48	15.11	9.50
36 x 60	25.30	17.25
36 x 72	29.89	21.50

Free delivery to all shipping points in the U. S. A.

No approvals, returns or exchanges.

The usual Sloane high quality is guaranteed.

All prices marked in plain figures.

All goods offered are of standard quality.

As no merchandise can be reserved, we suggest that you come prepared with all measurements necessary to assist in making selections.

Store opens 9 A. M.; closes 5 P. M., Including Saturdays.

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These new National Columnar Sheets are the only sheets made which are correctly spaced for typewriter use.

You can get them to fit National Cover No. 4981 or 6408.

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Loose Leaf and Bound Books

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Cuticura Soap Is Ideal For Baby's Daily Bath

There is nothing more refreshing for baby than a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. If his skin is irritated or rashy gently touch any irritation with Cuticura Ointment after bathing. Cuticura Talcum is also excellent for baby's skin.

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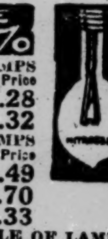
relieves stubborn skin troubles

Oh, man, "what a grand and glorious feeling!" Irritation all gone, burning stopped, and that eruption almost healed already. *That's* what Poslam does. The first touch gives relief and often a few days' treatment is enough to clear the skin. There's nothing better for skin troubles.

50¢ *At all druggists*



SAVE 30%

TUNGSTEN LAMPS		
Watts.	Reg.	Our Price
10-50	.40	.28
60	.45	.32
NITROGEN LAMPS		
Watts.	Reg.	Our Price
75	.70	.49
100	1.00	.70
200	1.90	1.33

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MARSHAL FERDINAND

FOCH

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE

Capitol Theatre *Saturday Evening Nov. 19th, 10.45p.m.*

Alda, Martinelli, Rothier, Galli and the Corps de Ballet of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Capitol Theatre Symphony Orchestra,
ERNO RAPEE, Conductor.
DAWN OF A NEW ERA.
Arranged by S. L. Rothafel.

TICKETS $2, $3, $5, $10, $20, at American Committee for Devastated France, Room 1048, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42nd Street.

Men who read The Annalist

The Annalist is read in thousands of financial institutions and great manufacturing organizations throughout the United States and Canada; by men who direct American business; by those directing land and water transportation; by investors controlling hundreds of millions of dollars; students in many schools of finance, commerce and economics, where The Annalist is used as a text book.

Interesting articles in this week's issue,

OUT TODAY:

Will Arms Conference Be a New Versailles?

Stinnes, Underwriter of Germany.

Public Utility Invested Capital.

Petroleum and World Politics.

THE ANNALIST

Weekly Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published Mondays by
THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.
Times Square, New York.

10 cents a copy at news stands.
$5.00 a year by mail.

CARD GAME HELD UP; BANDITS GET $1,500

Robbers Line Players Against Wall—Flee in Taxi as Policeman Stands on Corner.

WOUNDED IN A RESTAURANT

Two Arrested After Man Is Mysteriously Shot—Negro Held for a Bond Robbery.

Five men were playing cards in a room at the rear of a dry goods store at 2,213 Second Avenue early yesterday when four strangers entered. Each of the newcomers carried a pistol.

"Well, there seems to be plenty of money in this game," said the leader of the armed men. "You gentlemen put up your hands and stand back there against the wall and we'll count it for you."

The robbers lined the five players along the wall. Then the intruders separated, two of them standing guard over the frightened victims while the other two collected the money. After scooping the cash from the table they searched each player, getting about $1,500 in cash and jewelry altogether.

From Samuel Lerner of 104th Street and Second Avenue they took $280; from B. Fineberg of 2,220 Second Avenue, $175 and his watch and chain; from Otto Gildes, owner of the drygoods store, $135, his watch and the keys to his store and his apartment on the floor above; from H. Berger of 1,478 Fifth Avenue, $100 and two diamond rings; from Frank Geigas of 239 East 199th Street, $100 and some jewelry.

Escape in Waiting Taxicab.

Backing out of the room, the bandits warned their victims against raising an alarm

"Stick your nose out of the door before we get away," the ringleader said, "and you'll get a bullet in the face."

The men ran out, jumped in a waiting taxicab, and escaped, while a policeman stood at the corner a short distance away.

Detective Butler of the East 104th Street Station later arrested a man at 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, accusing him of being the chauffeur of the robbers' taxicab. The prisoner said he was Clifford Rowan, 21 years old, a chauffeur, of 929 Columbus Avenue. He was arraigned in Harlem Court on the charge of robbery, and held by Magistrate Douras in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

A shooting affray said to have taken place in a restaurant at 71 West 100th Street mystified the police. George Hassett, 28, of 848 Columbus Avenue, walked into the Reconstruction Hospital at Central Park West and 100th Street, and requested treatment for a bullet wound in the lobe of his left ear. He said that he had been shot in a quarrel in the restaurant, but refused to name his assailant. Detectives went to the restaurant and searched everybody in the place, arresting two men in whose pockets pistols were found. The prisoners were John Foley, 27, a chauffeur, of 520 West Forty-ninth Street, and David Bond, 30, a stonecutter, of 128 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Negro Held in $1,000 Hold-up.

Clarence Viara, 20, a negro, of 250 West Sixtieth Street was arraigned in the West Side Court on the charge of suspicion of robbery. He was arrested Saturday night at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street by Detectives Buckley and Miller of the West 135th Street Station. According to the police, Viara was trying to sell Liberty bonds stolen from Philip Carsneval, a produce dealer, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street.

The produce dealer was walking along Central Park West, at Sixty-second Street, on the night of Nov. 9 when a man held him up and robbed him of $400 and Liberty bonds worth $600. He appeared in court as complainant against Viara, who was held by Magistrate Corrigan in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

Charged with grand larceny in the attempted theft of goods valued at $205.78 from Macy's Department Store, Mrs. Pearl Singer, 24, of 2,683 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday.

The Rockwell clothing store at Broadway and Thirtieth Street showed evidence of a burglary yesterday. The plate glass window in front was broken and was covered by a makeshift arrangement. On it was pasted a notice written in longhand: "The crook who stole the coat out of this window will kindly call and we will give him the pants and vest free that goes with the coat. No charge for alterations. Rockwell Clothing Co., Inc."

Workhouse for Paroled Convicts.

Two men who were out on probation from Sing Sing were sentenced to thirty days each in the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan in the Yorkville Court and were told that on the completion of this sentence they would have to return to Sing Sing.

The men were Louis Fernandez, 18, a Cuban, of 17 West 136th Street, and Gerald Hill, a negro, of 218 West Sixty-fourth Street. They were arrested in a hallway at 14 East Seventy-first Street early yesterday by five detectives of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

The detectives, riding around their district in an automobile, had seen Fernandez and Hill follow two men to an address on East Seventy-fourth Street and then go back to the hallway.

According to the police, Fernandez had a blackjack in his sleeve. In addition to serving a sentence for disorderly conduct and returning to Sing Sing, he will have to face a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

LINER OBSERVED ARMISTICE.

The Zeeland Brings 58 in First Class Cabin and 172 in Second.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antwerp, Cherbourg and Southampton on the Red Star liner Zeeland was Mrs. Kenneth Brown, better known under the pen name of "Demetra Vaka." She had spent the Summer in the Near East with her husband. She said she probably would lecture and write about her travels. Mrs. Brown, whose home is in Virginia, said the Mohammedan question was overshadowing everything else in the Near East.

Another passenger was H. J. Cadbury, a Director of The London Daily News, who said he would leave at once for the conference on the limitation of armament.

Suzanne Suvercruys, sister of Robert Suvercruys, Secretary of the Belgian Embassy in Washington, arrived for six months visit. She said she had adopted 100 Belgian orphan girls and hoped to interest Americans in them while here.

Mrs. W. M. Low of Savannah, Ga., founder of the Girl Scouts, who returned from England, said the next International meeting of the Girl Scouts or Girl Guides would be held next Summer at Cambridge. She said Mrs. Harvey, wife of the United States Ambassador, had accepted the post of representative for the American Girl Scouts in England.

The Zeeland brought 58 first, 172 second and 850 third class passengers.

On Friday, according to King George's proclamation, received by wireless, the ship's whistle was blown at 11 A. M. and all work stopped for two minutes. Then the buglers sounded the last post and the band on deck played the national anthems of the United States and Great Britain.

CRY AGAINST REPORTED BRUTALITIES IN VILNA

Lithuanians Here Send Appeal to Washington to Curb Polish Activities.

Protests against brutalities reported to have been committed in the city of Vilna by Polish officials were voiced yesterday at a meeting in Cooper Union of more than 1,000 persons of Lithuanian origin. Resolutions were sent to President Harding, Secretary Hughes and the Representatives and Senators from New York, asking that the American Government "use its moral and humanitarian influence with the Polish Government to induce her to cease her outrages in Vilna territories and to curb the imperialistic activities of Poland."

The Rev. A. M. Milukas of the Church of the Transfiguration, Maspeth, L. I., presided at the meeting. The speakers included Representative W. M. Chandler of the Nineteenth New York District, Leonard Simutis of Brooklyn, Stasis E. Vitartis and Joseph Sirvydas. Cable dispatches from Vilna, read at the meeting, told of attacks by Polish soldiers on a Lithuanian high school on Oct. 1. Details of other attacks, one upon an orphanage, from which 500 children were expelled, and others on private homes were given by the speakers. The attacks are described in the resolution as follows:

"The Polish General, Zeligowski, invaded and took possession of Vilna, the ancient capital of Lithuania, and the surrounding territory in the Summer of 1920, in violation of the Polish-Lithuanian treaty, and is still in possession regardless of the repeated rulings of the Council of the League of Nations and the affrimation of the League itself that Vilna is Lithuanian territory. Instead of complying with these decisions of the Council of the League of Nations, Polish authorities at Vilna have imprisoned prominent Lithuanians under their jurisdiction; have closed all Lithuanian newspapers; Polish armed police attacked Lithuanian high schools, placing the teachers under arrest and violently ejecting the students, kicking them, striking them with their guns and fists, injuring many, and the same police forcibly ejected the children from Lithuanian orphanages, even driving the children from private homes for orphaned children; closed the Lithuanian banks, confiscating their contents; closed the Lithuanian Trading Company, an American corporation, and perpetrated many other outrages and abuses, thus provoking a situation which might lead to a repetition of pogroms or wholesale murder."

Representative Chandler, who was in Lithuania recently, predicted that the United States soon would recognize that country. "If there is a nation in Europe that is in direct violation of the League of Nations, that is Poland," he said. "I believe Lithuania will not only be recognized as an independent, but that the League of Nations will put its hand on the shoulders of Poland, like a policeman, and say 'Behave yourself.'"

About $5,000 was raised at the meeting for the aid of Lithuania.

WIFE PREFERS DEATH TO HUSBAND ABSENT

Mrs. Pullen Drowns Herself When Chicago Rail Executive Accepts Office in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The body of Mrs. Josephine M. Pullen, wife of Frederick M. Pullen, general agent for the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, was found floating in Lake Michigan off Lake Bluff, this afternoon.

Mrs. Pullen had apparently committed suicide as a result of despondency because her husband had just accepted a position as General Traffic Manager for Phelps Dodge & Co. of New York, thereby entailing a temporary separation.

Mrs. Pullen left her home, at 7,414 Harvard Avenue, yesterday morning. To each of her youngest two sons, Robert F., 7 years old, and George E., 3½ years old, she gave a coin, telling them "Mother will be back soon."

Fifteen minutes later his secretary went to Mr. Pullen in his office in the Commonwealth Edison Building and said:

"A woman who did not give her name just told me over the telephone that your wife has disappeared."

Mr. Pullen hurried to the home, where he found a note from his wife saying: "I cannot stand it any longer."

Mr. Pullen appealed to the police to search for Mrs. Pullen, and engaged private detectives, but no trace was found until the body was seen in the water today.

"My wife had been ill and despondent for a year," Mr. Pullen said. "A month ago I called in physicians. They said she was suffering ffrom acute melancholia. Recently I accepted a position as traffic manager for a very large Eastern concern. It meant that from Dec. 1 I would be away most of the time for four or five months. I intended having my mother come and live with my wife. She seemed particularly unhappy because I was going to be away so much.

"We used the Lake Bluff House as our Summer home. It was there she went, back to the scenes of her girlhood and some of our happiest years, to end her life."

Mrs. Pullen left two other sons besides Robert and George. They are Raymond W., 21 years old, and Glen C., 17 years old.

HOSPITALS USE 93% OF FUNDS ON PATIENTS

Annual Report of United Institutions Shows 188,532 Cases Treated Last Year.

Ninety-three cents out of every dollar contributed to the United Hospital Fund last year were spent on patients in the fifty-seven non-municipal hospitals, according to the annual report of the fund, published yesterday.

"The work of the hospitals is done so quietly and continuously," says the report, "that few realize how great and pressing are their needs. The operating costs of the fifty-seven united hospitals, exclusive of new construction and improvements, were $14,836,466 last year, caring for 188,532 hospital patients for an average of sixteen days each, and also for the treatment of 628,732 outpatient cases. The average daily number of employes was 10,363, of whom 4,018 were nurses. Visiting and attending staffs of doctors, who care for ward patients and dispensary cases practically without charge, numbered 3,457."

The United Hospital Fund comprises the leading non-municipal duly incorporated hospitals in the city which have had not less than thirty-five ward beds for three years and which have given during that period not less than 5,000 days of free service a year, without regard to race, creed or color.

From nineteen hospitals in 1879 the organization has grown to include the present fifty-seven. The number of persons cared for has increased from 8,688 in 1879 to 188,532 in the last year, the number of hospital days from 177,692 to 3,010,690, and the receipts from $26,455.07 to $710,773.04. The fund's total number of contributions last year was 8,239, including 115 from groups.

CONVICT HEADS PARIS POLL.

Badina, Black Sea Mutineer, Leads in Ward Political Contest.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The voters of the Twentieth Ward of Paris today gave Badina, who is serving a prison term for participation in the Black Sea mutiny in 1919, a plurality in the new election for Municipal Councilor. The previous election in which the Communist candidate, André Marty, received a large majority, was annulled on Oct. 7 for the reason that Marty was also serving a sentence in connection with the mutiny.

Badina led six candidates in today's election, receiving 687 votes, while his nearest opponent had 404. As the leading candidate did not receive the necessary vote for a majority, [illegible], a second ballot will be necessary.

FOUNDED 1856

THE balmy days of Autumn have passed—it's time to prepare for the rigors of cold weather.

Everything in seasonable clothes—from head to foot—for men and boys.

Variety and value linked with dependable materials afford a satisfying choice in our showing of Winter suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

This Week's Specials
FOR THE
BUSINESS MAN

In Our Completely Equipped Commercial Stationery Department. Each item has been carefully priced.

Manila Second Sheets
Special 23c Package

Very good quality sheets size 8½ x 11
Wrapped in packages of 500.

Oak Filing Cabinets
Special 39c
Our Usual Price Would Be 59c
Hinged cabinets, size 3½ x 5 inches.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE *Inc.* NEW YORK

KNOX TWENTY
KNOX NEW YORK

THE KNOX "TWENTY"

A DERBY of most exceptional quality, the superiority of which one can feel in the splendid texture and see in every detail.

$20.00

Other Derbies $7.50 to $40.00

KNOX HAT COMPANY
452 FIFTH AVENUE
at 40th Street
161 BROADWAY
Singer Building

Mme. SIMCOX

AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF MODEL GOWNS WILL BE SOLD AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

Sale Continues All Week

FRANCIS BUILDING. 665 FIFTH AVENUE

IN THE Forefront
among the few really
High Class Cars

The Dorris

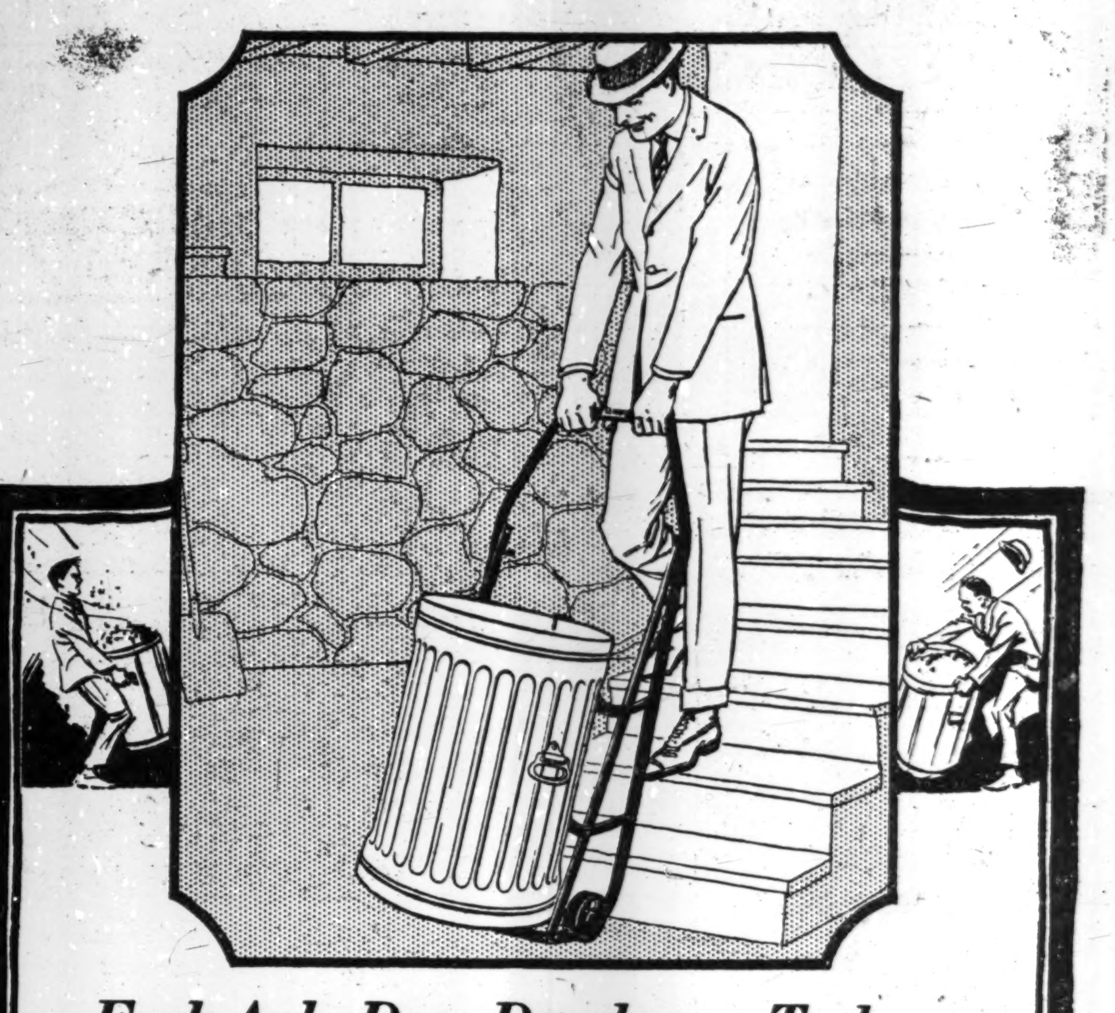
"Built Up to a Standard, Not Down to a Price"

CARLTON MOTORS CORPORATION
Park Ave. at 53d Street New York City

NOW—At Your Grocer's!

Pillsbury's Pancake Flour

Costs no more than the ordinary kind



End Ash-Day Drudgery Today

WHY endure a long winter of dust and dirt, rolling and lifting heavily loaded ash cans and barrels? Set yourself free from ash-day troubles—use the

Little Ash Man TRADE MARK
Ash Barrel Truck

This lightweight steel truck trundles the heaviest load with ease. Its strategically placed wheels—a patented feature—make it travel up and down cellar steps as easily as it rolls across the walk. An adjustable hook grips can or barrel against spilling. Electrically welded parts and waterproof finish preserve it against hard use and winter weather.

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The Little Ash Man was introduced to New Yorkers last year and was most enthusiastically endorsed. Everywhere that men object to spilled ashes and strained backs, the *Little Ash Man* is on the job.

For Business Houses, Too!

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Lasts for years—pays for itself in a month. Sold by department, house-furnishing and hardware stores. Order yours today!

Just $5.00

Insist upon the red and white label on handle; it protects you and identifies the genuine "Little Ash Man."

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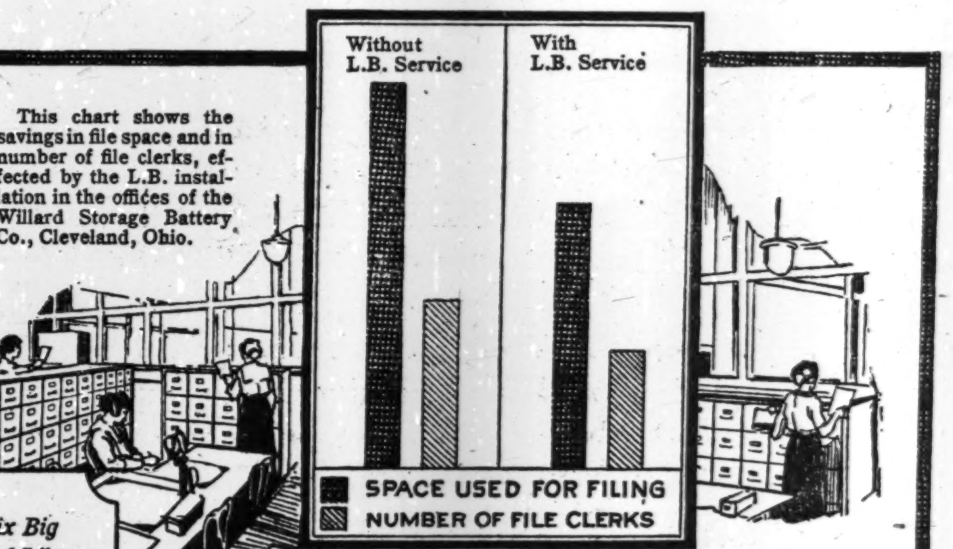
LB

This chart shows the savings in file space and in number of file clerks, effected by the L.B. installation in the offices of the Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.



The Six Big Divisions of Library Bureau Service

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   - Government Department
   - Insurance Department
   - Library Department
3. *Filing Systems*
   - Alphabetic
   - Geographic
   - Numeric
   - L.B. Automatic
   - Subject
4. *Card Record Systems*
   - L.B. Sales Record
   - L.B. Stock Record
   - L.B. Card Ledger
   - L.B. Visible Record File
5. *Cabinets—Wood and Steel*
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   - Counter-hight units
   - Horizontal units
   - L.B. Card record desks
   - Vertical units
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If there is still unchecked waste in your business, you want to know it. If there is an unproductive department of your business that can be turned into a business producer, you want to know it.

One of the principal sources of waste in many offices is a department that was formerly classified as "unproductive"—the filing and record department.

Library Bureau is ready to show you, as it has successfully shown thousands of other businesses, that Productive Conservation in the filing departments can—

1. *Help increase sales*
2. *Reduce expenses.*

L.B. Equipment can help

See how L.B. Systems and equipment are designed to help you. For example:

L.B. Sales Record keeps important sales data at the sales manager's finger tips. One sales manager says his business could never have reached its present high sales level without it.

L.B. Automatic Index is saving dollars every week for Willard Storage Battery Co. (see chart above), and for thousands of other businesses large and small.

L.B. Stock Record is an effective guide for economical purchasing. In many cases on record, it has even increased business by decreasing the number of dissatisfied customers.

L. B. Service can help

In your own files and records today are undeveloped sources of savings and increased sales—Library Bureau will study your requirements without charge—suggest ways to use your present equipment to fuller advantage.

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Married in Italy Two Months Ago and Brought to This City Immediately.

QUARREL PRECEDES KILLING

Deectives Believe Wife's Refusal to Leave Aunt's Home Caused the Shooting.

Two months ago a little black-eyed Italian girl of 15 years became the bride of Dominick Sorrentina, 33 years old, a laborer, who had brought back a fortune of $1,000 to his native city in Italy. Yesterday the child bride was shot by her husband in front of her home at 158 Union Avenue, Brooklyn. She died last night in the Greenpoint Hospital.

The husband was arrested after a chase of five blocks, but the police were unable to solve the mystery of why he had done the shooting. The girl had been unconscious from the time she was shot till the moment of her death, and therefore made no statement.

From what information detectives could pick up from friends and relatives of the couple it was learned that Sorrentina had brought his wife here from Italy immediately after the marriage. There was a quarrel, and the girl went to live with her aunt at 158 Union Avenue, while the husband went to lodgings at 41 Havemeyer Street.

A quarrel in which the husband begged his bride to make a home for him is believed to have preceded the shooting yesterday. They had been talking on the sidewalk in front of her aunt's home, when the girl made a movement as if to go into the house. Then the man drew a pistol and fired three times, hitting his wife in the left breast, left forearm, and left hand.

Sorrentina ran, but the shots had been heard by Patrolman Gerrity and Stevens, who chased him. After he had led them five blocks they caught up with him. According to the police, he still had the pistol with three exploded cartridges in his possession, and admitted the shooting. He will be arraigned in the Williamsburg Police Court this morning on a charge of homicide.

Mother Dies in Fire; Saved Son.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Chester Bigger, 70 years old, was burned to death here when she returned to her blazing home for a small token after taking her blind and paralyzed son through smoke and flames from the burning house. The son, too, was severely burned and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Consistent
HOSIERY *Service*

These shops are conducted for women of taste who value the quality and tone of Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery. The courtesy extended never fluctuates regardless of price or personage. One may be poor or prosperous, casual or critical, but so long as splendid hosiery is desired the welcome will not vary in its degree of warmth, nor service totter in its path.

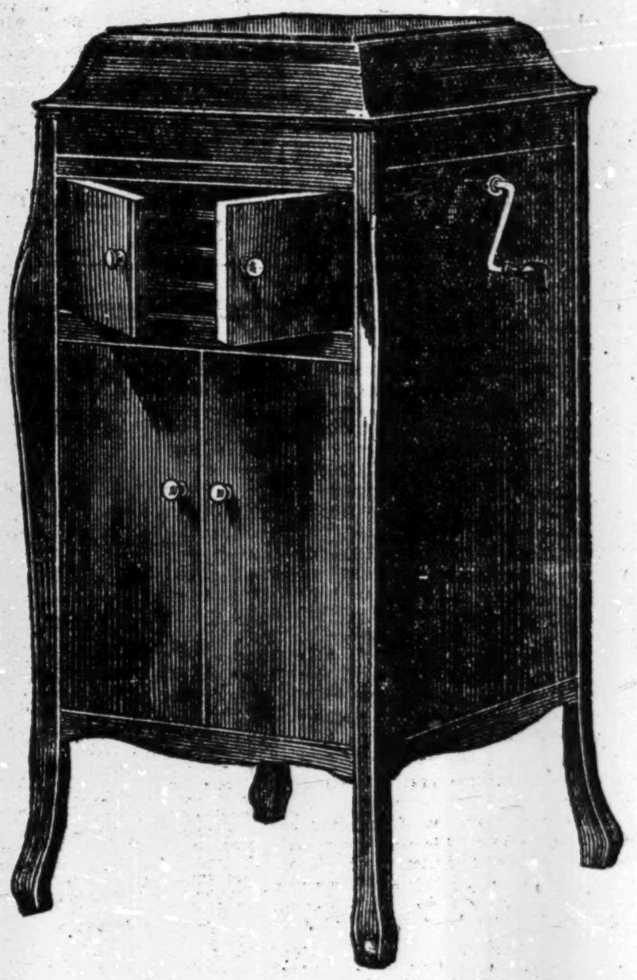
There are three shops dominated by one idea. Visit the most convenient address.

SILK STOCKINGS THAT WEAR

Gotham Hosiery
SHOPS

582 FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET
504 FIFTH AVENUE *At 42nd Street*
1 WEST 34TH ST. *Near 5th Avenue*

Victrola
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



No. 80 $100

One of the popular-priced Victrola models. It offers the utmost value for the money—a value made possible by reason of the twenty-three years the Victor Company has devoted to the art of sound-reproduction.

This instrument has all the exclusive Victrola patented features, and is of the same high quality which has made the Victrola the recognized standard. Its sturdy construction insures a life-time of service.

See and hear this Victrola. Any dealer in Victor products will gladly demonstrate it. New Victor Records issued on the 1st of each month.

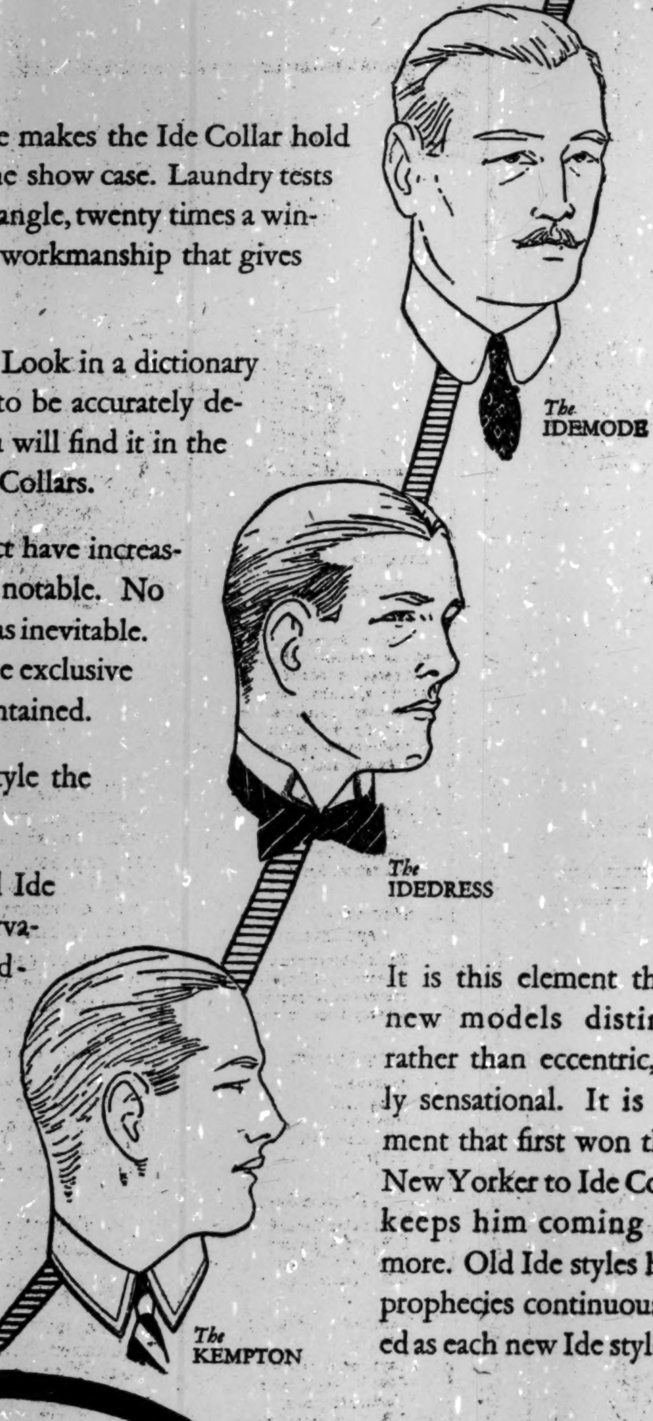
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This trademark and the trademarked word "Victrola" identify all our products. Look under the lid! Look on the label!

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.
Camden, N. J.

Victor Talking Machine Co. Camden, N.J.

Perpetuating STYLE



The exclusive Linocord Buttonhole makes the Ide Collar hold for life the easy pose it strikes in the show case. Laundry tests have sent Ide fabrics through the mangle, twenty times a winner. These instances are typical of workmanship that gives you style in perpetuity.

Style is built of more than words. Look in a dictionary and you will find it is too mobile to be accurately defined. Look for style itself, and you will find it in the Ide Collar. Style moves—like Ide Collars.

Ide sales in the metropolitan district have increased in a manner nothing less than notable. No credit is claimed for a growth that was inevitable. The real achievement is this: that the exclusive quality of Ide styling has been maintained.

Ide workmanship puts into Ide style the element of permanence.

It is this element that makes old Ide models live to be admired as conservative, rather than derided as old-fashioned.

It is this element that makes new models distinguished rather than eccentric, or merely sensational. It is this element that first won the critical New Yorker to Ide Collars, and keeps him coming back for more. Old Ide styles have been prophecies continuously fulfilled as each new Ide style appears.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., INC.
Makers
TROY, N. Y.

Ide COLLARS

Watch Your English!
Get These Five Books At a Bargain Price

AVOID embarrassment and humiliation. Prevent the slips of speech that invite contempt. Achieve that priceless sense of ease and authority which comes only from *knowing* that you are speaking and writing errorless English.

This is the hall-mark of good breeding—the biggest stepping stone to success. There is scarcely any other accomplishment that will carry you further on the road to leadership. It fixes your social status. It decides your business progress. Even an occasional error lays you open to criticism and derision.

You can easily avoid the many pitfalls of incorrect pronunciation, and the wrong use of words by keeping these five little books handy at all times. In the home, in the business office—you can use them day after day with telling effect.

Save Nearly 25%

These five books strongly bound in ornamented cloth and printed from clear type on durable paper, are yours for a limited time for only $1.39 instead of $1.83, post-paid, the regular price—a saving of nearly 25¢. In them you will find thousands of important bits of information. They give you the right and wrong usages of words and phrases in common use. No need to struggle through pages of grammatical rules. These five big little books give you the facts briefly, concisely, and to the point, with all the authority of FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY behind them. They are gold mines of information!

Send No Money In Advance

Just fill in and return the Money-Saving Order Coupon opposite *or copy it on a Post-card.* We will send the books to you by mail, you pay the postman only $1.39 upon delivery, and the books are yours. No extras—no collection fees. You pay $1.39 and that is all! If they don't satisfy, return them at our expense, and we will refund your money instantly. Don't delay *as this advertisement may not appear again.* Mail the Money-Saving Coupon NOW!

MEND YOUR SPEECH 1,000 hints on the correct use of hundreds of words, as shall and will; seen, saw; I and me; can, may; different to and different from; done, did. Shows by actual examples the fine distinctions in meaning of scores of synonyms, as acute, keen, sharp. "A marvelous little book."

BETTER SAY Gives the correct pronunciation of frequently mispronounced words and corrects errors in using words and phrases. Packed with important and highly interesting facts.

FOREIGN PHRASES IN DAILY USE A reliable guide to popular and classic terms in French, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Greek, and German, with explanation of their meanings in English. Defines the puzzling foreign phrases you find in current books and periodicals, as well as the mottoes of various countries, famous people, and states. Indispensable!

FAULTY DICTION Clearly explains puzzling word-usages, and gives concisely, so that you can easily apply them, the rules for their correct use. Corrects faulty pronunciation of words, gives their accurate syllabication, and provides a generous number of illustrative sentences.

WHO? WHEN? WHERE? WHAT? 20,000 facts on makers of History, Art, Literature, Science, and Religion. Gives you dates of birth and death (wherever authentic information is available) of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Celebrities, together with the nationality, dignity, calling, profession or occupation, and the principal achievement of each person, names from Mythology; names of Characters in Famous Writings, etc.

BETTER SAY
FAULTY DICTION
FOREIGN PHRASES DAILY
WHO? WHEN? WHERE? WHAT?
MEND YOUR SPEECH

Each Book is 3½ Inches Wide and 6¼ Inches Long

YOU NEED THESE 5 BOOKS
Sign this Money-Saving Coupon and Get Them

People Say:

"Worth $10 to me—if I couldn't get another set."

"They'll help me get a raise in pay!"

"Send me four sets. I want them for the use of my office assistants."

"Just what my high school children need!"

"The handiest little books I have found for the use of busy men who take an honest pride in making their written words command attention and response."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Send me the five "Watch Your English Books"—regular price $1.83. I will pay the postman $1.39 when he delivers the books to me, which is to be payment in full. If I am dissatisfied I may send them back to you within ten days, and you are to refund all the money I have paid. N. Y. T1-11-14-21.

Name..

Street Address..................................

City............................State...............

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

ARGUED RAIL STRIKE WOULD BE SUICIDE

Letter Written by Head of Trainmen Before It Was Called Off Said Defeat Was Certain.

HE SOUGHT TO AVERT IT

Contended That They Should Take 12 Per Cent. Cut With Other Labor but Resist Other Cuts.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has authorized the publication of a letter written by him to the General Chairman of the railroad trainmen on one of the leading Western railroads, indicating his position on the railroad strike recently averted. The letter was written on Oct. 21, six days before the strike was declared off. It read as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Those who were in attendance at the Chicago meeting last July, if honest enough to tell the truth, well remember my pleading with them not to take a strike vote on the question of the 12 per cent. reduction of July 1, but, instead, to pass the strongest possible resolution against such reduction and make it clear in such resolution that any further invasion upon our rates or working conditions would mean a strike. None of the organizations' executives, however, would accept that position, and our own General Chairmen had been fed on 'raw meat apparently to such an extent that nothing but the restoration of that 12 per cent. reduction would satisfy them.

"I could not make myself believe then, and surely not at this time, that railroad men could take the position that they would not accept any reduction whatever, although all other classes of labor were being required to accept one or more reductions fully equal to the 12 per cent. designated in the board's decision No. 147.

"You know I have been cursed by members of the brotherhood in the past because I would not join with the radicals and 'eat 'em alive,' but, instead, tried to follow a conservative course. Because of such unjust treatment by those I was attempting to help, or, rather, save, I concluded last July (when I failed to get any conservative help from those at the Chicago meeting of the five organizations) to change my policy and pass the responsibility hertofore used in connection with proposed strikes to our general committeemen—to do whatever such committeemen desired, not in violation of our brotherhood's laws. Therefore, the General Chairmen, in my opinion, are entirely responsible for whatever result follows this proposed strike. If we as an organization win and make the United States Railroad Labor Board restore the 12 per cent. reduction defined in Decision No. 147, the credit is all theirs. If we lose, I know in advance they will say 'the fault is Bill Lee's.'

"I have no hesitancy in saying that in my entire lifetime I have never known of a more unanimous feeling against us by the business and labor world than now exists, and to me it is the greatest sin ever committed by so-called labor leaders to approve of their membership committing suicide, as I believe is bound to occur if the strike goes on as scheduled, although to disapprove it in the face of the action taken by our membership and committees would mean annihilation of the leader, in so far as his future with his organization was concerned.

"I had hoped that, after twenty-three years' membership in the brotherhood, I should never live to see the day that the membership I represented would become so insane as to demand the right to commit suicide—at a time when more men are out of employment and more men on short time in this country than ever before known. The railroad companies most certainly want the strike to go on, because they know it will likely mean the end of our organizations. They fully realize there are at least two, if not three, men for every job that will be made vacant by the strike, and, while I am sure you know that physically and financially I can afford to have the strike go on as well as, or better perhaps than, any member employed on the railroads, it is most depressing to me to proceed as we are, with the knowledge that if some miracle is not performed to stop the strike we can expect a large percentage of our membership to become scabs and the remainder, who participate in the strike, to become tramps.

"I know this letter will not appeal to you, but I must get this out of my system, and I know of no other officer or member of the brotherhood to whom I feel more justified in unfolding my honest belief than you. Some day this statement may prove interesting, and you may be asked regarding my position and my honest belief as indicated before the battle commenced; hence this advance statement. Ordinarily, I welcome a fight, with a railroad or with an individual, but I do not relish letting the other fellow pick the time and place, to say nothing of the arms that are to be used, and I have never in the past walked blindly into a trap such as is now set for all railroad labor organizations, which, according to present indications, only the transportation brotherhoods will be foolish enough to stumble into.

"My best information, gained at Chicago yesterday, was that the other railroad labor organizations would probably not join the transportation brotherhoods in the controversy, and while I have not always approved of the action taken by Ben Jewell and his bunch, I will certainly take my hat off to them if at a time like this they show sufficient intelligence to keep out of a controversy desired by the railroads and encouraged and financed by the manufacturers' associations of this country.

"Now that I have gotten this out of my system, I am fraternally yours,

"W. G. LEE, President."

ASK MORE FEDERAL JUDGES.

Credit Men Call on Congress to Facilitate Prompt Trials.

Announcement that the Administrative Committee of the National Association of Credit Men had passed a declaration calling upon Congress to authorize additional Judges of the United States Courts to facilitate prompt trials, relieve the crowded court dockets and bring about a greater respect for American justice was made yesterday by J. H. Tragoe, its secretary-treasurer.

"The Administrative Committee in looking over the prosecution work of the National Association and its 133 affiliated associations has reached the conclusion that in the field of both commercial and social crime there has developed some contempt for the law because the movement of the courts is slow, produced in many instances by overcrowded dockets," said Mr. Tragoe. Prohibition cases, he said, tended to crowd the dockets.

The committee adopted resolutions approving the railway refunding bill and opposing the payment of any cash bonus to soldiers, but declared that the care and rehabilitation of disabled ex-service men should receive the attention of the Federal Government.

Sing Sing Prisoners See a Comedy.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Nov. 13.—Oliver Morosco took his production, "Oh, Marion," to Sing Sing this evening, where the regular cast played the comedy to a crowded house on the Belasco stage in the prison chapel. Warden Lewis E. Lawes arranged with Mr. Morosco to put on the play there. The players were induced to go to Sing Sing through the intervention of Leon Weinstock, Vice President of the State Prison Commission.

GAS CASE APPEALS MAY BEGIN TODAY

City to Ask First U. S. Supreme Court Ruling on Rates During War Times.

O'BRIEN TO CITE PROFITS

Says Consolidated's 1919 Return Was 24 Cents Out of 80—Asks $34,390,342 Valuation Cut.

Appeals in gas rate cases, which may involve the return to consumers of nearly $20,000,000 are expected to be reached for argument today before the United States Supreme Court in Washington, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Corporation Counsel's office. The appeals, the principal one of which is in the Consolidated Gas Company case, were taken by the City from the decision of Judge Learned Hand of United States District Court, last March, as a result of which the company increased its rate to $1.50 a thousand feet. Under Judge Hand's decision, the difference between the new rate and the statutory rate of 80 cents was temporarily impounded.

Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, Assistant Corporation Counsel James A. Donnelly and Deputy Attorney General W. W. Chambers will make the arguments for the City and State. The Public Service Commission, formerly represented in these cases by Colonel William Hayward as special counsel, was said to have withdrawn from participation in the appeal in the Consolidated Gas Company case as it has in the New York and Queens Gas Company case and the Kings County Lighting Company case.

According to the Corporation Counsel, the appeals are virtually the first to be presented to the United States Supreme Court which calls for rulings as to the proper methods of evaluation of public utility properties in rate cases instituted during the war-time period, and which involves questions of fair returns and reasonable operating expenses during temporarily abnormal conditions. For this reason, it was said, the litigation is of interest to many other cities of the country.

Mr. O'Brien in his brief, will contend that in 1919, with all the increased costs of labor and material and after payment of all expenses, including income taxes, there was a return to the Consolidated Gas Company of twelve cents out of each 80 cents collected at the 80-cent rate, and that in 1918, the second year of the participation of the United States in the war, there was a net return of 18 cents out of each 80 cents collected.

He also will contend that to this net profit, as found by the court, there should be added other profits which will bring the net return in 1919 to 24 cents. Part of this additional profit, he will maintain, should come from gas oil, four gallons of which are used to manufacture every 1,000 cubic feet of gas. Mr. O'Brien will contend that the Consolidated Gas Company in that year paid seven cents a gallon for gas oil when it should have paid only five cents. If this claim should be allowed by the United States Court, it will add, it was said, eight cents to the 11 cents, found by Judge Hand to be the net revenue for that year.

Mr. O'Brien's brief will also attack the valuation of the company's property at more than $72,000,000 allowed by the lower court, and will contend that the following reductions, aggregating $34,390,342, should be made:

Alleged value of franchise, $7,781,000; book value of the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, calculated by Judge Hand in the rate case at $17,109,342; cost of an additional plant at Astoria, contemplated but not in existence at the time of the trial of the case, $4,500,000; depreciation, not allowed by the court, $5,000,000.

Mr. O'Brien also will contend that the company did not meet the burden of proof required in rate cases, that the most economical methods of making gas were not used, and that consideration should be given to the company's large profits in the past and that in determining a fair return the "fat" years should be taken with the "lean" and that the operating results and revenues of all the years since 1909 should be considered.

PARENTS OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

151 Vocations, From Banking to Horseshoeing, in Radcliffe Poll.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Some conception of the real democracy that exists at a woman's college is contained in the "parents' census" just taken at Radcliffe College. Altogether, 151 professions and trades, from those of medicine and ministry to banking and horseshoeing, are represented by Radcliffe fathers. In addition, fourteen professions and occupations are represented by Radcliffe mothers.

The census as a whole indicates that parents in all ranks of life today are eager to give their girls a college education.

In the professions represented by the fathers the law led, nineteen fathers being lawyers. Physicians ran second with thirteen representatives. Ministers and college professors tied for third honors in the Radcliffe lists with twelve apiece. Authors, editors, musicians, civil engineers, dentists and teachers supplied six fathers each.

Three girls announced they were farmers' daughters. Allied with them are the daughters of a market gardener, a poultry raiser, a "specialist in cows," a florist, a gladiola specialist and a cranberry grower.

Ten Radcliffe girls described their fathers as merchants; ten more characterized the paternal parents as manufacturers, while an additional ten said they were the daughters of salesmen.

Five Radcliffe fathers are bankers; five more are insurance agents, and another quintet of providers deal in real estate. Six druggists prescribed Radcliffe for their daughters.

Two Radcliffe girls are daughters of naval officers and two are daughters of fish dealers. One Radcliffe girl is the daughter of an agent for refrigerators, and, to offset this, the father of another is manager of a woolen mill.

Other occupations represented by Radcliffe fathers include steamfitting, horseshoeing, steel making, plumbing, accounting, catering, painting and building.

Seventeen of the Radcliffe girls have mothers who are engaged in either commercial or professional work. The mothers include a designer, a poet, four teachers, an artist, a bookkeeper, a nurse, a life insurance agent, a dressmaker, a writer, a dentist, a secretary, a hotel manager and a general dealer in merchandise.

CRUEL TO FOWLS, PAYS $25.

Court Fines Poultryman Leaving Chickens Unprotected From Rain.

LYNBROOK L. I., Nov. 13.—Henry Ritz, a poultry farm manager, is $25 poorer but wiser today as a result of his failure to protect crates of chickens from the rain. When arraigned Saturday night before Justice of the Peace Edward T. Neu, Ritz claimed he did not know there was an ordinance requiring such protection.

Ritz, with a wagonload of chickens, was driving to Inwood Thursday night when he passed William Beckert, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was raining hard. Beckert saw that the crates were unprotected, and served Ritz with a summons.

FRUTCHEY SILK SHOP
4 WEST 40TH STREET
Near FIFTH AVENUE

The Paisley Vogue is becoming more and more apparent. Everywhere you turn you see Paisley trimmings on plain silk dress—more particularly on a dress of a neutral color of Canton crepe. Sometimes, too, almost the whole garment is made up of Paisleys.

Mr. Frutchey again is prepared to meet this vogue, just as he was prepared last spring to meet your demand for Canton crepes. Here at the Frutchey Silk Shop is a variety of Paisleys, made by the great silk artists of the world, fully to meet your taste for the vogue.

Paisley prints at $3.50 to $5.00. Paisley metal brocades at $8.00. Paisley velvets at $17.50.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

The After-Glow

They say out west that the appearance in town of a stranger in a pair of muddy boots was sufficient to start a real estate boom, and if he managed to have an odor of petroleum about him, the excitement was intense.

We are no longer in that stage of the war period, but we are now in the transition state. It is the aftermath of a great war—the settling down period, which for many is also a settling up period. It is the time for casting up of accounts in rural districts which have been naturally slower to feel the violence of the ups and downs.

It is this figurative bookkeeping that has so important even if indirect a bearing upon the general business of the country. Wealth and attendent prosperity come out of the ground and from no other source. As the farmer prospers, so does the storekeeper and the general tradesman and the jobber and the wholesaler and the manufacturer and the railroads and the banks and the country.

Let us look upon the other side. The hectic period of attempting to get rich quickly, and most naturally failing, is always followed by a "reminiscent" period of greater or less duration; a period of dreaming of what might have been. The big prices that were obtained for crops and land, hastily transferred into certain "guaranteed investments" that evaporated like the morning's dew, give rise to sad memories.

The saddest lot is theirs who continue to dream of faded moons in broad sunlight.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P.M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"IF A MAN CAN WRITE A BETTER BOOK, PREACH A BETTER SERMON, OR MAKE A BETTER MOUSE-TRAP THAN HIS NEIGHBOR, THOUGH HE BUILD HIS HOUSE IN THE WOODS, THE WORLD WILL MAKE A BEATEN PATH TO HIS DOOR."
—*Ralph Waldo Emerson*

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.C.
(Near Warren St.)
Sold Nowhere Else

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nothing that was said in praise of "Three Soldiers," by John Dos Passos, conflicts with appreciation of the sterling merits of "The Wasted Generation," by Owen Johnson. They are as opposite as the poles in purpose, though in point of art they are parallel lines—the lines that never meet.

In a sense Johnson has written the answer to Dos Passos, even as Dos Passos makes something of an answer to Johnson.

"The Wasted Generation," in spite of its title, is the more cheerful book. For one thing, it ends happily, and for another, it has some effective love scenes. But the strength of the book is the wholesomeness of its social philosophy.

Where Dos Passos tells of the waste and destructiveness of war, Johnson tells of the waste of days of peace spent in pampered indolence and selfish indulgence. The wasted generation was that before the war, the generation that wasted its opportunities, that had no leadership and that gave itself up to a gluttonous enjoyment of life and a riotous pursuit of pleasure.

Is the generation coming after the war to follow the old example? It were sad to think so, and the sadder after reading Johnson's story.

It is a well-told tale and in spite of its load of opinions is essentially a novel. Quite the biggest thing that Johnson has done in recent years. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.00.)

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN, OCTOBER 15, 1921.

THE OLD HOLLAND HOUSE

THERE'S magic in the name. What visions it brings of The Avenue when 30th Street was Uptown!

The Old Holland House. There's music in the name. The old-timer fairly intones it—closing his eyes the while to picture Eulalia of Spain—now stepping daintily through its hospitable portals—now dining in state in its time-mellowed banquet room.

The Old Holland House. Where "Joe" exchanged tips on what to eat for tips on what to buy and sell in Wall Street. Where a famous Western lawyer, after the formation of a great steel company, handed "Tom" and the boys a tip of three hundred dollars.

The Old Holland House. It has not passed. But rather has it kept pace with the march of commercial Progress. It is still an eating place de luxe, upholding old traditions of food goodness—old traditions of environment. Only *now* it is a part of the CHILDS system, with its modern innovations in food and service.

The New Holland House. There's *new* magic in the name—the magic of the house of CHILDS. "Joe's" tips on what to eat are no longer needed. Instead, a perfect galaxy of choice comestibles is spread before the eye. One makes his own selection—the appetite is the guide.

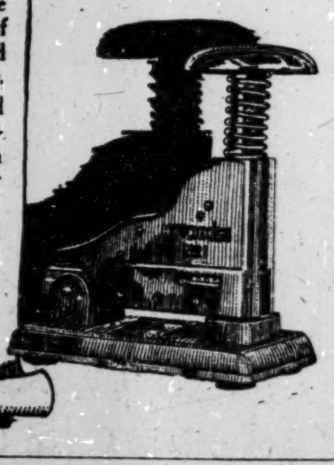
Then, too, there's an atmosphere about this new house of CHILDS—a subtle, pervasive atmosphere of refinement—which makes it as superior to the average eating place as The Avenue is to the average street.

In the making of New York's history, CHILDS has long played an important part. Thirty years ago the first house of CHILDS was opened. Today there are more than forty in Greater New York, and upwards of a hundred throughout the continent.

CHILDS de Luxe in the Old Holland House is the fourth on Fifth Avenue. And here old and new New Yorkers find what they seek—excellent food—the old hospitality—the refined atmosphere—the pleasant memories—brightened by the vivid spirit of today.

A cup of matchless coffee—as mellow as Old Holland House memories; and rising from it in fragrant steam, the spirit of friendship—hospitality.

Childs



HOTCHKISS
PAPER FASTENING MACHINES

Can files alone protect your papers?

FEW offices are without files. Yet thousands of papers are lost every year. Sometimes they are discovered, sometimes not. Always valuable time, energy, money are wasted in the search.

To guard against such loss, to make certain that every one of a group of papers will be on hand when wanted they must be fastened together *securely.*

Hotchkiss Paper Fasteners and Hotchkiss Staples on every desk absolutely insure safe paper fastening—with ease, economy and speed in caring for this important detail.

Your stationer will show you all the new, improved, guaranteed Hotchkiss models and help you solve any paper binding problem you have.

HOTCHKISS SALES COMPANY
NORWALK CONN.

REIS UNION SUITS
REIS
"MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND"

BEFORE INVESTING.

Investors in Stock Exchange securities may learn much to guide them by reading the informative articles in The Annalist. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company. 10 cents at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

Iverson & Heneage
Men's Clothes Ready Tailored

THERE is a larger proportion of hand workers making Iverson & Heneage clothes than in any workshop making "readymades." The result shows in the superior quality of our garments.

IVERSON & HENEAGE
7 and 9 East 44th Street

The Prices:
Suits, $50 to $85
Overcoats, $60 to $125

VALVE-IN-HEAD
Buick
MOTOR CARS

Will Exhibit at
Closed Car Auto Show
12th Regiment Armory
Nov. 14th to 19th

22-36	Four cylinder, 3 Pass. Coupe	$1475
22-37	Four cylinder, 5 Pass. Sedan	1650
22-46	Six cylinder, 3 Pass. Coupe	2135
22-47	Six cylinder, 5 Pass. Sedan	2435
22-48	Six cylinder, 4 Pass. Coupe	2325
22-50	Six cylinder, 7 Pass. Sedan	2625

Limousines, Broughams and Suburban Sedans

Prices, F. O. B. Flint, Michigan

WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDERS
SIX CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
NEWARK 497 Broad St.
NEW YORK Broadway at 55th St.
BROOKLYN Flatbush at 8th Ave.

ON VIEW TODAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
TOMORROW (TUESDAY) AT 10:30
ON THE PREMISES
No. 22 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
BY ORDER OF RICHARD CONDON, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF THE LATE
MRS. ANNA M. ROMAINE
The Handsome Furnishings and Embellishments

Consisting of fine Louis XVI. Carved Oak, Renaissance and other Furniture, Persian Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, Bronzes, Ceramics, Glass, Draperies and Hangings; also

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF OLD DELFT

Including signed specimens by Brower, Pynacker, Klost, Piccardt and Kruyck

CATALOGUES ON THE PREMISES

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, MR. H. H. PARKE

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
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POUGHKEEPSIE

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

'BLUE BOY' TO BE SHOWN IN LONDON

Famous Gainsborough to Receive Thorough Cleaning Before Coming to America.

WILL BE EXHIBITED HERE

Sir Joseph Duveen Confirms Report of Sale to Huntington—Deal Concluded Saturday.

Sir Joseph Duveen of Duveen Brothers yesterday confirmed the announcement that he had sold Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy," purchased by him in London from the Duke of Westminster's collection a little over a month ago, to Henry E. Huntington of New York and California.

"The interview given by Mr. Huntington with regard to our sale to him of 'The Blue Boy' is substantially correct," said Sir Joseph. "I concluded the transaction with him on Saturday. When in London I made a promise that for a month I would do nothing in the matter of selling the picture and having made every effort to keep it in England, I had no alternative but to accede to Mr. Huntington's request yesterday that I sell the picture to him, having given him the refusal of it if my efforts in England proved unsuccessful. It is a matter of keen personal regret to me that it could not find a permanent resting place in England.

"'The Blue Boy' has been stored for safety since the beginning of the war in the National Gallery in London. Now, by an agreement I have made with Mr. Huntington, it will be placed on exhibition there for some weeks before being brought to this country, where it will again be shown for some time in our galleries.

"In the meantime it will go into the hands of the cleaners, and after we have worked on it for a couple of weeks it will be a revelation to the world. Neither this generation or the past has seen Gainsborough's real 'Blue Boy.' It is not a 'blue' boy now, it is a 'green' boy. The picture has been covered with so many coats of yellow varnish that the beautiful color which Gainsborough used has been quite lost. There is only a little touch of the original blue to be seen on one of the sleeves.

"When these many layers of varnish have been removed then will be seen Gainsborough's beautiful 'Blue Boy' as it left the artist's studio. Then the world will see the work of Gainborough, the great artist, at his best.

"When the picture is hung in the National Gallery and as it will be seen in New York, place beside it any full length Titian, Rembrandt or Velasquez and the Gainsborough would stand the test of comparison. I should like to see the Gainsborough shown with three such pictures, one of such a royal company."

Stole Woman's Empty Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, Nov. 13.—Deputy Sheriffs of Dutchess County searched today for a highwayman who held up Miss Mary Smith, near Poughkeepsie, and ran away with her pocketbook, which contained only some door keys. Miss Smith gave battle and screamed. She scratched the thief but he wrested the pocketbook from her and, supposing it contained money, fled with it.

ARBUCKLE'S TRIAL WILL OPEN TODAY

Women May Serve on Jury to Pass On Charge of Causing Virginia Rappe's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, motion picture actor, will be put on trial here tomorrow for manslaughter in causing the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, motion picture actress, in a hotel in this city last September.

A panel of sixty-five has been called from which to obtain a jury. There are thirteen women in this number. If a jury is not obtained from this panel two other panels will be called. In all, the attorneys have 207 men and women from whom to choose a dozen jurors.

"It ought not to take more than a few days to get a jury," said Gavin McNab, chief counsel for Arbuckle, "and the trial should be over in about three weeks."

The defense will call twenty-five or more witnesses. The State will produce almost as many, and there will be a great number of exhibits to be offered in evidence.

Arbuckle was charged with murder at first, but after listening to the arguments and the evidence of attorneys at a preliminary hearing, Judge Silvian Lazarus decided this charge was unwarranted.

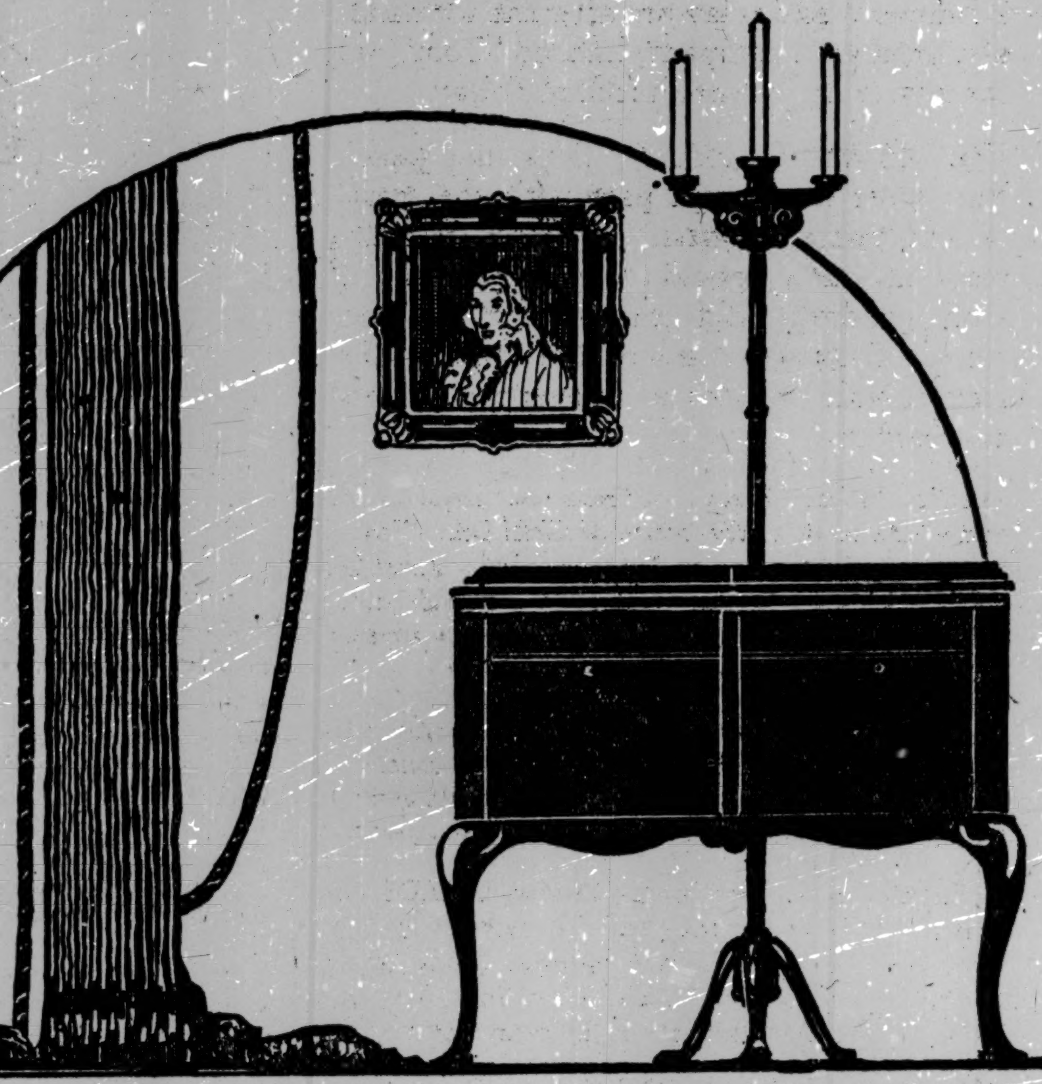
District Attorney Matthew Brady has declared publicly that it was ridiculous to charge Arbuckle with manslaughter, yet he will try the comedian on that charge. The defense will try to show that Arbuckle did not attack Miss Rappe and did not injure her.

Arbuckle visited his attorneys this evening and found them busy with the last details of preparation.

"Ready to shoot," he said, and that was the only comment he would make.

Calais Bank Unhurt by Embezzlement.

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 13.—Officials of the Calais National Bank said today that the bank would be in no way affected by the alleged embezzlement of $6,100, for which Elbridge C. Short, former cashier, was held for Federal Grand Jury action at Bangor last night. They said the amount was covered by Short's bond.



A Period Vocalion at a Saving of $50

The former price of this Instrument was $300.
It is now $250.

A Charming Queen Anne Model

Period Vocalion

The Phonograph Supreme

Price $250

ALL music lovers who are interested in tasteful and harmonious house furnishings are quick to recognize the desirability of the famous "Period Vocalions."

The Aeolian Company was the first musical instrument house to see the modern trend toward "Period" furniture and to meet it with *Period Phonographs.* The beautiful line of these instruments developed in "William and Mary," "Gothic," "Adam," "Chippendale," "Queen Anne" and other period designs has been so augmented that almost every type is represented at surprisingly low prices and without sacrifice of tone quality, design or material.

The "Queen Anne Model"

specially offered here is a simple but exceedingly graceful model, developed in either mahogany or walnut with the new divided top and exquisitely finished.

It is equipped with all modern devices and possesses in full degree the famous tone reproducing qualities which have made the Vocalion world-renowned as the "Phonograph Supreme."

It also has the *Graduola,* the fascinating playing device with which you may graduate the flow of music yourself; delicately coloring the melody as your mood dictates—just as the great artists vary their performances in the concert hall.

Splendidly Equipped with Special Features

The Vocalion Automatic Stop is simple to operate and consistently accurate.

The Universal Tone Arm plays all standard types of records, bringing out the full beauty of each.

Ample Record Space is provided in the left hand side of the cabinet.

For Monday and Tuesday this Period Vocalion is Specially offered for a moderate down payment and

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O'SULLIVAN'S SAFETY CUSHION HEEL

Because the nation knew their quality—*a band of counterfeiters tried to copy them*

THEY copied the shape, the size, the lettering, thinking to profit by a nation-wide demand.

But the counterfeiters (whom we discovered last month in Bridgeport, Conn.) didn't realize that the secret of O'Sullivan's leadership is something deeper than appearance. It lies in the hidden *elasticity,* which protects you from the dangers of fatigue.

Protection—that's what counts.

Unless your heels are true elastic cushions—tough, live, springy—they can never absorb the 8,000 daily shocks that rob you of nervous energy.

O'Sullivan's Heels are first and foremost elastic shock-absorbers, and—*the famous O'Sullivan Compound can't be copied!*

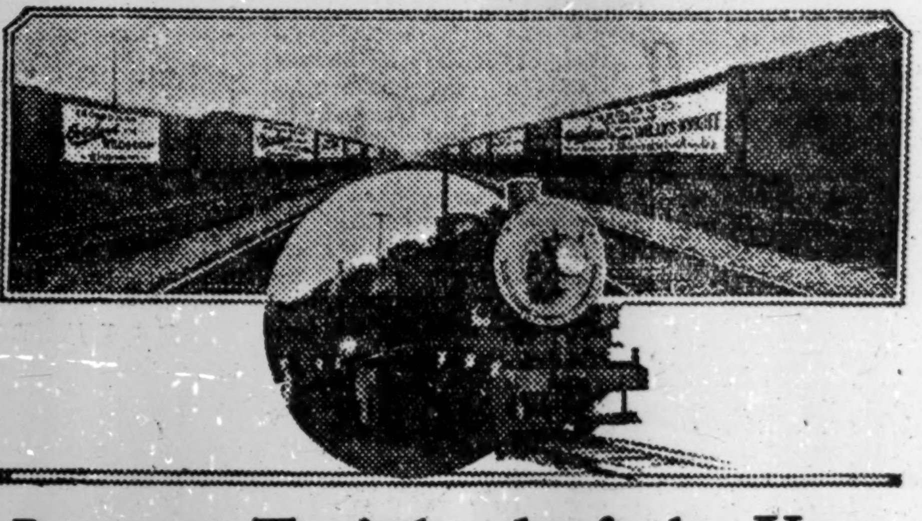
Don't let indifference rob *you* of proper protection. The counterfeit heels are confiscated now, but the lesson remains. With fifty different brands of rubber heels on the market, it's important for you to order O'Sullivan's by name.

Don't say just "rubber heels"—say "O'Sullivan's"!

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

Two Records Broken!



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1921.

THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO PEACE.

"The way to resume is to resume"—that was the sound money war cry in 1878 when the resumption of specie payments was the overshadowing topic of the day. The way to disarm is to disarm, said Mr. HUGHES to the astonished conference, and the whole world rejoices and applauds.

Since cave men began to make war clubs and fashion stone hatchets there has been nothing like this in all history, save only the Rush-Bagot "arrangement" in 1817, when we agreed with Great Britain that on Champlain and the Great Lakes there should be "on each side" only four vessels not exceeding 100 tons each and carrying one 18-pound gun. That "arrangement" was voluntary, like the program Mr. HUGHES now submits to the conference; other ordinances of disarmament have been imposed by victors in war.

This is a culmination of plans of peace long urged and cherished. It is of intense interest, momentous. The hitherto unchanging policy of always bigger ships and heavier guns, of uncounted millions to provide unmatchable navies, is to be suddenly reversed by the three chief Powers of the sea; building is to cease and splendid warships are to be destroyed. A ten-year breathing spell for Vulcan will leave him little disposed to resume the beating out of armor-plates. If the conference accepts this plan, if the nations agree upon it, even with modifications, a great stride will have been taken toward assured peace.

It is of good augury that the conference welcomed Mr. HUGHES's naval holiday program, that Government chiefs and leaders of opinion the world over receive it with favor. It should have universal support and advocacy. Friends of the League of Nations cannot fail to applaud and help on this happy continuation of the work nobly begun in the Covenant. What boots it who speeds on with the torch when once it is lighted? Men pass, means serve and are discarded; it is the end, the achievement, that endures.

THE AMERICAN PLAN TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS.

The first impression made by the proposal of the United States for a limitation of naval armaments is that Great Britain has been dealt with generously, Japan fairly. Baron LEE, First Lord of the Admiralty, has on more than one occasion welcomed equality as between the American and British Navies; and he understood, if he did not put the thought into words, that the completion of our three-year building program in 1924 would raise the United States Navy to the highest rank among sea Powers, from which it could not be displaced by British competition. The proposal of Secretary HUGHES in behalf of the United States Government would allow Great Britain the superior navy for ten years, when replacements would be in order with a view to equality in capital ship tonnage. During those ten years Great Britain could put in the first line of battle twenty-two capital ships, four of them battle cruisers, of which type there would not be one in the United States Navy. Of Great Britain's battleships ten of them would carry main batteries of eight 15-inch guns and five would have a speed of 25 knots. One of her four battle cruisers would be the Hood of 41,200 tons, carrying eight 15-inch guns and having a speed of 31.50 knots. Two other battle cruisers, of 27,750 tons, would have as great a speed and a similar main battery.

Of the eighteen battleships which would form the first line of the American Navy there would be one, and one only, superior in gun range to the best of the British line, the Maryland, the only completed ship of the three-year program. She will carry a main battery of eight 16-inch guns, but her speed will be four knots less than that of the five British battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class. Of the other seventeen battleships in the American line eleven would have main batteries of 14-inch guns. Six others would carry 12-inch guns. It is to be noted that the British Admiralty list their 12-inch-gun battleships as obsolete. Thus the survey shows that in capital ships the United States Navy would be weaker than the disparity in numbers indicates, for they would be inferior in gun power. Furthermore, it is a question whether the Maryland with ten knots less speed would be more formidable in a sea fight than the British battle cruiser Hood. But if the American proposal seems generous to the British, it may be on the theory that the empire has more possessions in different parts of the world to defend and because the food supply of the British Isles must come from overseas. Doubtless it was also considered that a war with Great Britain was "inconceivable."

The American proposals as they relate to the first line of battle are fair to Japan, because they aim at a 60 per cent. sea power strength for her eventually, if not during the next ten years. The Nagato is slightly superior to the Maryland; the five other battleships are fit to be in any first line, and Japan would have in the four Kongoes a valuable type of ship, battle cruisers, of which the United States would possess none. The reception of the American proposal by the Japanese delegation is all that could be desired. In his remarks to the correspondents yesterday Admiral Kato declared that "an "agreement so far as Japan and the "United States are concerned cannot "fail to come." Evidently he was profoundly impressed by the willingness of the United States to scrap all the superdreadnoughts of its three-year program except the completed Maryland. It must be understood, however, that he regards the American plan as "a basis for negotiation and agreement."

THE NATIONAL SOUL.

To a nameless dead soldier, delegate and symbol of all our soldiers and sailors in the war and of the far-reaching noble hopes and purposes that inspired them and their country, the American people paid on Armistice Day incomparable reverent gratitude and honor. Among all days and commemorations in our history that stands alone. It was like no other holiday. There was a solemnity, almost a religious feeling, born of it. Those mute multitudes at Washington and Arlington, the President's voice widespread by a marvel of science, procession and observance in a hundred cities, all that seems most touching or most striking in the ceremonies reported, were but parts of the universal national manifestation.

From border to border, from ocean to ocean, on village streets and greens, in the town hall, the schoolhouse, in hundreds of thousands of churches, were performed the rites of gratitude to all our defenders, dead or living; and behind them and immortally before them is the viewless, sacred, immaterial entity, patriotism, love of country. Here is the American people, the common people, moved by a common generous emotion as they were in 1917. The soul of the nation in a high moment of memory reveals itself once more. To fight for one's country; to die for one's country—what outworn, silly phrases to the colporteurs of internationalism and class government. The American people gave its sons freely. By millions they were gathered. They fought not merely for the assailed rights of the United States, but for justice, for freedom, for honorable and enduring peace among the nations against the enthronement in the world of war for power and spoliation. Their patriotism was and is unselfish, unaggressive.

Anybody here or abroad who has permitted himself to doubt the strong, solid Americanism of the American people, to fear that it has been disappointed or disillusionized by the world-wide times out of joint since the war, has but to regard this mighty wave of resurgent national consciousness.

THE RED CROSS ENROLMENT.

The Red Cross census ought to include the name of every citizen in the United States who has employment and who cares for his fellow-men. Yet it is sought to enroll only 7,000,000 members. New York City's quota is put at only 500,000, yet more than a million men and women voted in the recent election. To be sure, there is a poll tax as a prerequisite for citizenship and franchise in this national order of mercy, but it is a tax that is transmitted into such service to humanity that all should be glad of the privilege of paying it.

The people have come to associate the Red Cross so conspicuously with "war and its red woes," or with the ravages of famine, fire, flood, hurricane, earthquake or other extraordinary violence of man or nature, that they do not appreciate to what other calls less noisy or dramatic it makes response. It hears especially the "small voice" of children in physical need of every sort. In New York City alone it has been of service to more than 200,000 children. It hears the uncomplaining voices of the jobless soldiers, for 4,000 of whom in the city it has found places. It has heard the voices of those suffering from sickness and disease, to 1,114,682 of whom throughout the United States it has brought relief, and it has been especially responsive to the veterans—this service alone having cost $10,000,000 during the past twelve months.

Every one who gives a dollar will know that he or she is responding to some one, at least, of the myriad "still, small voices" of need that are not audible to the public amid the rush and tumult of our daily lives. A recent statistical survey of the charitable expenditures of a neighboring city showed that only 2½ per cent. of the population contributed to the support of its social agencies. Here is an opportunity for all citizens in New York to enroll or register their names as citizens in this national organization of mercy beneath that of the President of the United States, whose "name leads all the rest." The polls are open wherever there is a Red Cross worker with a registration blank, and they will be open till Thanksgiving Day, but the advice usual for the days of the primaries is as pertinent for this campaign: Enroll early.

A MEXICAN VIEW.

On the subject of armament a Mexican President, hero of revolution and counter-revolution, is by no means to be ignored, especially when he teaches the shrewd and homely philosophy of General OBREGON. It is admirably true that those who see in armament the cause of war are in the logical necessity of condemning also "the modern "means of communication, which "are the decisive factor." Together with battleships and battalions, their philosophy would discard roads and railways, telegraph, telephone, wireless. The evil which they attribute to material things "has its origin in the human heart, and in it alone."

The only trouble with this philosophy is that it is relevant not to the actual purpose of the present conference, but to a purpose which only misguided doctrinaires attribute to it. For once the human heart is in the right—deeply, fervently, unanimously. The nations are sick with their experience of war, detest it, and are profoundly resolved to do what they can to abate the evil. As President HARDING said, the call to conference is "the spoken word of a war-wearied world struggling for restoration." Its purpose is "to apply the better "attributes of mankind to minimize "the faults in our international rela-"tionships."

Not the human heart is on trial, but the available means of making its will effective. The test is of ministries, administrations—the whole paraphernalia of government. The primary significance of the conference is that the peace of the world is no longer a national but an international concern. Great as are the immediate gains at stake, they will prove relatively fruitless unless in achieving them we recognize and establish a permanent means of solving the collective problems of the nations.

Lacking that, it is true enough, as President OBREGON says (and knows from long experience), that men in the heat of national passion will wage war though they are reduced to "hewing weapons out of stone and fighting hand to hand."

REPUBLICAN TARIFF AND TROUBLES.

One of the many follies of the Republicans in this Congress was the attempt to make a permanent tariff law. They were bound not to do it by the declaration of their National Convention of 1920:

> The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence.

This is just as true in 1921 as it was in 1920. There was no business demand, no popular demand, for a new tariff. The professional protectionists of the Home Market Club and the American Protective League made what hullabaloo they could. A typical illustration of the activities of the latter collection of sages was given the other day. At the last monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws presented a report opposing the Fordney tariff. Action on the report was postponed until the December meeting. Indefatigable Mr. WAKEMAN, Treasurer and General Secretary of the League, addressed a circular to the faithful. If you're a member of the Chamber of Commerce, please go to the meeting "and oppose the resolution in opposi-"tion to immediate tariff legislation "and American valuation." The report and resolution "in opposition to immediate tariff legislation" "is not "in the interest of American indus-"trials and of 'America first.'"

Alas! where were the sentinels on the citadel of protection when the Senate Finance Committee reported favorably the House joint resolution for the life-extension of the Emergency Tariff law till Feb. 1, 1922, or till a permanent tariff law takes effect? That is a vague and long postponement. So immediate tariff legislation went glimmering while the high-protection sentries were asleep or off post. One can see their eyes bulging out of their heads with horror as they read in The Tribune, once HORACE GREELEY's, that "the perma-"nent Tariff bill was framed much too "soon," "was a plunge in the dark," "has aroused opposition on all sides," that "even if it is withdrawn at the "next session its radical defect can "hardly be cured, for it undertakes "to build a permanent tariff struc-"ture on uncertain foundations. "What will the conditions of world "trade be two years hence, or five "years hence? The tariff revisers do "not know."

That is unanswerable truth, impregnable fact. That is the view of the Republican majority. That is the view of most business men. Still, every tender heart must grieve for the sufferings of the straitest sect of protectionists and sympathize with poor Mr. FORDNEY, fallen on cynical times. It was not so in the olden days of ROSWELL G. HORR, that earlier Wolverine pillar of protection. Nobody in particular wants a permanent tariff. Who wants the Emergency Tariff except the agricultural bloc? As if our neighbor Cuba were not suffering from great commercial and financial depression, the agricultural bloc has been trying to force immediate consideration of the bill to extend the Emergency Tariff act; and the Senate Finance Committee is, or was, unwilling to hear the representatives of any American firms affected by the 60 per cent. increase in the rates on Cuban sugar that it is proposed to extend by two months, or indefinitely.

The American Committee on Cuban Emergency, "representing over one "billion dollars of American money "invested in Cuba, as well as "American manufacturers and ex-"porters," asked Mr. PENROSE that General ENOCH H. CROWDER, official representative of the United States in Cuba advising as to economic and political conditions there, the best informed and most unbiased witness, be heard as to the effect of the continuation of the increased duty on the Cuban sugar industry and on economic and political conditions in the island generally. He should be heard, but what would become of the Emergency Tariff if anything but the hope or fear of the farmer vote entered into the making of it? An emergency tariff law is the child of political emergency and the father of economic emergency.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

No more vivid or hopeless picture of the attitude of the Soviet Government toward its own people has come out of Russia than is revealed in the following extracts from a stenographic report of a speech by KALININ in the village of Yazavoya-Guya, in the Province of Samara, on Aug. 16, 1921. The Province of Samara is in the very centre of the great famine district on the Volga. KALININ, who was originally a peasant, is the President of the Central Soviet. Addressing the President of the local Volost and the assembled peasants, KALININ said:

> We hope to send you for seed about one-tenth of your needs. This will, of course, mean only a partial crop next Spring. Many of you will die. But you can die fighting. It is better to suffer and die here than to try and flee and die by the roadside.
>
> Voices from the crowd—All will die.
>
> KALININ—It is only a question of time when to die.
>
> Voices—The Government has managed to take, but cannot give us anything.
>
> KALININ—Governments always take. The Government has to feed the army. At the present time we are taking from other people to give to you. Do you think you would not now be starving even if we had not taken from you in 1919? You must not think of the present merely. I ask you to think of the future.
>
> Voices—It is all the same. It is the end.
>
> KALININ—Well, if you fold your arms, it is best to go and drown in the river.
>
> Voices—But we are so tired. Our hands don't take to work.
>
> KALININ—I know. I hungered in 1918. I wanted to eat, like you. I lay down to sleep, but was hungry. The children worried me for food. But do not be afraid. Who lies down dies. Who goes forward manages to pull through.
>
> Voices—We are grateful to you for the right teaching.

It will indeed be only a "question of time," if food cannot reach those who are grateful for this "right teaching," for words will not feed them.

MARSHAL FOCH AT YALE.

Marshal FOCH will treasure the degree that was conferred upon him at New Haven on Saturday, but the spectacle of the football battle between Princeton and Yale will doubtless remain more vividly with him than the academic ceremony that added one more civic honor to a long list of distinctions. An American football game is a violent conflict in which strategy and tactics play their part as in war. As a teacher of the art of war and the most eminent and successful commander in the greatest of all wars, Marshal FOCH must have found relaxation and zest in the stirring campaign on the gridiron of the Bowl that went on under his eyes. The most quoted saying of the famous captain is his message from the field of the first Battle of the Marne that his right and left were being turned and that he was going to launch an attack upon the enemy's centre—an assault that proved irresistible and saved the day. In the mimic and bloodless battle that he watched at New Haven there were rapid formations and headlong charges that must have caught his keen eye and filled his professional soul with rapture.

It is not given to most of us to follow every detail of a football game with understanding, but the intricate combinations, the sudden shifts and the snatching of advantage in the thick of the fray by players who had to think and act quickly Professor and Marshal FOCH must have found well worth his attention. With a little coaching he must have grasped the salient points of the American style of football and reveled in the changing fortunes of the Bulldogs and the Tigers. The tremendous enthusiasm of the partisans surrounding the arena must have impressed him as much as the intensive playing of the young combatants in the Bowl. In France they take their sports less robustiously and with reactions on the part of the spectators not quite so demonstrative. The cheer leaders doubtless amused the Marshal and not a little mystified him. There is nothing like it in France. Such rapture and such clamor of victory one does not see over there—except to a lesser degree among American troops at play on the Rhine. After all there is no such joyous and picturesque acclaim and uproar anywhere as are to be seen and heard at an American college game of football.

FERDINAND FOCH, being extraordinarily human and surcharged with the Gallic spirit that is called élan, must have had a red-letter day of pleasure at the Yale Bowl. When it was all over he understood better than ever why the American battalions were so invincible at Château-Thierry and so unyielding and determined in the Argonne offensive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Ruling Stern but Sound. A decision which American Medicine of this city characterizes as "of paramount importance to the medical profession" has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A doctor who admittedly agreed to make or attempt to make an illegal use of his knowledge had appealed from the action of the State Board of Registration in Medicine in revoking his license to practice. This, he contended through his counsel, deprived him, though he had been convicted of no crime, of his right and ability to make his living by following a legitimate calling, and therefore was an exercise of power in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions.

Chief Justice RUGG in a carefully argued and explained decision declares that, while the right mentioned has sanctity and safeguards, it is not absolute, and that it must yield to "the paramount right of Government to protect the public health by any rational means." Continuing, he wrote:

> Soundness of moral fiber to insure the proper use of medical learning is as essential to the public health as is medical learning itself. * * * A physician, however skillful, who is guilty of deceit, malpractice or gross misconduct in the practice of his profession, even though not amounting to an offence against the criminal law, may well be thought to be pernicious in relation to the health of the community. He has no vested right to prey upon society. His license to practice constitutes no contract of that nature.

That the principles thus laid down should have been denied or questioned seems somewhat strange, as their correctness is obvious from the very nature of the considerations involved. It is an honor to medicine that they apply to it in a degree even greater than to the other learned professions, and the more strictly the application is made, both in court and out of it, the less likelihood will there be of such interference with medical practice by Legislatures as is to be seen in the laws governing the sale of alcohol and narcotics. No doctor ever should "sell" any of them, or the privilege of buying them; if none did—if all the black sheep were put out of the medical flock—reputable physicians would not have to be subjected, as now, to troublesome and humiliating restrictions.

Telephony Present and Future. Incidentally to conducting the ceremonies attending the burial of the Unknown American, great numbers of people—many thousands of them in several cities—had an opportunity to learn from personal observation and experience something about the wonderful possibilities of telephony as at present developed. That produces a very different effect from the one that follows the mere reading about those possibilities, which is all that more than a few hitherto had done, and it was an excellent preparation for acceptance of the more wonderful possibilities that undoubtedly still are latent in this form of electrical communication, with and without wires.

Only as recently as the World's Fair of 1876 in Philadelphia, the telephone was merely a scientific curiosity with its value unrealized even by its inventor. For years thereafter its growth as a public utility was discouragingly slow, for, unlike most other inventions, the telephone was of next to no benefit to anybody until it had come into something like general use. When, at last, telephones had been installed not only in practically all places of business, but also in a majority, or at least a large minority, of all homes, then it became more than a convenience, more than a great economizer of time and effort—it became little less than an acknowledged necessary of civilized life, and we all began to wonder how we were able to get along at all without it.

More, perhaps, than any other invention of the century that saw more inventions than all preceding centuries put together, the telephone changed the daily habits of human beings. Like other machinery of the sort called labor-saving, it did not save labor, really, in the sense of giving us more leisure; probably it robbed us of some we already had, and certainly it brought with it certain irritations which our ancestors escaped. What it did was to shorten the time required for doing a multitude of things, and so enabled us to do more of them, each more quickly and easily. The number of steps the telephone has made it unnecessary to take is beyond the calculation of anybody except astronomers.

And yet telephony is still in its infancy. Its present use is chiefly for communication between one person and another person. Some day any group that wants to hear what any other group is saying or doing will be able to do so, without any limitation on the size of the groups.

Kindness Must Be Considerate. According to all reports, Marshal FOCH is standing the strains of an American welcome as he stood those of the great war, patiently and successfully. As yet, at any rate, he shows no signs of breaking down under them. He remains vigorous, alert and to all appearance sincerely interested in what he sees and hears.

Out of consideration for his years the functions and exercises prepared in his honor by the people of the many cities he visits have been made shorter and simpler than his hosts would like to have them, but it is hard for any of these favored communities to realize that what for each of them is a single and isolated "occasion" of notable importance, to their guest is only the latest of many, all necessarily much alike, with about the same things said and done in an excitement which he no longer can share.

This explains, probably, why the Marshal seized upon election day as giving him a colorable excuse for getting twenty-four hours of rest from receptions and speeches. Shrewdly as well as courteously he explained his seclusion on that day as consideration for us and the very important business we had in hand and our need to give it all of our attention.

But those still to be the entertainers of the Marshal should be even more thoughtful of his health than those who already have been privileged to express their respect and admiration. They must remember that "a strong old man is a tower undermined," and that the Marshal's weariness, if opportunity for full recuperation be not provided, will be cumulative. A soldier, he cannot ask for mercy, and especially he cannot ask for it from the kindest of enthusiasm.

A Pacifist Inciting to Violence. When GANDHI, the Hindu Nationalist, exhorts his followers to "remove" from its pedestal in the City of Lahore the statue of General LAWRENCE, who ended the Sepoy rebellion, he strains severely the British tolerance which he hitherto has enjoyed. Such advice as that is a direct incitement to the violence for which GANDHI always has said he had no approval, for the British in India will defend the statue of LAWRENCE with their lives; and well they may, for they are enormously indebted to him, as they all know, and with good reason they believe that the native Indians, too, owe him much as a true friend and efficient administrator.

In seeing LAWRENCE's statue as a symbol of British rule GANDHI is right, but in ordering its overthrow he is terribly wrong as the pacifist he claims to be.

Use for Old Clothes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Winter season is fast approaching and, judging by years gone by when large numbers of men have been out of work, it always happens that the weather is very severe. Therefore, I ask that if any one has any old clothing, such as men's suits and overcoats, instead of selling them for the small amount received, he will be doing a much better service by sending them parcel post to the All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.

This institution is run at a minimum of expense, the superintendent receiving a very small wage, and the rent, which is $1,800 a year, has been paid by a very generous friend of the institution who has been carrying a heavy load for a number of years in this respect.

The number of men on each Sunday night is increasing by the dozen and, owing to the lack of accommodations, having no beds for the men to sleep in, they are obliged to sleep on the chairs, in order that they may not have to sleep in the parks or in some hallway.

Grateful acknowledgment will be made for any clothing received. E. H. KESSLER.

New York, Nov. 5.

Delayed Newspaper Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

During the war we were reconciled to delays in the delivery of our mail, but now that we have an infallible administration that can serve the people only as they should be, naturally we want to give them all the credit. I am supposed to receive a country daily paper and occasionally I do receive it the next day; mostly I receive it two days late, and then average only about four copies out of six a week. Sometimes I receive three days' issues in one day, but this past week the service has improved. The issue of Oct. 28 was received on Oct. 31, issue of Nov. 1 on Nov. 2 and issue of Oct. 31 on Nov. 4. For the week ending Oct. 29 I received three issues and for the week ending Nov. 5 two; of course, I may receive some more next week. Complaints at office mailed and receiving station here does not improve the service.

DISGUSTED.

New York, Nov. 5.

THE SONG OF THE BIRD MAN.

Brother am I to the flying things—
As up I mount on my flashing wings,
That lift and soar as my motor sings!

Voyager of the blue am I,
Traveler of the trackless sky—
Yes, I am one with the things that fly!

Daedalus, Icarus, live in me—
All who dreamed of the wings to be—
Joy with me when the winds blow free!

Joy of the hovering gulls I know
When restless waters lie green below,
And great swift ships to my wings seem
slow!

Joy of the soaring eagle is mine,
When mountains fade to a dim blue line,
As high I soar in the clear sunshine!

Like silver ribbons the rivers gleam,
Like checker-boards do the valleys
seem—
Earth, with its cares, like a vanished
dream!

Beneath me, man and his work seem
small!
City towers—I top them all!
Like ants, below me, the earth-bound
crawl!

How can they know, poor creeping
things,
Gladness of living that flying brings,
Madness of motion—the joy of wings!

Scarce can I see them, the pigmies there,
Who have never learned to dream and
dare,
And I thank my God as I mount the air!

Life? It is mine in the ether clear!
Love? Let it wait—I will have no fear!
Death? Let it come—I will meet it here!

Still I will travel the trackless sky,
Still will exult as I mount on high—
For I am one with the things that fly!

Yes, I am kin of the flying things—
Brother of all who but dreamed of
wings—
As up I mount when my motor sings!

ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

A PORT PLAN.

To Relieve Shipping Congestion, a Flushing Bay Canal Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many and various plans that have been proposed in your paper for relieving the congestion of the Port of New York have greatly interested me, and the account in your Sunday issue of Governor Miller's talk to the New York Chamber of Commerce emboldens me to offer some ideas that I worked out roughly, but never published, in 1896, when acting as architect for the Quarantine Commissioners and Dr. Doty, the then Health Officer of the port. Their plan at that time had to do with the remodeling of Swinburne and Hoffman Islands in the lower bay, so as to hold in quarantine the passengers and crews of vessels from cholera and yellow fever infected ports.

These plans came to nothing because the New York State officials were superseded by officers of the General Government, and the necessary precautions against infection were transferred to the port of embarkation. I speak of it only because it led to my visiting as an expert Swinburne, Hoffman and Fire Islands in one direction and North and South Brother Islands and Riker's Island in the other, thus acquiring an intimate knowledge of the waters and water traffic conditions of the city.

What I would now suggest, as a relief to the present congestion of New York's port facilities, and as tending to assure its present enviable supremacy for many generations to come, is to build a ship canal starting at Flushing Bay on the north, passing through East New York to Jamaica Bay and entering the ocean at or near Rockaway Inlet. The whole distance is less than ten miles; there would be no deep cuts, and I believe no rock.

The questions of approaches from the ocean, breakwaters or other protection; of tidewater locks, railroad and traffic crossings and the question of costs I do not enter upon here. That a satisfactory solution of these points is entirely practicable I am convinced, also that the lands abutting on such canal would become immensely useful and valuable for the reception and distribution of freight and produce. It would also open for suburban housing a healthful and very accessible district.

Were my resources even approximately in seven figures, I would enjoy financing such an enterprise myself, or with others like-minded, and would feel the satisfaction of the man who had made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Or I might devote the profits to housing the houseless in New York. WILLIAM B. BIGELOW,
Massachusetts Institute Technology, 1872;
École des Beaux Arts, 1876).
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 11, 1921.

St. Brendan's Voyage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The flippancy with which Mr. George F. Black treats the question of St. Brendan's voyages is unworthy of a really serious subject, although it is quite in consonance with that gentleman's other claims that certain Irishmen, distinguished in early American history, were "Scotch." See list of names in the Scotch booth at the exposition, "America's Making," for which the Scotch Committee says Mr. Black is responsible.

Does Mr. Black dispute "The Lyfe of Saynt Brandan," published in 1483 by the first English printer, Wynkyn de Worde? Or the "Golden Legend" of Voraginnius, Bishop of Genoa, printed in the thirteenth century, in which "Saint Brendan's Land" is referred to as an island in the western ocean? Or the charts of Toscanelli prepared for Columbus by the Italian mariner, in which this so-called "Saint Brendan's Land" is marked down as "opposite to Europe and Africa from the south of Ireland to the end of Guinea"? Are we to understand that the evidence furnished by Capgrave, another geographer and historian, in his "Nova Legenda," is a myth? Or the better known work of Otway, entitled "Sketches in Erris and Tyrawley"?

How does he account for the fact that in the Icelandic sagas of the tenth century the land which it was known existed in the western seas is referred to as "Irland it Mikla," or "Great Ireland," and that the "Landnamabock," a great compilation of the thirteenth century, in an account of the Scandinavian sailor, Ari Marson, says that Marson was "driven by a tempest to Huitramannaland or White Man's Land, which some called Irland it Mikla, and which lies in the western ocean near Vinland the Good, west from Ireland"? De Roo, in his "Pre-Columbian Discoveries of America," deals with the subject and credits St. Brendan with the discovery of a great western land, which he assumes to be the North American Continent.

All of the authorities mentioned treat seriously the legend of St. Brendan's discovery, and finally our own General Daniel Butterfield was so impressed with the legend that he went to Rome about thirty-two years ago and by direction of the Pope had translated for him the ancient Latin manuscripts at the Vatican concerning St. Brendan's discovery, and on his return to the United States he delivered public lectures on the subject. It seems to me that before Mr. Black, by a mere stroke of his pen, dismisses the voyages of St. Brendan as nothing more than "a popular romance," he will have to produce some better authorities than those upon which he seems to rely in his communication to THE TIMES.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN,
Historiographer, American Irish Historical Society.
New York, Nov. 7, 1921.

Enforcing Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all agree that THE TIMES is a real newspaper, ready to give both sides a chance in its columns.

Your article on prohibition under "Topics of the Times" shows the fairness of THE TIMES.

Though New York State is not included in the report given by Mr. Yellowley, yet if one has any vision (sees by faith and not by sight) he can foresee a time when New York will have a place, more or less prominent, in a report on progress in prohibition.

The Empire State is not governed or run by the lawless and disobedient, by the profane and perjured, but by right thinking and right living citizens, who are loyal to law and order.

New York City is described by those whose wish is father to the thought as a wide open town, where any one can get a drink anywhere; as a place full of drunkenness and lawlessness.

It is not true. To those who know the ropes, of course there are places where drink is sold illegally, and a glass of some stuff in some of these places is enough to give even an old toper a frightsome jag, but these places, like angel's visits, are few and far between. Of course, some citizens are disobeying the law, even as their Father Adam disobeyed and fell, but such citizens do not compose the backbone of the citizenship of New York City.

New York is not so bad as it is painted, by either minister or movie. We have not only ten righteous men in this modern metropolis, but tens of thousands. Give the law a chance to function. It takes time to change habits and customs grown hoary with age, but amid all the changes and chances there is a gradual betterment in morals and social customs, and the future will prove the truth of any reform. We who believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of it are quite willing to trust to the test of time in this great reform.

JAMES V. CHALMERS.
New York, Nov. 9, 1921.

Treatment of Eye Trouble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your article about the relief of Senator Gore's blindness, but am surprised that the treatment of eye troubles by relaxation should be spoken of as new. Dr. W. H. Bates of New York has been using this method for over thirty years, and within the last decade has published many articles on the subject in the medical press. It has also received considerable attention in the lay press. I myself had the honor of bringing it to the attention of the lay public in an article of Jan. 12, 1918, which was very widely copied and reviewed, bringing me letters from all over the world. * * *

MARY DUDDERIDGE.
New York, Nov. 12, 1921.

RECURRING STRIKES.

Need of Providing Means of Effective Prevention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would appear the public cannot bu realize there is an important lesson t be learned from the frequent strikes, and those which are being agitated, whic are occurring throughout the country. I should be made prohibitive for any grou of individuals, whether they be employers or employes, to prevent tha which they produce, carry, handle or sel from reaching the public when it is a commodity upon which the people absolutely depend to preserve their lives and the lives of their children. It is criminal to delay or defer this matter. The welfare of the majority must not b jeopardized for the benefit of the minority, whether their cause be just or unjust

Strikes such as these menace not alon the lives of our people, but undermine the very foundation of ou Government and must not be tolerated. Abraham Lincoln, whose memory is held in reverence by all Americans, said, "This is a government of th people, by the people and for the people." Strikes that are imposed upon the public, whether it be by a corporation o employes, that imperil our lives mak the prophetic words of Lincoln ineffective, null and void, and are not in accordance with the real principles o American democracy.

The operation of railroad trains mus not cease as long as there is life to b preserved. Failure to provide servic means destruction of life. The people i large cities cannot exist without th daily supply of food railroads carry t them. The mining of coal should be continued and never interrupted. Withou coal people will freeze to death durin the Winter months. Milk, one of th most essential necessities of life, shoul always be easily accessible to the public Babies cannot live without it and mothers need it for strength.

In a city as large as New York th sale of milk and bread should be unde the direct supervision of the Board o Health, with power vested in it to take over the actual operation of these industries in emergencies.

Arbitration for labor difficulties is th only practical, safe and sane method o adjusting labor troubles. A responsible group of public representative citizens should hold the balance of power a labor conferences; they should not b biased. Their function would be to protect the workingman against the greed of the corporation and to see that th corporation is allowed a reasonable profi upon its investment. This would do away with strikes and materially reduce the cost of living. The public always pays the deficit caused by labor disturbances. Arbitration will do much to abolish the restlessness so prevalent since the recent World War.

The public, most especially public officials, who assume responsibility when elected to protect the interests of those who have placed them in office, should seriously consider ways and means whereby, if there are no existing laws on the statute books at this time in the various States, counties and municipalities regarding the foregoing matters of momentus importance to the masses, there should be immediate action taken to see that it is done. Furthermore, adequate provision should be made for their enforcement in a practical and efficient manner.

GEORGE W. HOPPER.
New York, Nov. 7, 1921.

The Women's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago one of the most brilliant and learned women I know, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, predicting that woman suffrage would never come in New York State, asked me: "Can you conceive of Tammany permitting such a thing?"

My remarks at the time, that Tammany had its women as well as its men, fell upon deaf ears.

It is evident enough that Tammany has nothing to fear from women. Every decent citizen of New York will hang his head with shame at the terrible defeat the cause of good government has just suffered, but there is one lesson to be learned which may make up in part for the disappointment—that is that one sex is not more sensitive to the higher needs of life than the other; that women as well as men need education in the fundamental requirements of good, straight business government. Let us call a truce forever to the sickening flattery that has been poured at the feet of women the last few weeks. I say "poured," but it was really too sticky to justify the word.

The mere fact that women voted in large numbers in the municipal campaign made no difference in the moral result. I never thought it would. I have been saying and writing this for many years. I honestly hoped this campaign would prove me wrong in my understanding of human nature.

I suppose the Irish vote and the German vote plus all those unhappy and envious people (of both sexes) who read the Hearst papers are invincible. And I am not aware that either the Irish or the Germans refrain from marriage or from bearing daughters!

Will the suffrage leaders and all thoughtful, earnest women everywhere take to heart the lesson of Tammany's outrageous victory and from now on stop appealing to one sex to save this world?

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 9, 1921.

Educational Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by H. O. Rittenhouse, Commander, U. S. N., retired, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 6, interested me very much. As a teacher of twenty-six years' experience in corporate schools and in the public schools of this city, I personally feel he has hit the nail squarely on the head. There is something radically wrong with our civilization, and the cause, I believe, lies in the fact that we make the acquirement of scholarship and intellectuality, not character, the aim of our schools.

It is true the importance of the development of character in the child is touched upon in our public schools incidentally through occasional talks on ethics as they arise in lessons or athletics, and in some schools through the practical work of what is called "social service."

Commander Rittenhouse says: "The dominant note of the diploma should be laudation of character and of the promise shown for good citizenship." Let the dominant note for the selection of teachers and courses of study be of the same sort, so that character may stand for what it is and should be—the real keystone to the make-up of the future American citizen, with scholarship and intellectuality supporting.

MOSES BECKHARDT.
New York, Nov. 7, 1921.

Salt Fish for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To help in saving the lives of young children in Russia, The Christian Work has arranged to send to Russia for distribution by the American Relief Administration shiploads of salt fish from Newfoundland fishermen, who are also in need of assistance. Salt fish is a staple article of diet in Russia, and it is Newfoundland's chief means of support. By sending Newfoundland fish to Russia a double service is performed. The Christian Work appeals for funds to carry on its work successfully. Two ships have been provided by William Willard Howard to transport the fish to Herbert Hoover's agents in Russia. Subscriptions to the extent of $50,000 are asked for. The editor of The Christian Work, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Avenue, is acting as organizer of the charity.

C. E. PHILLIPS.
New York, Nov. 11, 1921.

SILVERMAN URGES PALESTINE REPUBLIC

Rabbi, Picturing Desirable Government, Says Jews Were First to Cry for Disarmament.

WANTS RACE WARS TO END

Tells Zionist Delegates From Europe That Nations Should Stop Warfare of Religions.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, surprised almost 1,200 guests at a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night by declaring himself in favor of the upbuilding of Palestine and the establishment there of a republic patterned after the democracy of the United States. Rabbi Silverman has always been known as a non-Zionist, and while his beliefs do not quite coincide with those of the ardent Zionist, they were accepted by the large attendance as a practical endorsement of the Zionist movement.

Besides his remarks on the future of the Jewish Holy Land, Dr. Silverman spoke on the conference on the limitation of armament and declared that it was the Jews who first cried out for disarmament. The rabbi added that not only should nations disarm but warfare should cease between races and religions.

The occasion for the address was a reception given by Zionists and non-Zionists to the European Zionists who arrived in this country Friday on the Olympic. The guests forgot their views on the question of Zionism and as Jews welcomed the four Europeans with applause. They were Nahum Sokolow, Chairman of Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization; Professor Otto Warburg, former President of the World Zionist Organization; Vladimir Jabotinsky, organizer of the Jewish Legion which fought in Palestine, and Dr. Alexander Goldstein, a leading Russian Zionist. Samuel Untermyer, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Reception Committee to the visitors, was toastmaster.

First to Cry for Disarmament.

"The Washington conference," said Dr. Silverman, "makes a special appeal to us as Americans and as Jews because we cannot overlook or forget the fact that the ancient prophets of the Jews were the first to cry out for disarmament. It was not the cry of the coward, for the Jew demonstrated that he could wield the gavel and the tool in building the temple and with one hand build and with the other hold the weapon of defense. But while he was always ready to defend himself and his country, he was also ready to 'beat his sword into plowshares.'

"We are for universal peace. We are for the arbitration of international disputes. We stand for the abolition of warfare and all its terrors and carnage. Just as they are building in Washington perhaps you are also building for universal peace. There is one kind of disarmament that we need even more than the other; that is the laying aside the weapons of religious bigotry and prejudice and religious persecution. Lay down those kinds of arms and establish peace not only between nation and nation but between race and race, and religion and religion.

"I am here because I have a sentimental love for Palestine and I don't believe there lives a Jew in any part of the world, no matter what is his nationality or religious faith, who has not that love. Somewhere in the ancestry of every Jew is a Palestinian; it was our cradle. The man who does not love his cradle is not worth the designation of man.

Should Rebuild Palestine.

"I hail the movement for the upbuilding of Jerusalem. We should rebuild this city which has been permitted to go into ruin. We should repair the streets and clean them of the dust and dirt which is noticeable in many places there. Let it again shine forth in all its former glory and splendor. And Jerusalem, the ancient city, must again take its place as the garden city of the world.

"We should start the farms and the gardens and fill the granaries, which have become empty. We must feed the children and clothe them, not with rags but with raiment befitting the ancient race.

"I want to see, and I believe the time will come when we shall all see the Republic of Palestine. Perhaps this does not connote the same thing in my mind as it may in yours, but the time may soon come when it will have the exact same meaning. If Palestine shall ever become great, universally, it must be patterned after the American Republic.

"The American Republic is patterned after the principles laid down by the ancient Mosaic code for a Jewish commonwealth, so if Palestine takes the same form, it will itself be fashioned after the Mosaic code."

Mr. Untermyer spoke of the Washington conference, saying: "We Jews, especially of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, who have been unwilling pawns in this titanic struggle, driven like cattle to the slaughter, are awaiting the outcome of the great conference now under way with beating hearts and bated breath, for we have ever been a peace-loving race, and, of all the peoples of the earth we have most suffered from this tragedy, which was not of our making and in which we had no willing part."

The guests included Harry Fischel, Abram I. Elkus, Louis Marshall, Franklin Simon, Julius Rosenwald, Judge Gustave Hartman, Samuel Koenig, Dr. Nathan Krass, Sam C. Lamport, Adolph Lewisohn, Bernard G. Richards, Dr. Joel Blau, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Elias J. Solomon, Judge Jacob S. Strahl and Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan.

GEN. ALEXANDER VON DIOSY.

Son-in-Law of R. M. Haan, Proprietor of St. Regis Hotel Dies Here.

Major Gen. Alexander von Diosy, formerly of the Austrian Army, died yesterday of heart disease at the Hotel St. Regis, where he had been living since his arrival here on Oct. 1. He was a son-in-law of R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis, having married Miss Olga Haan in Vienna in 1906.

General von Diosy, who was in his 51st year, for a time taught at Ludovickom, the West Point of his countrdy. In the World War he was in the offensive against the Russians and later became Military and Civil Food Administrator for Hungary. The arduous duties of this double office are believed to have undermined his health. Besides his widow, two children, Alexander Jr., and Eva, survive.

PRESCOTT LAWRENCE DIES.

Former Horse Show Exhibitor Here Passes Away in Paris.

Prescott Lawrence, long prominent in the society in this city and Newport, and noted as horse show exhibitor and judge, died yesterday in Paris in his sixty-first year, according to a cable message received here last night.

Mr. Lawrence came originally from Groton, Mass., the home of his father, James Lawrence. Not long after graduating from Harvard, in 1882, he began to spend his Winters in this city, and also established himself as a Newport resident by purchasing the Deacon place, on Bellevue Avenue. Coaching and horse shows were his hobbies, many ribbons falling to his famous hackney stallion Fashion. He was one of the leading spirits of the Coaching Club, his own primrose and yellow coach always being remarked for its smartness. His New York clubs included the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis and New York Yacht.

ALBANY RECEIVES GEN. DIAZ.

He Presents Cross to Father of Italian Hero on Up-State Tour.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—General Armando Diaz of Italy received an enthusiastic welcome here today at the beginning of a tour of the principal up-State cities of New York. Greeted at the railroad station on his arrival soon after noon by an enormous crowd, he was accompanied to the Capitol by a military escort and a large committee of citizens. There he was officially welcomed to the State by Governor Miller.

Luncheon was served at a club by the Citizens' Committee, and then brief exercises were held in the Education Building. General Diaz spoke of the friendship existing between his Government and the United States and expressed gratitude for the reception which he had received. He presented the Italian Cross of Merit to Francesco Rosati of Hudson Falls in behalf of his son, Giovanni Rosati, who lost his life while exhibiting extraordinary bravery with the Italian Navy.

Later General Diaz, accompanied by his staff and Governor Miller and State and city officials, visited the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Washington Park, on which the General placed a wreath, and also the memorial grove for veterans who died in the World War, where another wreath was left.

At the Sons of Italy Hall he delivered a short address. On returning to the railroad station General Diaz distributed to women in the crowd roses from a large bouquet which earlier had been presented to him. There was such a wild scramble for them, however, that he was obliged to toss them into the air.

At Schenectady General Diaz, during a brief stop, spoke to 2,000 persons, who had gathered at the station. He then continued on to Utica.

PASTORS AID RED CROSS.

Many Plead for New Members—44,000 Now Enrolled.

Pastors of many churches devoted one sermon or part of a sermon yesterday to the appeal of the Red Cross, it being "Red Cross Sunday," with the purpose of securing 500,000 members in Manhattan.

"This is no time for any let-down of effort," the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy, who was chaplain of the 165th Infantry, A. E. F., told his parishioners yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue. Father Duffy said that the care of the disabled veterans is "the one big job left from the war, and the one job the American people want to see done thoroughly."

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell said at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning, that failure to join the Red Cross would be a failure in Christian duty. He added that in honoring the memory of the "unknown soldier," the nation should not forget the service of the Red Cross nurse to the army.

It was announced at the headquarters last evening, which was the close of the third day of the Red Cross roll call, that the Red Cross memberships turned in so far totalled 44,000.

It was announced also by directors of the roll call that the present campaign has no official connection with the sale of Christmas seals for the benefit of those suffering from tuberculosis.

VETOES CHURCH HONORS.

Mgr. McGean Cancels Observance of Anniversary.

Forty years ago yesterday Mgr. James H. McGean began his work as pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, 18 Barclay Street. Yesterday many old parishioners came back expecting a big celebration of the anniversary. Instead they were surprised that everything was as usual. Mgr. McGean said mass at 11 o'clock. There were no visiting priests; there was no eulogistic or historical sermon; there was no anniversary dinner. All of these things had been quietly planned by the clergy on his staff, but when finally they had to acquaint Mgr. McGean with their arrangements he directed that they be canceled.

"I am too old for any more celebrations," said Mgr. McGean. He is 80 years old.

Next Sunday there will be the thirty-sixth annual commemoration of the consecration of St. Peter's. The church was consecrated on its one hundredth anniversary. No Roman Catholic Church can be consecrated until it is entirely free from debt.

GOLDMAN'S BAND HEARD.

Leader's Compositions Are Presented at Hippodrome Concert.

Goldman's Concert Band gave a popular homecoming party at the Hippodrome last night to a few of the thousands of New Yorkers who had followed its four open-air Summer seasons at Columbia. Its leader, Edwin Franko Goldman, has not only won for band music a place in the university curriculum, but has conducted concerts in other cities on a like plane of serious musicianship. He presented last evening three of his own compositions for the band, with excerpts also from "Tannhäuser" and "Parsifal," and others by Svendsen and by Tschaikovsky, one of whose songs was played as a cornet solo by Ernest Williams.

Josef Rosenblatt sang three original Hebrew ritual songs, one with organ accompaniment, and added later the tenor air from "Carmen." Melba McCreery, a young soprano, was heard in an air from "Trovatore" and songs by Grieg, Hageman and Rhea Silberta.

MOROSCO HOLDING COMPANY

Capitalized at $1,500,000, It Will Handle All His Projects.

Oliver Morosco, in association with a group of Wall Street men, has formed the Oliver Morosco Holding Company to look after his theatrical and real estate holdings in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities, and will hereafter devote himself almost exclusively to the production of plays and motion pictures. The new company, which is capitalized and underwritten for $1,500,000, embraces all of the Morosco holdings—plays and films, as well as real estate.

In addition to his present theatres in New York and on the Coast, Mr. Morosco has recently obtained theatre sites in Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, and hopes to establish a chain of theatres. His next theatrical productions will be "Let 'er Go Letty," a musical comedy for Charlotte Greenwood; "The Copy," by Thomas P. Robinson, and a new mystery play. He will go to the Coast about Jan. 1 to try out new plays.

Charles Sails From Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The British light cruiser Cardiff, bearing ex-Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, to their exile in the Island of Madeira, left here today.

MUSIC NOTES.

Walter Damrosch stepped from a Montreal night train yesterday to lecture to a crowded matinee in Aeolian Hall on Wagner's "Siegfried." With the Symphony Orchestra, he was proceeding South today for another week's tour to Washington.

Titta Ruffo, the former Chicago Opera barytone, to be heard with the Metropolitan company this season, will be soloist at a Biltmore morning musicale on Friday, with Evelyn Scotney, soprano, and Erwin Nyiregyhazi, piano.

Hanna Van Vollenhoven, a Dutch pianist, will give on Wednesday evening the first of a series of musical programs at Allerton House, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Clement Burbank Shaw is holding a series of Sunday afternoon opera recitals at Theosophical Hall, 2,228 Broadway, where yesterday's subject was Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande."

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wharton Shoemaker have come in from their country estate, Restless Oaks, at McElhattan, Pa., and have opened their city residence, 21 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burtis Van Woert are at 570 Park Avenue, having closed their country home, Valleyview, at Grieg, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward de Rose and Miss de Rose, having closed Westover, their Southampton villa, are paying a short visit to Miss Varnum at Newport, after which they will return to New York to be at 21 East Eighty-second Street for the season.

Miss Dorothy Morrill, a daughter of H. Heyward Morrill of 129 East Eighty-second Street, will make her debut on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at a dance.

Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport has arrived in town and is at the Belmont for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Beale, who spent the Summer at Bar Harbor, have arrived at the St. Regis, where they will remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Auerbach arrived yesterday at the St. Regis to spend a few days.

A rummage sale in aid of the Social Service Association of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital will be held today at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Contributions have been made to the sale by well known women.

On Wednesday and until Saturday of this week a rummage sale for the benefit of the College Settlement, 84 First Street, will be open at 524 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street. The Misses Candace Stimson, Edith Morgan and others will assist in selling the articles.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Art will have an informal reception at a house-warming at their joint home, 15 West Eighty-first Street, this week Friday afternoon from 4:30 until 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Silvester have come in from Crowndale, their country place at Short Hills, N. J., and are at the Astor.

Minister of State Cort van der Linden of Holland has just been created a Count, a revived title, for his work as Prime Minister during the war. His son, R. R. A. D. Cort van der Linden, who married the former Miss Mary Hasell, is now Count by courtesy and will succeed to the title. He will join Mrs. van der Linden in New York when he completes his musical course in Vienna.

SEVEN NATIONS LAUD WORK OF RED CROSS

Delegates to Arms Conference Tell of American Society's Help in Time of Need.

HIGH TRIBUTE FROM JAPAN

Speakers Link the Red Cross Ideal With That of the International Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Seven of the great nations of the world sent their representatives to a meeting this afternoon to proclaim publicly what relief in time of dire need and peril the American Red Cross had afforded them. The speakers were all members of the delegations to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and several of them compared the work of the Red Cross as a world ideal with the aim of the conference.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Japanese House of Peers and chief of the Japanese delegation to the conference, roused the audience, which filled the Shubert-Garrick Theatre to overflowing, to high pitch when he said:

"The mission of humanity should be both peaceful and constructive. May the Red Cross, the emblem of the true heart, combine together with the people of America and Japan and let the harmonious relations between the nations contribute to the peace of the whole world."

Rear Admiral Sir Alfred Chatfield, naval adviser of the British delegation, said:

"At this time of international good feeling, at this great moment when the President of the United States has called us together here to see whether we cannot put into effective action the thoughts that animate the world—a time when international co-operation is dominant in every one's mind, and with international co-operation we must include the international co-operation of the Red Cross societies."

"If the present conference (on arms limitation) can take a lesson from the Red Cross," said Admiral Tsai Tingkan, superior adviser of the Chinese delegation, "can give up its ambition, renounce its selfishness, lay aside animosity and hatred—if there should be any—and determine to make the earth a happy abode for mankind, then let the Red Cross societies of the world pray for its blessing and wish it every success."

When the meeting was opened, after a concert by the Marine Band, Chief Justice Taft recounted the vast present operations of the American Red Cross—nursing and nursing instruction, disaster relief, first aid and lifesaving and Junior Red Cross activities.

"It is the means by which the generosity of the American people and their interest in each other can be interpreted into useful effective action," said the Chief Justice. "That is what the Red Cross is."

Tells of Petain's Gratitude.

"Just before leaving Paris," said General Buat, Chief of Staff of the French Army, "Marshal Pétain, commander of the French Armies, with whom I have been closely associated for four years, and who would have been the military representative of France at the conference if Marshal Foch had not been in America at this time, said to me:

"'Whatever happens, I'm going to the United States, but I want to go as a simple citizen on a visit to very dear friends.

"'However, on one day and on one only, I will put on the uniform of a Marshal of France, and I will go to the headquarters of the American Red Cross to proclaim to all the gratitude of France. It is a duty, and I do not wish to die before accomplishing it.'"

Message From General Diaz.

The representative of Italy was Count Commander David Constantini, delegate to the conference, who read this message from General Diaz, commanding General of the Italian Army:

"To us who suffered during peace and during war in Italy the American Red Cross is well known. I personally have had numerous occasions to be pleased with the work of the American Red Cross, particularly its work in common with the Italian Red Cross. Your organization brought great comfort to our relief bodies and institutions. These good accomplishments remain in the hearts of Italians and form a powerful tie of friendship between America and Italy."

Tells of Relief Work in China.

Admiral Tsai told of the International Famine Relief operations in China in which the American Red Cross participated, and revealed that a balance of $1,200,000 exists from the amount contributed by the people of various nations, which will be used for a permanent famine relief fund. He also told of the ambition of the Chinese Red Cross to acquire new knowledge by contact with the other Red Crosses of the world.

In addition to paying his own tribute for American Red Cross aid to Belgium in the war, Felician Cattier, technical adviser of the Belgian delegation, read the following message from General Jacques:

"Our field hospitals lacked many things. Thanks to the gifts which the American Red Cross distributed with unlimited generosity, our doctors were able to save many lives. On behalf of the Belgian army I beg leave to send to the American Red Cross an expression of our eternal gratitude.

Holland Pays Tribute.

Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Minister of the Netherlands and delegate to the conference, spoke of Holland in the World War as having been "not at war but in the war," and added: "As far as regards the Red Cross, however, we were at war in an active way."

Prince Tokugawa told of the chain of hospitals and nurses' training schools established throughout his country by the Japanese Red Cross, which has been in existence forty-three years and which, prior to the World War, had the largest membership in the world. He paid a tribute to the work of Henry P. Davison in bringing about the formation of the League of Red Cross Societies.

BROWN GIVES DEGREE TO MARSHAL FOCH

Providence University Holds First Sunday Convocation in Its History.

WELCOMED AT WOONSOCKET

Pawtucket Presents City Keys—He Sends Greeting to Former Service Men of New England.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—The union's smallest State welcomed Marshal Foch today. Swinging across the New England countryside in his special train from New Haven and New London, he stopped at this city to receive an honorary degree from Brown University and then hurried to Woonsocket, where a large French population gave him a rousing welcome. He rested tonight in his private car in preparation for the reception Boston will give him tomorrow.

The Marshal, arriving here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, was welcomed at the station by Governor San Souci and a delegation representing the city government and the American Legion of the State. His party was hurried immediately between lines of cheering thousands to the North Burial Ground, where the Marshal laid a wreath on a memorial to French soldiers who fought in the Revolution.

Brown University broke a tradition as old as the institution in conferring a doctorate of laws on the Marshal today. Never had an honorary degree been presented on a Sunday. Probably never had the college yell rung out across the campus on a Sabbath afternoon. But it was given with a three times three today when President Faunce conferred the degree.

Today's convocation took place on the campus near University Hall, which, from 1780 to 1782, was used as a hospital in which Rhode Island women cared for French soldiers wounded in the Revolution.

In a brief address Dr. Faunce welcomed the Marshal to the State and to Brown, hailing him as a teacher and a soldier.

"To teach a subject and then to demonstrate the truth of that teaching in a world arena is given to few men in history," said President Faunce. "To serve one's own land so finely and skillfully that one is called to serve all the lands that love liberty, is honor beyond all words of praise."

Leaving the campus, Marshal Foch, after a brief rest, returned to his train. A stop of five minutes was made at Pawtucket—long enough for him to receive the keys of the city and the acclaim of a large gathering of Legion men and civilians.

Woonsocket, which boasts of sending the first contingent to leave American soil for the battlefields of France, turned out in force to greet the Marshal at the station. He was escorted by a citizens' delegation to the high school grounds, where he received the keys of the city. He dedicated the site of the city's proposed memorial for its World War dead.

With a populace composed of many French and Belgians, the city gave to the Marshal a welcome that took him for a moment back to France. Red, white and blue flares burned along his route, and from all sides came salutations in his native tongue. When the reception was over the Marshal said he had felt quite at home.

The Marshal tonight sent his greetings to his former comrades in arms throughout the New England States. He also sent messages to Governor Cox of Massachusetts and Mayor Peters of Boston, who are to receive him tomorrow.

"The World War has taught us the great lesson that all liberty loving nations are brothers," the Marshal said in his message to the former service men, "and that, having fought to establish peace throughout the world, we should now co-operate to maintain peace and make it possible for all parties to find happiness through honest labor."

A former French poilu, wearing on his uniform of blue a decoration for valor, was waiting for the Marshal when he returned to his special train.

Pressing close to the Marshal's side the ex-soldier said in French:

"All this time I have waited to shake the hand of the Marshal of France."

"You shal," he said.

Marshal Foch smiled and grasped both the man's palms in his own.

Marshal Foch, despite his many dinners, luncheons and banquets, has avoided indigestion. Before starting for this country he laughingly remarked that he would have to go "in training" in preparation for the banquets and dinners of State that were ahead of him. But with the trip well under way he is the only member of his party who has not been ill. His traveling companions say that he is careful of his menu, gets as much rest as possible and is in the best of condition.

The Marshal had a close view today of the young wildcat presented to him by a Montana Legion post. The cat, which has been traveling in the baggage car of the special train, was brought in to its owner while he was at luncheon. The Marshal laughed and remarked that he hoped to be able to put it in the Paris Zoo.

Visits Service Hospital.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Veterans of the World War who are patients in the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Allingtown, a suburb, were visited today by Marshal Foch. He shook hands with many bedridden soldiers, many of whom had been wounded and gassed overseas.

Marshal Foch was accompanied by several of his aids, Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, his host here, and Police Chief Smith. A military escort met the party at the hospital gate and took them to the chapel. A low mass was celebrated by Father Maguire, chaplain of the hospital.

Returning to Professor Bingham's home, the Marshal stopped for a few minutes at the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Ghost. A crowd was at the station to cheer him as he boarded his special train for Providence.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for London via Plymouth and Boulogne are:

Henry Blackstone, James Craig, H. Langford, L. R. MacHale, R. E. Lembcke, Richard McGuire, Mrs. M. McMurray, George A. Meyls, W. E. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neville, Charles C. Roberts, J. C. Wingate and A. E. Overman.

FOCH WILL ATTEND CATHEDRAL SUNDAY

Fordham Will Make Him a Doctor of Laws After Mass at St. Patrick's.

GIFT OF 100,000 CHILDREN

Parochial School Pupils Will Present Marshal With Illuminated "Spiritual Bouquet."

Marshal Foch will attend ten o'clock mass next Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Immediately after the service he will drive up to Fordham University, where the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon him at 11:30 o'clock. Archbishop Hayes will be present at both ceremonies. At the Cathedral the Marshal will have a seat within the chancel, an honor rarely accorded to a layman.

During the mass Marshal Foch will be presented with an illuminated "Spiritual Bouquet." The book will be a gift from the 100,000 children in the parochial schools of the Archdiocese of New York. The "Spiritual Bouquet" is being made by nuns at the Corpus Christi Convent, Hunt's Point, and will contain a record of religious acts performed by the children for Marshal Foch.

"The children of Europe gave a similar spiritual bouquet to this illustrious Marshal, and we are sure that this spiritual offering from the children of New York will delight the heart of one in whom God occupies the first place," wrote Mgr. Joseph F. Smith, Superintendent of Catholic Schools, in the name of Archbishop Hayes. The Marshal has said that the prayers of the children had much to do with his victory.

From the gate of Fordham University to the auditorium, where the degree will be conferred, Marshal Foch will have as a guard of honor a delegation from the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York, of which the Marshal is an honorary member. His military escort will consist of the Fordham University Ambulance Corps, which served in France; the Fordham Battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the G. A. R. of the Bronx, the Bronx Veterans of the Foreign Wars and the American Legion of the Bronx.

At the Fordham ceremony Archbishop Hayes will preside, and the faculties of the Schools of Arts and Sciences, Law, Pharmacy, Social Service and the Graduate School will be present in academic costumes. The Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, President of the university, will make the opening address. After the conferring of the degree Dr. Raphael D'Amour, Officer d'Academie and lecturer in French language and literature in the Graduate School of Fordham, will make an address in French. The musical program will be furnished by the university orchestra under the direction of Professor Edward S. Pouthier.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be on the campus in full strength. The students of all Fordham's departments will be present, as will also the pupils in the local Jesuit high schools. Mayor Hylan and other high city officials have been invited. After he leaves the auditorium Marshal Foch will pin medals on two members of the Sixty-ninth. One is the Congressional Medal and the other is a Distinguished Service Cross. Marshal Foch will make a brief visit to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, the founders of which were French Sisters.

Marks-Smith Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of 858 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Smith, to Carl Marks, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Marks of Brooklyn. Mr. Marks is connected with the Foreign Exchange at 74 Broadway. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. RUPERT FOLGER of Whitestone, L. I., died yesterday of penumonia in the Flushing Hospital, at the age of 45. He was a visiting physician to the Flushing Hospital.

Mrs. HORACE G. UNDERWOOD, widow of Dr. Horace G. Underwood, the second American missionary to enter Seoul, Korea, died Oct. 29, according to word received from Korea by the Foreign Board here. Mrs. Underwood had been her husband's aid and continued the work after his death.

WALLACE FISH, dealer in hardware in Mount Kisco, N. Y., died there yesterday at the age of 43.

ADAMS C. HILL, formerly employed by the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of New York, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, Plainfield, N. J. He was 70 years old.

Major ANDREW COATS, Civil War veteran of the Eighth New York, Duryea's Zouaves, died yesterday of acute bronchitis at his home, 510 West 123d Street. He was 80 years old.

Born.

ABBOTT—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Abbott announce the arrival of a son Nov. 13 at Lying-In Hospital.

GEYER—Mr. and Mrs. William Hobart Geyer, 825 West 178th St., New York City, announce the birth of a son, on Nov. 12, at their residence.

KAUFMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaufman (nee Eva Levine), 3,681 Broadway, announce the birth of a son, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, at the Lying-in Hospital.

SIMON—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar K. Simon (nee Phyllis Marks) of 165 West 83d announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 13 at Flower Hospital.

WEINSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. David Weinstein (nee Dorothy Moncharsh), 106 Haven Av., announce the birth of a son, Nov. 6, 1921, at Lloyd's Sanitarium, New York.

Married.

MENHINICK — MENHINICK — On Nov. 12, 1921, at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., Mildred Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ernest Menhinick, to Walter Edmondes Menhinick.

Died.

ALBERT—Fanning P., on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, at his home in Alpine, N. J., in his 58th year. Funeral services at Alpine Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will meet arrival at Closter of 1:29 train from Jersey City, Erie Railroad.

ALEXANDER—Adele, beloved wife of William S., mother of Adelaide, Elsie and William S. Jr., suddenly. Ascalon Chapter No. 839, Order O. E. S. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 598 West 191st St. Interment Woodlawn, Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M.

ATKINSON—Suddenly, at Hoboken, on Nov. 12, William Atkinson. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,122 Park Av., Hoboken, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AYVAZIAN—Catherine M., widow of the late Dr. Anpronig Ayvazian, suddenly, on Nov. 12, 1921, at her residence, 230 Seeley St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral service at 7:30 P. M., Nov. 14, 1921. Interment Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1921, at 1 P. M. at Seeley Grove Cemetery.

BACHE—At Dunellen, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 11, 1921, Carl C. Bache, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late home, 239 Washington Av., South Dunellen, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 14, 1921, at 2 P. M. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J.

BALDWIN—Mary Nesmith, wife of the late Townsend Burnet Baldwin, and daughter of the late Robert J. and Sarah Parrish Dillon, on Nov. 11, at her residence, Edgewater Park, N. J. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Beverly, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 14, at 11:15 o'clock.

BORCHARDT—On Friday, Nov. 11, Sophie, widow of the late Isidor Borchardt, beloved mother of Martha, Lucy Leibholz, Siegfried, Alfred Hugo, Alma and Edwin. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 14, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 454 West 141st St.

COATS—At his residence, 510 West 123d St., on Sunday, Nov. 13, Major Andrew Coats, in his 81st year. Funeral services at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

Died.

COFFIN—At Westover School, Middlebury, Conn., Nov. 12, 1921, Mlle. Henriette Coffin. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., Monday, Nov. 14, at 3:30 P. M.

COHEN—Mrs. Gussie Cohen, beloved mother of Dora Murray and Jacob Cohen, Nov. 13. Funeral to take place 1 o'clock Monday, Nov. 14, from 127 West 116th St.

DAWBER—On Friday, Nov. 11, 1921, Thomas E. Dawber, beloved husband of Bianca Smith. Relatives and friends, also Sterling Lodge No. 817, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., at his late home, 321 Eastern Parkway. Auto cortege.

DONOHUE—Gertrude L., daughter of the late Justice Charles Donohue and Lucy Brady Donohue, at Far Rockaway, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10:15 A. M.

DORRINGTON—Georgiana, widow of James Dorrington and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Serena Bluxome. Funeral services private at the New Harlem Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., on Tuesday at 11:30 o'clock.

DUNN—Anna M., on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, at her home, 8,667 109th St., Richmond Hill. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Edward C., James and Richard, and five daughters, Anna, Madeleine, Agnes, Mrs. George O'Neill and Mrs. Joseph Harrigan. Solemn mass of requiem Church of the Holy Child Jesus, Brandon Av. and 112th St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Auto cortege. Kindly omit flowers. Masses appreciated.

DUTCHE—William, in his 78th year, at his residence, Oakwood Heights, S. I. Interment at Ocean View Cemetery, Bay Terrace, S. I., Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.

ERISMANN—Martin C., beloved husband of Eva Hunter Erismann, on Nov. 11. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., Monday, Nov. 14, at 12 noon.

FERRIS—On Friday, Nov. 11, 1921, Nathaniel B. Ferris, in his 83d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 611 West 137th St., on Monday, Nov. 14, 1921, at 1 P. M. Interment Sound Beach, Conn.

FISH—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1921, Wallace, son of the late Charles and Annie Fish, in his 43d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.

FOLGER—Dr. Rupert, age 45, beloved husband of Bertha Whitford Folger, of pneumonia, at the Flushing Hospital, Nov. 13, at 7 P. M.

GRAHAM—On Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, Jane A., aged 70 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen Johnston, 1,106 College Av., Bronx, on Monday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

HANFORD—At Norwalk, Conn., Sat., Nov. 12, 1921, Louise Jesup Cuddy, beloved wife of Robert G. Hanford. Services will be held at her late home, 1 Belden Av., Norwalk, Conn., at 3:30 Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15, 1921. Interment Willow Brook Cemetery, Westport, Conn.

HAVILAND—On Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, at his residence, 1,372 Dean St., Brooklyn, Edgar F. Haviland, beloved husband of Fanny M. Haviland, in his 62d year. Funeral services at Classon Av. Presbyterian Church, Classon Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HEALY—At Nanuet, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 13, Mary, beloved sister of Augustin S. Healy. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., from Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Av. and 60th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HILL—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Nov. 13, 1921, Adam C. Hill. Services at St. Stephen's Church, Netherwood Station, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HUNNEKE—Henry, Jr., in his 59th year, dearly beloved husband of Amelia (nee Paulsen) and father of Elsie M. Korndorfer. Funeral services Monday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 1,718 Crotona Park East. Relatives and friends, also the various organizations of which the decedent was a member, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private.

KELLY—On Nov. 13 Alice C., beloved daughter of the late James and Catherine Kelly. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Seymour Horton, 302 Columbus Av., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered.

KILLEEN—At Riverdale, N. Y., on Nov. 13, James Killeen Sr., beloved father of James Killeen. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 259th St. and Riverdale Av., on Wednesday; thence to St. Margaret's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock.

KNERR—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, Elaine J. Knerr, at the age of 39. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 Davis St., Rockville Centre, L. I., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Burial private. Detroit, Yonkers and Tarrytown papers please copy.

KORNBLUM—On Nov. 12, Moritz Kornblum, in his 78th year, beloved husband of Mary Kornblum and father of Abraham Kornblum and Mrs. Celia Louis, Mrs. Ray Weisman, Mrs. Esther Harris, Mrs. Deborah Cohen, Mrs. Sadie Cohen and Dr. Jacob Kornblum and grandfather of twenty-five grandchildren and great-grandfather of four. Funeral from his late residence, 166 East 113th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 1 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LECOMPTE—On Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, George Winthrop, husband of Lucia H. Lecompte, in his 50th year. Funeral services at his late home, 81 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Monday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Cambridge, Md., on Tuesday. Baltimore papers please copy.

LEDERMAN—Suddenly, on Nov. 13, Anna (nee Siegal), beloved wife of Isaac H. and mother of Herbert. Funeral from her late residence, 21 Fort Washington Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.

McELVEEN—On Nov. 13, 1921, Nancy C. McElveen, widow of Hugh McElveen, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Linton, 328 Pelhamdale Av., Pelham Heights, Pelham, N. Y. Services and interment Pittsburgh.

McCARTHY—Stephen P. McCarthy. Funeral from his late residence, 2,059 Webster Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1921; thence to the Church of St. Simon Stock, 182d St. and Ryer Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

MEYER—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, Benjamin, beloved son of Joseph and Lillian Meyer (nee Kantrowich), of 879 8th Av., aged 14 years. Funeral notice later.

MORSE—On Nov. 13, 1921, Grace A. Morse, widow of Dr. Wm. H. Morse. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,380 Lexington Av., Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

NEWELL—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 11, 1921, Eliza A., widow of Edward F. Newell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 424 Jersey Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Monday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN—Mary L., beloved mother of Mrs. Eugene F. Harrigan (nee Anna O'Brien), on Nov. 12, 1921, at [illegible]. Funeral private. Interment [illegible].

O'CONNOR—On Sunday, Nov. 13, at Roosevelt Hospital, Nancy Hamilton Johnson, beloved wife of W. Scott O'Connor. Funeral services on Tuesday, at Baltimore. Omit flowers.

POST—On Friday, Nov. 11, 1921, Mary Doubleday Post, widow of Elmer Jerome Post. Funeral [illegible] 11 o'clock [illegible] St. Interment at convenience of family.

POST—It is with profound sorrow that the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., announces the death of their beloved First Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary Doubleday Post.

MRS. ALFRED W. COCHRAN, Regent.

Announcements of Births and Deaths for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned up until midnight to Bryant 1000.

Died.

PRINGLE—On Friday, Nov. 11, Mary E., wife of the late William B. Pringle. Funeral services at her late residence, 541 West 124th St., Monday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 P. M.

RAFFERTY—Suddenly, at Albany, Michael D., son of the late John and Elizabeth and beloved brother of John B., Joseph R. and William J. Funeral from the residence of his brother, John B., 196 Main St., Kingston, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 9 o'clock, and at St. Joseph's Church 10 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment the family plot, St. Mary's Cemetery, Kingston.

ROGERS—On Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, William J., beloved husband of Susie E. Rogers, age [illegible] years. Services at his late residence, 438 West 47th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ROONEY—On Nov. 12, 1921, Mary F., sister of Hannah Rooney and daughter of the late John and Mary Rooney. Funeral from her late residence, 675 Dawson St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av. and 153th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ROSS—William Penn, died on Nov. 13, 1921, at the home of his son, Harlam P. Ross, 5 Orchard Terrace, Bogota, N. J., in his 88th year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening at the North Minster Presbyterian Church, West 115th St., New York City at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday morning.

STEVENS—At Cairo, N. Y., Nov. 7, William Stevens, M. D., formerly of New York City.

THALER—M. M., born 1869. Funeral procession to start at 9 A. M. today, 1,175 51st St., Borough Park, Brooklyn. Interment at Baron Hirsch Cemetery, Staten Island.

THOMAS—On Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, Howard Vansyckel Thomas of Buffalo, N. Y., son of the late Edward and Virginia Vansyckel Thomas of Milford, N. J. Funeral services at his mother's residence, at Milford, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M.

THOMPSON—Harriet W., at her residence, 1,112 East Second St. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 8 P. M.

THURSTON—On Nov. 13, 1921, after a brief illness, Edward Day Thurston 3d, son of Edward Day Thurston Jr. and Susan Hathaway Thurston, in the fourth year of his age. Funeral private.

TURRELL—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1921, Frances Robinson Turrell, beloved wife of Herbert Turrell. Funeral services at her late home, 54 West Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery.

TURRELL—The Society of Mayflower Descendants, in the State of New Jersey, announce with great sorrow the death of Mrs. Herbert Turrell, 54 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. A much valued member and an officer for many years. She was also a member of the General Board of Assistants and a member of the New York society.

ROBERT M. BOYD, Governor.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. MEEK, Secy.

VEDDER—Fanny Hannam, wife of Henry Nicholas Vedder, on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921. Funeral services at her late residence, 557 West 174th, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

VON DIOSY—On Nov. 12, 1921, at the Hotel St. Regis, General Alexander Von Diosy, beloved husband of Olga Haan, and father of Alexander Jr. and Eva Von Diosy, and son-in-law of Mr. R. M. Haan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Regis. Funeral and interment private.

WASSERMAN—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, Rosa Wasserman (nee Rapp), beloved wife of Leon Wasserman and devoted mother of Catherine Wasserman. Funeral from her late residence, 146 Sterling St., Flatbush, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. Deborah Verein No. 1 and Adelphi Chapter, O. E. S., are invited to attend. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hill.

WASSERMAN—Adelphi Chapter, No. 79, O. E. S. It is with great sorrow we announce the death of Sister Rosa Wasserman, Past Matron and charter member. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 146 Sterling St., Brooklyn. Easter Star services.

CORA S. MEYERS, Worthy Matron.
HATTIE NINER, Secretary.

WHALEN—Nov. 12, 1921, Patrick H., beloved brother of John Whalen. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 458 West 155th. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M., St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Please omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

WIENER—At Cape Town, on Nov. 12, Ludwig Wiener, beloved brother of Rosalia Berliner and Feodora Ware.

In Memoriam.

ALDRIDGE—In loving and everlasting memory of our dear mother, Annie Jane Aldridge, who passed on to the great beyond Nov. 14, 1919.

The venture of death led her o'er
To a home on that far-off shore
In the Kingdom of Rest
Prepared for all of God's blest.

EDNA, WILLIAM AND HOWARD.

KAMIONER—In loving memory of Lottie, who departed this life Nov. 14, 1919.

SISTERS AND BROTHER.

KAMIONER—In cherished and devoted memory of my beloved wife, Charlotte, who departed this life Nov. 14, 1919.

BERNARD KAMIONER.

ROTHENBERG—In loving memory of our never-forgotten and devoted sister and brother, Ludwig Rothenberg, who departed Nov. 14, 1918.

MR. AND MRS. I. ROTHENBERG, RUDOLPH, WALTER AND CLIFFORD ROTHENBERG.

SMITH—In loving memory of Marjory Nixon Smith, died Nov. 14, 1920.

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Call "Columbus 8200"
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH" Inc.
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Dress . . $200
Dinner . . $180

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Sweeping Reductions
Our First and Last New York Sale

Cause and Effect

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2. Our New York lease expires Dec. 31st and we have to vacate by Dec. 10th packing should begin by Dec. 1st, for shipment to London.

To avoid transit charges and damage, the whole of the New York stock is offered for sale.

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Largest Stock in the United States of
SPORTING BOOKS
681 Fifth Avenue at 54th Street
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

On Monday, November 14th
We place on sale a number of articles selected from our large stock of fine jewelry
At one half former prices
comprising:
BAR PINS, BROOCHES,
BRACELETS, RINGS, ETC.
and a few pieces from our diamond department,
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 FIFTH AVENUE, AT 32ND STREET

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42-44 East 58th St. (Bet. Madison & Park Aves.)
ON VIEW THIS DAY
Count Kamenoff and Jane Hading Collections
Rare and Valuable Velvets, Tapestries, and other Textiles, including Gros and Petit Point Needlework and Ecclesiastical Vestments,
also
Fine Old French and Italian Furniture, etc., etc.,
A Panel of Swiss Glass dated 1537 and many other Beautiful Objets d'Art of extreme interest and value.
THE SALES BY AUCTION
COMMENCE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, AT 2:30 P. M.
See Illustrated Catalogue
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The following certificates of the PIERCE ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY have been stolen in a mail robbery—Certificate C33602 for 20 shares of the common stock in the name of JACOB F. SMITH, unassigned—and 120 shares of the preferred stock (Certificate No. 1920 for 100 shares and Certificate P7463 for 20 shares), both in the name of LECH T. NIEMO, unassigned. Transfer has been stopped and application made to have these certificates reissued.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred stock certificate No. A13658 for five shares in the name "Adeline M. Ames, Trustee, u/w of Adeline A. Monroe." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Marcellus Coggan, Trustee, u/w of Adeline A. Monroe,' succeeding Adeline M. Ames Trustee.

RECEIPT LOST—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 2923, dated Aug. 24, 1921, for 177.25 ounces gold bullion, payable to American Express Co., or order has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.

LOST—$50 reward; no questions asked, for return of suitcase taken from a Hup sedan at Broadway and 50th St. between 10 and 12:30 P. M. Friday night. Allaire, 594 Broadway, 7th floor.

LOST—Sunday morning, in Central Park, near 72d St. entrance, No. 3A Kodak in black case; has special lense and shutter. Return to Dr. Kenyon, 344 West 72d. Reward.

LOST—A package containing books of record and silk, at 1:40 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 13, on Culver Line train; reward of $50 for return of books; no questions asked. S 71 Times.

LOST—Brown leather purse in Brown and White taxi, Saturday evening or at Museum of Natural History; reward. Mrs. Wm. McDonald, 1 West 97th St.

LOST—Party who took suitcase from N. Y. Central Sunday morning, bearing initials C. R. H., can secure their own case by return to Room 1911, McAlpin Hotel, Monday.

LOST—5 shares common stock United States Rubber Co., certificate 138310; name, H. B. Slayback & Co. Notify Jacquelin & De Coppet, 47 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Rosary, Sunday, between Amsterdam Av. and Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Morningside Drive and 114th St. Return to rector. Reward.

LOST—At 5th Av., between 8th and 28th Sts., black silk bag with beaded rose containing personal effects; reward. A. & H. Veith, 411 5th Av.

LOST—Beaded bag, between Broadway and Lexington, on 32d or 30th; reward. Miss Betty Ross, Hotel Rutledge.

LOST—Pocketbook containing money, spectacles, key, &c., Altman's or 5th Av. to 36th; reward. Maesing, 709 West 170th.

LOST—Kodak, taxicab to Sheridan movie theatre, 3 o'clock Saturday; $5 reward. Hopkins, Room 1008, 41 Union Square.

LOST—Taxi, Nov. 3, umbrella with polished steel handle and round amethyst in top. Return to 14 East 60th. Reward.

LOST—Cigarette holder, ivory, with gold band, Borough Hall vicinity. Finder please call Main 5315.

FOUND—Banjo; prove property, pay charges. Charles Cusick, Proctor's 5th Av. Theatre.

NOTICE OF LOST CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. T. F. 2326, dated July 26, 1921, for fifteen (15) shares of the capital stock of the Glen Alden Coal Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, issued in the name of Gomer W. Morgan, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. An application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate on Dec. 15, 1921. If the said certificate of stock has been found, please return the same to the undersigned on or before the said date.

GOMER W. MORGAN.
904 Market St., Kingston, Pa.

Jewelry.

LOST—$1,500 reward for platinum bracelet, containing 11 oval and 11 small square-cut diamonds alternating, lost Nov. 9, between West 45th St. and Riverside Drive and 86th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Bar pin with twelve square diamonds, lost in taxicab between Hotel Seymour and 630 Park Av.; liberal reward offered for return to office of Hotel Seymour, West 45th St.

LOST—A black and white cameo brooch, gold setting, either Apollo Theatre, Town Hall or on way to 144 East 56th St.; valuable for sentimental reasons; reward. Peggy Wood.

LOST—Saturday evening, a black enameled pin with pearls, between Hotel Biltmore and Capitol Theatre. Reward if returned to office Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Beaded bag, containing money, green leather change purse, cards, &c.; $25 reward. Call Mrs. Schwed, Tel. Far Rockaway 752.

LOST—Longacre Theatre, Nov. 10, lady's diamond ring; reward, no questions asked. lothner, 202 West 103d St.

LOST—Diamond ring, Nov. 8, between 42d and 125th; large stone, nineteen small; reward. Murray Hill 6476.

LOST—Plaza Hotel grill, Friday afternoon, diamond bar pin; reward. Return to amas, 623 Madison Av.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, 15 small diamonds, Thursday evening or Friday morning; $50 reward. Plaza 9863.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, Saturday, theatre district; liberal reward. Gorgen, Hackensack 2604J.

LOST—Wednesday night, diamond ruby brooch; $100 reward. Telephone Intervale 1736.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—At Old Yale Field, fur overcoat, mink lined, otter collar, made by Jaeckel & Co., New York, at Yale-Princeton game, Saturday; liberal reward if returned. Notify R. Furbeck, care of Post & Flagg, 49 Broad St.

LOST—Blue fox fur neckpiece, from automobile, at Princeton, N. J., after Harvard-Princeton game, between 5:30 and 6 P. M., Nov. 5, on or near Washington St. Reward. Reply to 1206 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

LOST—Child's yellow chiffon dancing dress between Carnegie Hall and 63d and Park Av. Saturday morning; reward. Mrs. G. L. oss, 116 East 63d.

LOST—Beaver neckpiece, 72d to 59th and Broadway, subway or surface. Notify zell, 573 West 192d. Reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, left in pin cushion Worth's fitting room Wednesday; reward. Philip S. McLean, 160 Broadway.

LOST—Two-skin stone marten at National Theatre, Washington Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 11; reward. Prospect 7608.

$500 REWARD

For return of 2 skin sable scarf, lost Nov. 2 vicinity of 5th Av. and 58th St. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, on Lexington Av., near 80th, 6 months' male brindle bull puppy wearing red sweater; name Runty; reward $25. Phone Lenox 2448.

LOST—Police dog, male, vicinity Forest Hill, L. I.; color sable, answers to name Poilu; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Drake, Boulevard 6271.

LOST—Young female Airedale, collarless; reward. Thomas Ross, Supt., 421 Park Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL RINGLER HAS WITHDRAWN from the firm of M. Altman & Co., Nov. . Mr. Moritz Altman will continue under same style. M. Altman & Co., 29 West 0th St.

MY WIFE, JOSEPHINE, VOLUNTARILY left my bed and board, January 5th, 1920. Not responsible for debts contracted by her.
LOUIS MILLER, 3,605 3d Av.

WANTED—Return truck load to Erie, Pa., or intermediate poins. W. K. Sprague, Hightstown, N. J.

History of
The New York Times
1851-1921

By ELMER DAVIS
of The Times Editorial Staff

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HONOR LAUTERBACH FOR AID TO ORPHANS

Beneficiaries of His 39 Years as Trustee of Hebrew Asylum Pay a Tribute.

GIRL INMATE THANKS HIM

Library Named for Him and Portrait Presented—Eulogized by Speakers.

The completion of thirty-nine years by Edward Lauterbach as trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was commemorated yesterday by over 2,000 men, women and children, the majority of whom had directly benefited from his services for the institution.

Mr. Lauterbach was visibly moved as speaker after speaker told of his untiring efforts in behalf of the parentless children who had been cared for in the home at Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street. The honored guest was most touched, however, when one of the children, Paula Schwartz, in eloquent terms thanked the benefactor for his interest in the orphans and said that his name would be everlastingly remembered by those who were housed in the institution during his trusteeship and by those who are still to be reared within its walls.

In appreciation of his long service, three honors were bestowed upon him. The large library was dedicated to him, and it will hereafter be known as the Edward Lauterbach Library. A life-sized portrait, executed by J. Campbell Phillips, was presented to the asylum by the Board of Trustees, and will hang in the library. Mr. Lauterbach was notified of his election as honorary member of the Seligman Solomon Society, the association of alumni.

Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court, President of the orphan asylum, made the principal speech.

"Next April," he said, "we shall celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this home, the oldest of our Jewish philanthropic societies in this city, and when history will have been written, when the work of this institution will have been made known to the present generation, no man's name will stand more prominent and more active in our work than Mr. Lauterbach."

Meyer B. Cushman of the class of '91 accepted the painting in behalf of the last generation. He handed over the painting to Aaron L. Jacoby of the class of '11 and Superintendent of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He spoke of the love Mr. Lauterbach had for the children and all he did to make them feel they were part of one large family, despite the loss of a father or mother or both. Mr. Lauterbach made a brief address of thanks. The orchestra of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum played and the 1,500 children sang.

CONTRACTOR BURNED TO DEATH IN GARAGE

Newark Man Was Repairing Car When Its Gasoline Tank Exploded.

John M. Rhinesmith, a painting contractor of Newark, was burned to death at 6 o'clock last night, by an explosion of the gasoline tank of the car he was endeavoring to repair in a garage at 592 South Thirteenth Street, Newark.

In order to have his automobile ready for a trip this morning to Nutley, N. J., Rhinesmith went around to the garage, a small one used jointly by several families. His daughter Rose, 9 years old, went along. Just before he crawled under the machine, the contractor gave his daughter ten cents and told her to buy some candy. A few minutes after the little girl had left, Joseph F. Barnett, whose home is next door to the garage, heard screams and saw smoke coming from the garage.

He went to the door and flung it open. Rhinesmith, his clothing afire, ran out. He was dead when an ambulance surgeon arrived. Neighbors extinguished the fire, which had spread to one side of the garage. Besides Rose, there are four other daughters in the Rhinesmith family, their ages ranging from 12 to 3 years. The family lives at 694 South Twelfth Street, Newark.

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Centemeri *dress* gloves, *street* gloves, *warm* gloves and *sport* gloves for men, women and children, in *gift sets* of three or more assorted pairs—

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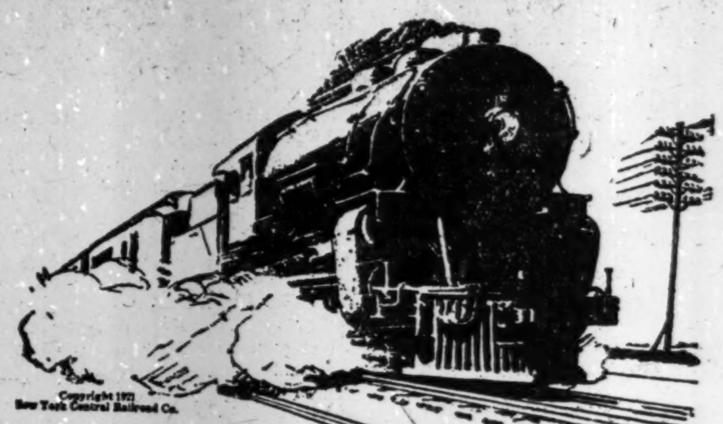
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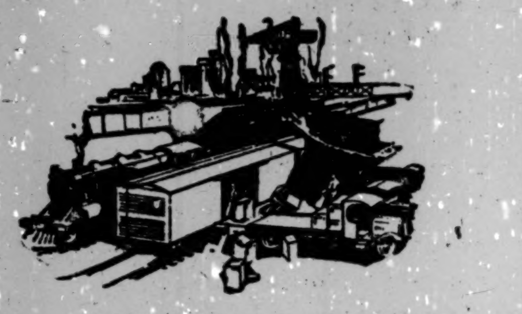

Two unforeseen emergencies in a single commercial transaction

How a far-reaching type of bank service is speeding up the turnover of capital

NOT long ago a draft was received from a correspondent, to be collected on arrival of merchandise. For certain reasons payment was refused. The goods had to be taken care of.

The Irving Bill-of-Lading Department was put in charge of the situation. After getting in touch with the owner, it first arranged for immediate storage of the goods. They were thus kept safely until sold to a large wholesaler in a nearby town.

But here a second difficulty arose. The goods were bought subject to immediate delivery, and a strike had practically tied up local traffic.

The B/L Department now detailed a representative to deal with the situation. In one day special trucking arrangements were made, and the merchandise dispatched to the new consignee. The day of its arrival, the draft was presented and paid, and the credit wired to the consignor, 3000 miles away.

Pre-eminently commercial for seventy years, the Irving National Bank has faced the problem of speeding up commercial transactions as one of the big problems of modern business.

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By direct private wires to important cities and through well established connections with banks in all parts of the country, the Irving secures for its depositors maximum speed in handling all banking transactions.

Through correspondents in more than 5000 foreign cities, and through its special representatives in leading foreign markets, the Irving has built up a specialized service in collections and transfer of funds, and in obtaining credit information abroad. Direct cable connections are maintained with every trade center of the world.

Complete Irving service available at nine centers in Greater New York

The above are a few of the ways in which Irving service is designed to speed up the turnover of its depositors' capital.

All the special services of the Irving as well as every other banking service—business and personal—can be tapped at every one of the Irving's nine District Offices. (See complete list below).

A visit to the nearest Office and a talk with the Officers in charge will suggest how these facilities can serve you in your business and personal affairs.

WOOLWORTH OFFICE, 233 Broadway
LINCOLN OFFICE, Opposite Grand Central Terminal, 42nd Street
SHERMAN OFFICE, 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue
MARKET AND FULTON OFFICE, 81-83 Fulton Street

AETNA OFFICE, 92 West Broadway
EIGHTH STREET OFFICE, Eighth Street at Broadway
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 350 Fulton Street
FLATBUSH OFFICE, Flatbush and Linden Avenues
NEW UTRECHT OFFICE, New Utrecht Avenue and 53rd Street

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK

B/L

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References Required

Satisfactory bank and business references are required before the acceptance of any advertisement for insertion in the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times.

A reward of $100 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through a misleading or fraudulent advertisement published in The New York Times.

While precautions are taken to avoid erroneous statements in advertisements, responsibility for the accuracy of announcements or reliability of the advertisers is not assumed by The Times.

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SPANISH gentleman exchange Spanish lessons for English with gentleman. E 16[illegible] Times.

SEES EARLY END OF GERMAN BOOM

Rathenau Says Its Basis Is the Abnormal Condition of Mark Exchange.

HE CHAMPIONS REPARATION

Accuses Critics of Wiesbaden Agreement of Aiming at Repudiation of the Treaty.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SCHISM

Ex-Minister's Address at Bremen an Effort to Unite It Against Reactionaries.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—"Our industrial boom will not last long," was the keynote of a brilliant two hours' speech, saturated with cold, calculated pessimism, delivered by Dr. Walter Rathenau, ex-Minister of Reconstruction, before the Democratic Party Convention in Bremen. Analyzing Germany's economic situation, he said:

"In the foreground of economic discussions stands the fall of the mark. We must have an absolutely clear understanding of the cause of this phenomenon. The optimistic view held abroad about our economic abilities has changed. The hope of Germany's economic reconstruction is no longer shared abroad. The catastrophe of Upper Silesia has also supervened. It is the victor of those of our enemies who do not want us to flourish and prosper again.

"Feeling abroad must be variously estimated. Everywhere a khaki Parliament, elected under the influence of war or the armistice, is a reality with which the sanest statesmen must reckon. A favorable turn for us is not to be expected. We are today in the position of a seller who is absolutely dependent on getting rid of his goods. Our trade balance, unmitigated by favorable factors, is passive. We import to the value of five or six billion gold marks; we export to the value of three to four billion gold marks. We are, therefore, also sellers of our paper money. We need, therefore, buyers for our paper money; otherwise it is unsalable.

"Buyers' Strike Against the Mark."

"But that is just what is happening now. Such merchandise as our paper money the world market can no longer accept. The catastrophic fall of the mark rests on a buyers' strike against the mark. That is a general picture of the world market. Will it change for the better? Hope is limited.

"The world's markets have contracted. But the world division of labor is also destroyed. The economic world was an organism with a perfect division of labor among the States. One produced raw materials; a second manufactured them; a third consumed the resultant products. This alternating play of forces is destroyed. We must make it clear to the Entente that our cash payments must take a seat behind our payments in material and services. We produce between twenty-five and thirty billion gold marks' worth. Perhaps we can still increase the last figure. Every reparation performance in materials or service requires a means of payment. Every state undertaking such material payments must reimburse and pay its citizens. Therefore inflation will be increased thereby. But this evil is less than the buying up of foreign moneys for reparation payments.

"How do we stand in principle toward the reparations question? One can say: 'We reject and decline reparations entirely.' Then we must ask the counter-question: 'What are the consequences of a refusal? What can we do against such consequences?' Any one who recommends a policy of resistance must tell us how he proposes to carry out such a policy; otherwise he prefers phrases instead of policy."

This analysis of the policy of active resistance championed today by German reactionaries was applauded by the convention. Dr. Rathenau continued:

"Another element recommends, not open defiance, but passive resistance toward reparation. This policy is even worse than the first. It has not even the merit of the activity of the first and harbors even graver dangers. As honest men, we must say one thing: We have given our signature—not voluntarily, to be sure—but now we must respect it and carry out our engagements with good will. Reparation is not merely a pure loss of goods and money; it signifies something tremendous when observed by the world's millions of inhabitants. We declare: 'We will help repair the shattered States of Europe.'

He Champions the Reparation Idea.

"The principal argument against the Wiesbaden agreement is that we give the French an option on our economic boom. I doubt if this boom will last much longer. It is devoid of economic reasons. It rests on the flight from the mark. Many buy today because they say: 'Better now than never.' I say: 'Better never than now.' Many turn against me and my work, when in reality they want to strike at reparation. I champion the reparation idea, not out of love, but from bitter necessity. The Wiesbaden agreement was discussed with England in every phase. England approved it. Sir John Bradbury considers that we are on the right road and has authorized me to quote him to that effect.

"Regarding industry's credit action: I rejoiced over it, but I regret the form in which this sacrifice was finally clothed. I could have wished that the offer had been made unconditionally. The impression should have been avoided that certain tendencies within industry want to give with their right hand and profiteer with their left. Have the industrial chiefs considered the political effect abroad of their offer? At the moment when the Washington conference is beginning and the Reparation Commission has arrived in Berlin, this offer is made to the Chancellor. So far as the present situation is concerned, I have no great optimism either about the Washington conference or the Reparation Commission. To be sure, useful work will be done, but not, I believe, decisive work.

Thinks Germany May Come to Tithes.

"So far as tax problems are concerned, I have in mind that we shall have to come to something like the tithes of antiquity—10 per cent. levy on production, either in goods or corresponding value. Perhaps the levy will not have to be as high as 10 per cent., but old-fashioned methods of taxation in any event can no longer carry the burden, and the burden of personal taxation cannot be further increased."

The Democratic Party convention will vote on an important resolution tomorrow, offered by the more radical opposition within its ranks, and it will be made clear whether the Democrats can get together on a common basis or are doomed to split up. A serious schism on reparation policy divides the party today, the powerful capitalistic faction sharing the views of Stinnes's German People's Party and the other powerful anti-capitalistic faction favoring partial confiscation of property to pay reparations.

Armenians Cable Harding; Fear Massacres in Cilicia

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—The Armenian Archbishop of Smyrna has cabled President Harding urgently calling his attention to the distress of the 150,000 Armenians in Cilicia as the result of the approaching withdrawal of the French troops from that territory.

The Armenians fear an onslaught by the Turkish Nationalist forces after the French have gone.

MARK TIME ON REPARATIONS.

German Cabinet and Unofficial Advisers Confer Without Result.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—An important series of reparation problem conferences has begun in dead earnest here, without anything concrete having emerged so far. After the first meeting between the visiting Reparation Commission Committee and the Germans a big reparation "war council" was held at the Chancellor's palace, participated in by a score of official and unofficial Germans. This council, although it went over every phase of the reparation problem, reached no decision, and none is to be looked for in the next few days. A policy of procrastination will probably be pursued, leaving it still to be determined whether the Wirth Government will keep on trying to fulfill treaty obligations or undertake to exploit the present situation for a reparation moratorium.

The attractive idea of a moratorium first bobbed up in political circles close to Hugo Stinnes several months ago and was discussed by the leaders of the German People's Party, particularly Dr. Stresemann, who is known to have made an attempt to learn how American and British public opinion would react to the moratorium idea.

PARIS DRESSMAKER SLAIN BY WAITER

Assassin Wounds Woman Companion of Dominique Romeo and Then Tries Suicide.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—M. Dominique Romeo, a well-known Paris dressmaker doing a large export business with America, was shot dead today under extraordinary circumstances a few minutes after noon in the Rue Royale, a busy thoroughfare in the heart of the city.

He had just come out of a private flat with a woman friend, Mme. Junin, and was getting into his limousine when a man stepped forward, fired several shots pointblank at the couple and then shot himself in the head. All three fell before the startled spectators realized what was happening.

Romeo was taken to a hospital, where he expired a few minutes after his arrival. Mme. Junin, who was seriously wounded, was removed to a nursing home, while the murderer, who was less seriously hurt, was seized by the police.

He said he was a waiter called Pilibert Beaju, and added:

"I hate this social order. I went through the war and came back poorer than before. Only with difficulty could I earn a living in peace time. Without work or money, I had decided to put an end to my life. But I had decided before dying to kill somebody, anybody—I did not care whom so long as it was somebody who was rich.

"Going along the Rue Royale, I saw an elegant couple getting into an automobile. I drew my revolver and shot these people, whom I did not know. I'm sorry I missed myself and am not dead."

He carried a letter addressed to the public prosecutor in which he announced his intention to commit suicide after having "done in a bourgeois."

FIND HIEROGLYPHICS IN RUINS OF BEISAN

Pennsylvania University Searchers Discover Egyptian Writing in Ancient City.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—What archaeologists say may prove to be one of the most important discoveries ever made in Palestine was reported by Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, head of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to the Holy Land, in a letter made public tonight. It is a large stone stela, on which were engraved about thirty parallel lines in Egyptian hieroglyphics, unearthed at Beisan (Beth-Shan of the Bible), the first Egyptian inscriptions ever found in Palestine.

University museum officials said that the stone apparently was found on the level of the early Christian City of Beisan, and that if it proves originally to have been placed there it would establish a connection between Egypt and Palestine hitherto unknown. It was said that the stone may have been preserved through the ruins of at least five cities below the Christian level. Translation of the inscription is awaited with great interest.

Beisan is in the Valley of Megiddo, where many battles in ancient times took place, especially between the Egyptians and Babylonians or Assyrians, and it is possible, archaeologists said, that the inscription refers to some of these.

Dr. Fisher reported many new discoveries of ancient pottery, art objects and mosaic pavements of the Roman period.

GIRL MISSING AT SEA ON SHIP TO ENGLAND

Helen Sabo of Cleveland Disappears on Minnekahda on Voyage From New York.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 13.—Helen Sabo, whose home was in 118th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, disappeared from the steamer Minnekahda during the voyage from New York. The steamer arrived here today. She was last seen by her brother at midday on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—Helen Sabo, who disappeared on the Steamer Minnekahda en route to England, is 18 years old and the daughter of Andrew Sabo, a furniture polisher here. She came to the United States nine months ago from Czechoslovakia to join her family. The family says her mind became affected and blame the climate. She spent four days in a hospital here and left a week ago Saturday, to return to Czecho-Slovakia, accompanied by her brother John, aged 14. The parents plan to return in a month.

Says Her Election Will Stir Women.

Mrs. Carrie R. Thomas of Yonkers, champion of tenants, who got the largest number of votes of any one whose name appeared on the ballot and was elected Justice of the Peace at the recent election, said yesterday: "My election will get women interested in the courts and in learning the law. The public wants the women to help lift the standard of government."

WILSON NOT NEUTRAL AT HEART

Policy of the Head, Not of the Feelings, According to His Former Secretary—How White House Watchers Viewed the Exciting Election Returns of 1916, When Hughes Seemed Victorious

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM

By JOSEPH P. TUMULTY

[*Sixteenth Instalment*]

Yesterday's instalment included Wilson's speeches to the railway men, when a break was threatened in 1916; the passage of the Adamson law; the flood of German propaganda, and the campaign against Hughes.

CHAPTER XXV.
(Continued.)

WILSON VERSUS HUGHES.

An unusual incident occurred about 8:30 o'clock in the evening shortly after my talk with the President. I was called to the telephone and told that some one in New York, who refused to give his name, wished to speak to me on a highly important matter. I went to the phone. At the other end in New York was an individual who, refusing to give his name, described himself as a friend of our cause. I thought he was one of the varieties of crank with whom I had been accustomed to deal at the White House on frequent occasions during my life there; but there was something about his talk that convinced me that he was in close touch with some one in authority at Republican headquarters. In his first talk with me, and in subsequent talks during the night of the election and on the following day, there was a warning to us, in no way, or by the slightest sign, to give up the fight, or to concede Hughes's election. He said that "early returns will naturally run against Wilson in the East, particularly in Illinois and Iowa," and intimated to me that the plan at Republican headquarters would be to exaggerate these reports and to overwhelm us with news of Republican victories throughout the country. Continuing his talk he said: "The Wilson fight will be won in the West. I shall keep you advised of what is happening in Republican headquarters. I can only tell you that I will know what is happening and you may rely upon the information I shall give you."

All night long the loyal newspaper men and I kept vigil at the executive offices. As I read over the bulletins that came to me, particularly those from Republican headquarters in New York, I was quick to notice that, although the Republican managers were blatantly proclaiming to the country that the fight was over, for some reason or other the Republican candidate, Mr. Hughes, who was at his headquarters at the Hotel Astor, was silent.

Just about this time there was another message from the mysterious stranger in New York. The message, as I recall it, was as follows: "They [meaning the Republican managers] are trying to induce Hughes to claim the election, but he is unwilling to make an announcement and is asking for further returns. You boys stand pat. Returns that are now coming in are worrying them. Don't be swept off your feet by claims from Republican headquarters. I know what is happening there."

When Hughes Seemed Winner.

Shortly after this telephone message came a bulletin from Republican headquarters, stating that the Republican managers were then in conference with Mr. Hughes and that a statement from Mr. Hughes would soon be forthcoming. This unusual coincidence convinced me that the man who was telephoning me either was on the inside of affairs at Republican headquarters or had an uncanny way of knowing just what the managers were doing.

Up to 11 o'clock, every bit of news ran against us. Finally, The Brooklyn Eagle, a supporter of the President, and then THE NEW YORK TIMES, our last line of defense, gave way and conceded Hughes's election, but the unterrified Democrats at the Executive Offices stood out against any admission of defeat.

The mysterious stranger was again on the wire, saying that there was consternation in the Republican ranks; that George Perkins had just conferred with National Chairman Willcox and had left Willcox's room, shaking his head and saying to one of the attachés of headquarters, that "things were not looking well." A few minutes later a bulletin came from Republican headquarters confirming the story the mysterious stranger had just told over the phone.

All the while I was keeping in touch with our headquarters in New York City, and about 10:30 o'clock Bob Woolley, the publicity man of the Democratic National Committee, phoned me and advised me not to concede anything and assured me that the returns from the West, now coming in greater drifts, indicated Wilson's re-election.

When I left the telephone booth, David Lawrence, the Washington correspondent of The New York Evening Post, who a few weeks before had predicted, in a remarkable article, the election of Wilson, and who was my friend and co-laborer during that night (in conjunction with Mr. Ames Brown, a noted newspaper man of Washington, connected with the Democratic National Committee), conferred with me, and from a table he had prepared showed me how the small States of the West, which the returns indicated were now coming into the Wilson column, would elect the Democratic candidate, and that under no circumstances must we, by any chance, in any statement concede the election of Hughes.

All night long, telephone messages, very brief, would come from the mysterious stranger in New York and quickly there would follow bulletins from Republican headquarters confirming everything that he said. These messages came so rapidly that I was soon convinced that this individual, whoever he was, had the real inside of the Republican situation. So convinced was I that I followed up my statement of the early evening with additional statements, claiming the election for Mr. Wilson.

Late Drift to Wilson.

Just about the break of day on Wednesday morning, as David Lawrence, Ames Brown and my son Joe were seated in my office, a room which overlooked a wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, we were notified by Democratic Headquarters of the first big drift toward Wilson. Ohio, which in the early evening had been claimed by the Republicans, had turned to Wilson by an approximate majority of 60,000; Kansas followed; Utah was leaning toward him; North Dakota and South Dakota inclining the same way. The Wilson tide began to rise appreciably from that time on, until State after State from the West came into the Wilson column. At 5 o'clock in the morning THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York World recanted and were now saying that the election of Mr. Hughes was doubtful.

Without sleep and without food, those of us at the Executive Offices kept close to the telephone wire. We never left the job for a minute. The last message from the mysterious stranger came about 1 o'clock, the day following the election, when he phoned me that, "George Perkins is now at Republican headquarters and is telephoning Roosevelt and will soon leave to inform Roosevelt that, to use his own words, 'the jig is up,' and that Wilson is elected." Shortly after, from Republican headquarters came a bulletin saying that "George Perkins is on his way to confer with Mr. Roosevelt."

Some months after the election the mysterious stranger came to the White House offices and, without identifying himself, informed me that he was the individual who on the night of the election had kept me in touch with Republican headquarters, and then astounded me by telling me that in some mysterious way, which he did not disclose, he had succeeded in breaking in on the Republican National Committee wire and had listened in on every conversation that had passed between Willcox, Hughes, George Perkins, Harvey and Theodore Roosevelt himself during the night of the election and the day following.

Mr. Wilson arose the morning after the election confident that he had been defeated. He went about his tasks in the usual way. The first news that he received that there had been a turn in the tide came from his daughter Margaret, who knocked on the door of the bathroom while the President was shaving and told him of the "extra" of THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that the election was in doubt, with indications of a Wilson victory. The President thought that his daughter was playing a practical joke on him and told her to "tell that to the Marines" and went on about his shaving.

When the President and I discussed the visit of his daughter Margaret to notify him of his re-election he informed me that he was just beginning to enjoy the reaction of defeat, when he was notified that the tide had turned in his favor. This will seem unusual, but those of us who were close to the man and who understood the trials and tribulations of the Presidency knew that he was, in fact, for the first time in four years enjoying the freedom of private life.

Mr. Wilson's imperturbability on election nights was like that of sturdy Grover Cleveland, though temperamentally the men were unlike. Mr. Cleveland used to tell his friends how in 1884 he had gone to bed early not knowing who was elected, and how he learned the news of his election next morning from his valet, after having first made inquiries about the state of the weather. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland, his wife and two friends played a quiet game of cards while the returns were coming in. In reciting these reminiscences, the old warrior used to say that he never could understand the excitement of candidates on election nights. "The fight is all over then," he would say, "and it is merely a matter of counting the ballots." Mr. Wilson preserved the same calmness, which appeared almost like indifference. In 1912 he sat in the sitting room of his little cottage in Cleveland Lane in Princeton quietly reading from one of his favorite authors and occasionally joining in the conversation of Mrs. Wilson and a few neighbors who had dropped in. In a rear room there was a telegraphic ticker, an operator and some newspaper boys who at intervals would take an especially interesting bulletin in to Mr. Wilson, who would glance at it casually, make some brief comment and then return to his book. One of the guests of the evening who read in a newspaper next day a rather melodramatic and entirely imaginative account of the scene, said: "The only dramatic thing about the evening was that there was nothing dramatic."

CHAPTER XXVI.
NEUTRALITY.

While President Wilson was giving his whole thought and effort to the solution of exacting domestic tasks, the European war broke upon him, and thus turned his attention and study to the age-long and complicated political struggle between Germany, France and England.

Fully conscious from the very outset of the difficulties that lay in his path, he was aware of the eventualities the war now beginning might lead to. As a profound student of history, he saw with a clear vision the necessity of neutrality and of America remaining disentangled in every way from the embroilments of Europe. To the people of the country it at first appeared that the war was one more in a long series of European quarrels and that we must play our part in the great conflict as mere spectators and strictly adhere to the American policy of traditional aloofness and isolation, which had been our immemorial custom and habit. Although we were bound to maintain a policy of isolation, Woodrow Wilson from the beginning foresaw its futility, and afterward gave expression to this conviction in a campaign speech in 1916, when he said:

> This is the last war [meaning the World War] of its kind, or of any kind, that involves the world that the United States can keep out of. I say that because I believe that the business of neutrality is over; not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable.

He knew how difficult it would be to keep a people so variously constituted strictly neutral. No sooner was his proclamation of neutrality announced than the differences in points of view in racial stocks began to manifest themselves in language both intemperate and passionate, until his advice to his country "to be neutral in fact as well as in name" became a dead and spiritless thing.

Wilson's Views on Neutrality.

I have often been asked if the policy of neutrality which the President announced, which brought a fire of criticism upon him, represented his own personal feelings toward the European war, and whether if he had been a private citizen, he would have derided it as now his critics were engaged in doing.

As an intimate associate of Woodrow Wilson during the whole of the European war, and witnessing from day to day the play of his feelings, especially after the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, I am certain that were he free to do so he would have yielded to the impulse of championing a cause that in his heart of hearts he felt involved the civilization of the world. But it was his devotion to the idea of trusteeship that held him in check, and the consciousness that in carrying out that trusteeship he had no right to permit his own passionate feelings to govern his public acts. It would have been a dramatic adventure to accept Germany's assault on Belgium as a challenge to the humane interests of America, but the acceptance would have been only a gesture, for we were unable to transport armies to the theatre of war in time to check the outrage. Such action would have pleased some people in the East, but the President knew that this quixotic knight errantry would not appeal to the country at large, particularly the West, still strongly grounded in the Washingtonian tradition of non-interference in European quarrels.

Colonel Roosevelt himself, who subsequently attacked so strongly the "pusillanimity" of the Administration's course, said on Sept. 23, 1915:

> A deputation of Belgians has arrived in this country to invoke our assistance in the time of their dreadful need. What action our Government can or will take I know not. It has been announced that no action can be taken that will interfere with our entire neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.

It was not the policy of a weakling or a timid man. It was the policy of a prudent leader and statesman, who was carefully feeling his way amid dangers, and who as a historian himself knew the difficulties of an imprudent or incautious move.

The Neutrality Proclamation.

I recall the day he prepared his neutrality proclamation. At the end of one of the most strenuous days of his life in Washington he left the Executive Offices where he was engaged in meeting and conferring with Senators and Congressmen, and I found him comfortably seated under an elm tree serenely engaged with pad and pencil in preparing his neutrality proclamation, which was soon to loose a fierce storm of opposition and ridicule upon him. He and I had often discussed the war and its effect upon our own country, and one day in August, 1914, just after the great war had begun, he said to me: "We are going through deep waters in the days to come. The passions now lying dormant will soon be aroused and my motives and purposes at every turn will soon be challenged until there will be left but few friends to justify my course. It does not seem clear now, but as this war grows in intensity it will soon resolve itself into a war between autocracy and democracy. Various racial groups in America will seek to lead us now one way and then another. We must sit steady in the boat and bow our heads to meet the storm."

Bound as he was by the responsibilities of trusteeship to adhere to a policy of neutrality, personally he saw that the inevitable results would be only bitter disappointment. "We cannot remain isolated in this war," he said, "for soon the contagion of it will spread until it reaches our own shores. On the one side Mr. Bryan will censure the Administration for being too militaristic, and on the other we will find Mr. Roosevelt criticising us because we are too pacifist in our tendencies."

Dr. William E. Dodd in his book, "Woodrow Wilson and His Work," has sensed the complicated situation in which the President found himself: "The British blockade, becoming more effective every day, barred the way of American goods to Germany and even neutral countries. Hoke Smith and a score of Southern Senators and Representatives urged him to protest against the blockade. Representatives of the packers of Chicago and the farmers of the Northwest urged him to open the way to hungry markets for their goods. He made his fight during the Autumn of 1914 and 1915 against all the more drastic phases of the British blockade, against British interference with cargoes bound for neutral ports." Every artificial device for increasing our trade with neutral countries was suggested by those who sought his aid and counsel in the matter. Cotton, of all the commodities, was the hardest hit. When Judge Adamson of Georgia urged action by the President to help in the matter of cotton, the President tried to impress upon him that, with the World War in progress, the law of supply and demand was deeply affected and that the sales of cotton were necessarily restricted by reason of the closure of certain markets to our goods. Judge Adamson in urging his views upon the President, said: "But you, Mr. President, can suspend the law of supply and demand." The President responded by saying: "If I did, Judge, and you ran your head up against it, you might get hurt."

In tomorrow's instalment Mr. Tumulty tells what Wilson had to say about the sinking of the Lusitania and the continuation of American neutrality.

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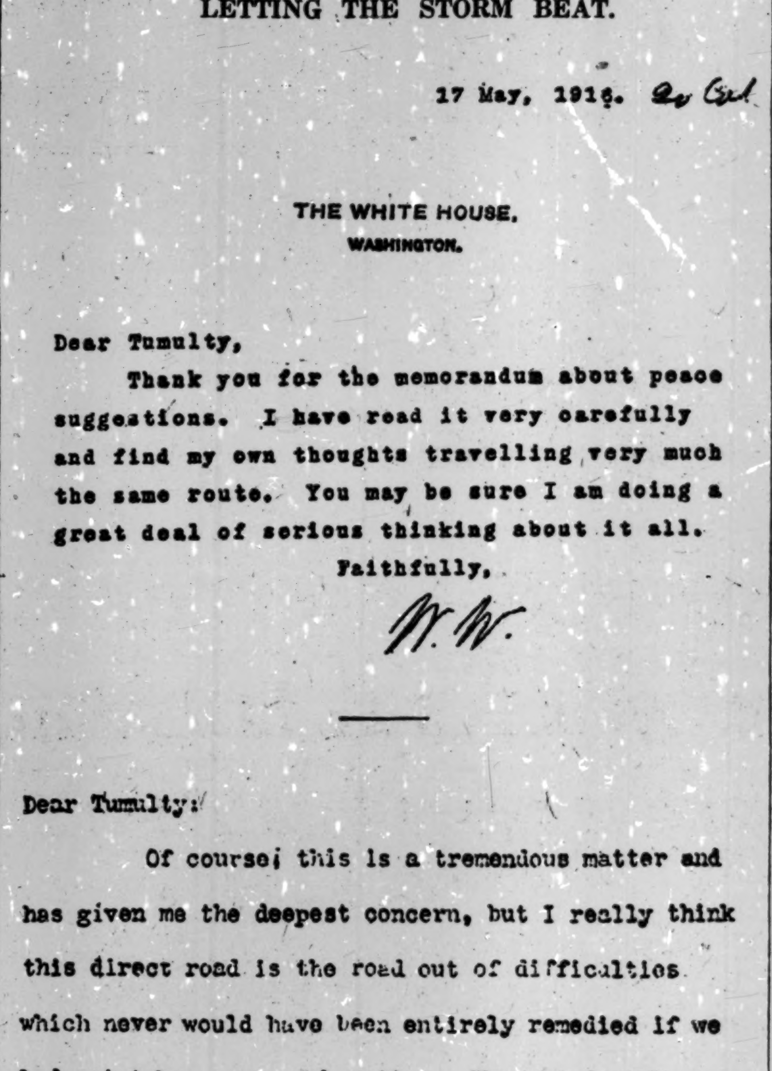
(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

LETTING THE STORM BEAT.



17 May, 1916. 2d Cal

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Dear Tumulty,

Thank you for the memorandum about peace suggestions. I have read it very carefully and find my own thoughts travelling very much the same route. You may be sure I am doing a great deal of serious thinking about it all.

Faithfully,

W.W.

Dear Tumulty:

Of course; this is a tremendous matter and has given me the deepest concern, but I really think this direct road is the road out of difficulties which never would have been entirely remedied if we had not taken some such action. We must just bow our heads and let the storm beat.

The President.

C.L.S.

Intimate Notes Written at a Time When Wilson's Opponents Were Busily Attacking Him.

PREPAREDNESS, AFTER NEUTRALITY

After his re-election in 1916, Woodrow Wilson became more than ever the storm centre of discussion over the question of this country's attitude toward the war in Europe. No period of his career has been the subject of more argument.

The next two instalments of the Tumulty story deal with that stage of the Administration. The policy of neutrality and the heated controversy over preparedness were marked by various incidents not explained heretofore. Then comes the declaration of war.

Lima Registers Earthquake Believed 11,350 Miles Away

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 12, (Associated Press).—The seismograph of the Lima Geographical Society yesterday afternoon registered a violent earthquake, the centre of which was estimated to be about 11,350 miles distant, probably in the Malayan archipelago or the Philippine Islands. The disturbance lasted from 3:06 P. M. until 6:33 P. M.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 13.—Earth shocks of considerable violence have been experienced in several towns in Nicaragua. No damage resulted.

SMOOT WON'T STOP SALES TAX FIGHT

Declares He Will Urge His Plan in Every Congress Until It Wins.

PUTS BLAME ON DEMOCRATS

Utah Senator Says Their Caucus Decision Defeated the Tax in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Declaring that the vote of the Senate last week on his manufacturer's sales tax amendment to the Fordney revenue measure was an encouragement to him rather than a defeat, Senator Smoot said tonight that he would continue his fight for the enactment of the sales tax into American legislation in every Congress until enough votes can be mustered to put it on the statute books.

"The country is heart and soul in favor of the sales tax," Senator Smoot asserted. "The letters which have been coming into my office ever since I announced that I would take the sales tax fight to the floor of the Senate indicate the feeling prevalent throughout the country among business corporations, business people, working men and taxpayers of all kinds in favor of sales tax legislation."

Senator Smoot remarked that, although only twenty-five votes were cast in favor of his sales tax plan, there were in fact thirty-five or more votes paired in its favor, several of the paired votes not being cast. He added that had the Democratic caucus not met the day before the taking of the vote to charge the Democratic members to vote against the Smoot measure, his sales tax would have been victorious.

Confident of Coming Success.

The Utah Senator predicts that the time is not far distant when the United States will join with Canada and other countries that are successfully administering the sales tax, which he insists is the only equitable, just cure for the present evils of our revenue laws.

When the new session meets next month Senator Smoot will reintroduce his sales tax plan, according to his present intentions. He recalled tonight that when he first announced his conversion to the sales tax several years ago, during the Senate discussions on the Underwood Tariff and Revenue bills, he was the only member of the Senate actually in favor of it. Fellow-members of the Finance Committee told him that if he persisted in his course to push the issue he would find his vote the only one in its favor. He says now he feels gratified that when the test finally came last week his plan lost only because of a party caucus called expressly to commit Democrats to vote against the measure.

To prove that all the college professors of political economy and political science are not opposed to the sales tax, even though Professor Seligman, of Columbia University, the eminent authority on fiscal problems, has testified before the Senate Finance Committee against the measure, Senator Smoot commented on valuable aid and advice he had received from many prominent world renowned economists, led by Professor Bullock, Chairman of the Economic Research Bureau of Harvard University. This celebrated collegiate, Senator Smoot said, was heart and soul in favor of the sales tax.

Sees Senators Converted.

Speaking of the opposition he has encountered ever since he began his fight for the sales tax, Senator Smoot said:

"When I first proclaimed the virtues of the sales tax it seemed as though I was fighting the battle alone. Since that time, however, Senators have made a thorough study of this great revenue problem, and as a result more than half have actually been converted to the doctrine, and I honestly believe that the sales tax will be a reality after this Congress or the following one.

"The Republican Party pledged itself to a thorough tax revision, and I cannot regard the passing of the present revenue bill by the Senate last week as such a revision which the people of the United States had a right to anticipate. I shall do all in my power to bring about a real revision of the revenue laws, and I regard the sales tax as the one great remedy for all the evils now thrust upon the American people by the revenue laws which have been in force and which had now only been modified."

CLEMENCEAU BUSY ON BOOK OF HIS LIFE

Expects to Do It in Three Years, but Will Publish It Only if Finished Work Suits Him.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Echo de Paris publishes an account by Marcel Hutin of a visit paid to M. Clemenceau on the occasion of Armistice Day in the celebrated little flat in the Rue Franklin, where the ex-Premier is again living. Although, as always, refusing to give anything in the nature of an interview, M. Clemenceau nevertheless discussed many subjects freely, but on the express understanding that the conversation should be unpublished.

"Like Charles the Fifth, I've seen my own funeral," said he, with a laugh.

M. Hutin, however, says he is able to state that the aged statesman is busily engaged in an important literary work in which he will embody all the vast experience of his long life. He expects to be engaged in this undertaking for about three more years.

The work will be published only if he is able to conclude it to his own satisfaction. He has put a special clause in his will to the effect that the manuscript must be burned should he die before being able to finish it.

M. Clemenceau was emphatic in saying that the work must in no way be regarded as being anything in the way of memoirs. Never, he said, during the periods in which he was in power had he kept any important documents nor even made any notes. Therefore, he relies solely on his memory.

Meanwhile he has no intention of stepping forth to defend himself against the violent attacks of a section of the press and a number of politicians who blame him because France is not entirely satisfied with the results of the Peace Treaty, for which M. Clemenceau is held mainly responsible.

He has left public life forever, according to M. Hutin, and intends to end his days dividing his time between his Paris home and his native Vendée.

55,000 STRIKE TODAY IN CLOAK SHOPS

Both Sides Issue Statements Blaming Each Other for the Disagreement.

FEDERAL INTERVENTION VAIN

Union Says Manufacturers Ignored Secretary Davis's Plea to Avert Strike.

BAD FAITH, SAY EMPLOYERS

Workers Counseled to Stop Work Peacefully and Follow Rules as to Picketing.

Fifty-five thousand members of the twelve locals of cloak makers' unions in this city will go on strike at 10 o'clock this morning in an effort to prevent the garment manufacturers from introducing the piece-work system and the 49-hour week into the industry, which is now conducted under the week-work system on a 44-hour week.

On the eve of the strike last night both sides issued statements blaming each other for the strike, which will affect 2,200 shops. The employers, on their return from Washington, where they saw Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis, who made an attempt to avert the strike, issued a statement saying they believed Secretary Davis understood their viewpoints and their desire to bring down prices by introducing piece work

The employes, through Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, pointed out that, while the manufacturers had issued a statement explaining their arguments to Secretary Davis, they had failed to say "that Secretary Davis told them not to have a strike and advised them against the action that they are now taking in bringing about the walkout tomorrow."

The General Strike Committee of the unions announced a meeting at 3:30 this morning at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, for the purpose of preparing circulars for distribution among the workers. The leaflets will contain a complete outline of instructions to the garment workers. They will be advised to stop work peacefully and repair to meeting places to receive instructions for picketing.

Louis Lustig, President of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association in his statement summarizing the arguments advanced by the employers to Secretary Davis, declared that the joint agreement of June 3 creating a commission of thirty to settle various questions in the trade, "contains the outspoken admission on the part of the union that the productivity of our employes is below standard, the agreement specifically stipulating that it is necessary 'to bring up the productivity of the workers to a point fair and proper to both sides.'"

They told Secretary Davis, said Mr. Lustig, that they were determined "to bring down prices to such a point where the cost to the public of our output will cease to be the hardship which it became with the introduction of the week work in the trade in 1919."

Mr. Lustig charged the union with bad faith in respect to the June 3 agreement, saying that when the manufacturers' sub-committee decided that the introduction of piece work would be best for the industry the representatives of the union "then and there informed our representatives that under no circumstances would they even discuss the question of piece work and that if piece work was the remedy proposed by the manufacturers it would be futile even to call the meeting which was to have been held on November 1. Piece work, they told the committee, was a 'closed book.'"

"The union has not only failed to aid us in increasing productivity for the purpose of lowering prices," Mr. Lustig said the manufacturers informed Secretary Davis, "but we are informed that it has deliberately punished members who, through individual effort, had attempted to produce more than the low standard arbitrarily fixed by those who control the union."

I now want to deny with all the emphasis at my command that the interest taken in this matter by the twelve United States Senators who communicated with us, or any suggestion made by them, was in any way, shape or manner brought about at the instigation of myself or of the administration of our association. We did not know that these gentlemen had concerned themselves in the case until we received a telegram from them asking us to consent to a two weeks truce. Before we had the opportunity to take this suggestion under advisement we received the request of Secretary Davis to confer with him.

"It was while we were in Washington that we were informed, through newspaper channels, that President Schlesinger of the union was accusing us of planning trickery by agitating a two weeks' truce."

Union Says Agreement Was Broken.

"The 55,000 workers in the cloak industry of New York City are going on strike tomorrow morning to force the manufacturers to live up to their agreement, which they have so arbitrarily broken and because they have refused to confer with the workers and have ignored the union entirely," said President Schlesinger of the I. L. G. W. U.

"This is the fourth time that our organization has been compelled to force the employers to live up to their agreements, as they have broken them on four different occasions, but in the end have had to come back to the union. The first time that they broke their signed pledges was in 1915, when they abrogated a contract made through Justice Brandies. Later they broke a contract made by a Commission of Conciliation headed by Dr. Felix Adler, but were compelled to live up to that contract after a sixteen weeks' strike.

"The agreement, which was signed in June, 1919, was to run until June, 1922. The manufacturers first abrogated it in August, 1920, but later, on June 3, 1921, relations were renewed, and an agreement was signed creating a joint bipartisan commission to study productivity in the industry and which was to render a final report on Nov. 1 at a conference between the union and the employers.

"Again the cloak manufacturers threw the agreement overboard, and on Oct. 25 openly declared piece work and longer hours, to become effective on Nov. 14 in all their shops.

Union Blames Manufacturers.

"The manufacturers have told the public in the newspapers what they told Secretary Davis. I would like to know why they don't tell what Secretary Davis advised them. He told them not to have a strike and advised them against the action they are now taking in bringing about the walkout tomorrow.

"The employers appear to be determined to disregard even the Government and go ahead with their abritary action, thus compelling the union to wage a defensive fight against their aggression. The case of the workers is just and square, and they will defend their standard of living and self respect with the utmost vigor and with every ounce of strength at their command."

THE SCREEN

WHAT DO MEN WANT?—Written and directed by Lois Weber, with Claire Windsor, J. Frank Glendon, George Hackathorne, Halam Cooley and Edith Kessler in the cast; presented by Wid Gunning. At the Lyric Theatre.

Lois Weber's knack of making moving pictures with the spark of life in them is again evident in her latest production, "What Do Men Want?," which opened at the Lyric Theatre yesterday afternoon. She also seems able to select a cast of players capable of approaching something like an intelligent interpretation of their rôles, and her cameraman, whose name is not given on the program, has the ability to obtain good photographic results, either under her direction or by his own knowledge of what to do with lights and a lens.

The question arises, then: why does Miss Weber devote the really worth while time of herself and her staff to those simplified sermons on the screen which make a transparent bluff of dealing wisely with problems of human nature but get nowhere at all? "What Do Men Want?" is such a sermon in celluloid. It would have you believe that it is a genuine psychological drama, while it serenely ignores most of the real facts of life that would shake the pat answer it offers to the question it raises. These facts, apparently, it considers incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, hence the answer, when it comes, is just that.

For instance, the photoplay presents a very special and specially prepared case, and in attempting to make it supply a generally applicable answer to the question, why do good men leave good wives for other women, offers as its only explanation the statement that men simply do not know how to tell true love from false. It does not take into account the human need for intensification of life, which the good home so often fails to provide. It disregards the fact that a merely good woman may be unendurably tiresome and lose her husband simply because the poor fellow is bored to death.

Furthermore, the photoplay arrives at its scarcely impressive conclusion after much verbally explicit explanation of the obvious and considerable wandering through a made-to-order plot that becomes theatrical at times to suit the predetermined purpose of the story. The result is that as often as Miss Weber's expressive moving pictures begin to build up an illusion it is destroyed by labored subtitles and incredible incidents in the action.

Yet many of the motion pictures are expressive. And the players are often entirely satisfactory. Claire Windsor, as the wife, is often a real wife whose actions not infrequently mean something, and J. Frank Glendon, as the husband, though he does not quite play up to her, has a few scenes in which he reveals pantomimic ability. George Hackathorne, as a diffident youth struggling to taste life, is about the most genuine character in the story, and Halam Cooley, as a confident young blackguard, overacts sometimes, but in the main gives his rôle clear characterization.

So the original question remains: Why don't all these sufficiently competent people concern themselves with telling a good, straightforward story and let whatever moral it has take care of itself? It's certain that their work would have a greater moral effect if they did.

Also on the program at the Lyric is an intermittently amusing short film called "The Best Things in Life," with bits taken from the magazine mentioned.

A PRINCE THERE WAS, directed by Tom Forman, adapted by Waldemar Young from George M. Cohan's play of the same name and Darragh Aldrich's novel, "Enchanted Hearts", with Thomas Meighan, Mildred Harris, Charlotte Jackson, Sylvia Ashton, Fred Huntley, Guy Oliver, Nigel Barrie and Arthur Hull in the cast. At the Rivoli.

This latest Thomas Meighan-Tom Forman work is a pleasantly unassuming fairy story, sometimes more than legitimately preposterous, and too often stickily sentimental, but nevertheless enjoyable at times and brightened by numerous little touches, now recognizable as the work of Mr. Forman. It follows its predecessors in giving grounds for the hope that Mr. Forman will some day undertake a really ambitious piece of directing, and do with it what those who have noticed his previous pictures are persuaded he can do. He seems a director with skill and imagination, but he has not yet gotten far enough away from the beaten path.

The story of the picture is probably familiar to many from the play and book on which it is based. It's simply about a certain rich young man who becomes a fairy prince for a number of poor but deserving people entombed in a cheap boarding house, and, of course, finds his princess among them. There's nothing to get excited about in it, yet you can relish the always accurate and illuminating pantomime of Sylvia Ashton, as the ugly-tempered boardinghouse keeper this time, and the charming manner of little Charlotte Jackson, who, apparently, has not yet been spoiled by the movies, and has succeeded in shedding the paraded prefix, "Peaches," from her name, at least so far as the Rivoli program is concerned. Unfortu[illegible]ly, the fruity sobriquet still sticks to [illegible] name on the screen.

[illegible] Meighan, as the hero of the tale, [illegible]gain able to seem an exceptionally nice fellow, without much histrionic exertion, and Miss Harris, as the rescued princess, makes an agreeable companion for him.

The picture suffers from forced comedy and subtitular banality.

Also on the Rivoli program is a comedy called "Brownie's Baby Doll," which features a remarkable baby called Peggy, whose comicalities you can't help enjoying despite your apprehension for the welfare of a child submitted to the camera so young.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," with Mary Pickford, which was at the Apollo Theatre recently, is the chief attraction at the Strand this week; "Perjury," with William Farnum, formerly at the Park Theatre, is at the Capitol, and "The Sheik" is remaining for a second week at the Rialto.

EQUITY BALL ON NOV. 19.

Leading Performers to Appear in "The Midnight Jollies."

"The Midnight Jollies," in which a long list of well-known performers will participate, will again be a feature of this year's Equity Ball, which is scheduled for next Saturday night at the Hotel Astor. The Actors' Equity Association reports that it hopes to surpass both of the previous entertainments, and that a great many tickets are being sold this year to the general public.

Hassard Short will again be in general charge, and those who have already volunteered to take part in the "Jollies" include Elsie Ferguson, Marjorie Rambeau, Ethel Barrymore, Marie Doro, Harland Dixon, Louise Groody, Oscar Shaw, Fritzi Scheff, Leon Erroll, and the Rath Brothers. There will also be an elaborate pageant, the nature of which is being withheld.

Geo. Reimherr at National Theatre.

George Reimherr, tenor, who has before appeared in local concert halls, was a pioneer yesterday in the new series of Sunday musical matinees at the National Theatre, in West Forty-first Street. Mr. Reimherr's voice is neither heavy nor exceeding high, yet it is often of an intimately appealing quality, such as marked, especially, the simple folk-songs he introduced as encores. He was heard with pleasure in Dohnanyi's "Greeting to the Night" and the Russian Korganov's "Don Juan's Serenade," while there was less effect to Moussorgsky's "King Saul" or the "Pirates' Drinking Song" of Eugene Haile. Among unfamiliar pieces were a cycle from the Chinese, by Dirk Foch, and others of Stojowski, Count Wachtminster and the singer's accompanist, Lawrence Schauffler.

MUSIC

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

Feodor Challapin's Concert.

Feodor Challapin, the famous Russian basso, made his first appearance in New York last evening since his brief stay at the Metropolitan Opera House fourteen seasons ago. The Manhattan Opera House was crowded with an audience largely composed of his countrymen and women in New York, but showing also a considerable number of people prominent in the musical world, operatic and others. The house was charged with enthusiasm, ready to welcome and applaud at every opportunity, and the welcome, which burst in a storm at the singer's appearance, was such as apparently to impress him deeply.

Mr. Challapin's appearance had been postponed a week because of a severe cold from which he had been suffering. He was still suffering from it, and before the concert began an announcement to that effect was made from the stage, the bearer of this news stating that Mr. Challapin would appear rather than disappoint the public again and asking if the public wished to hear him or to have the concert postponed. No vote was taken, but it was evident that the public did wish the concert to go on, and it went on.

There can hardly be doubt that it would have been better for M. Challapin's vocal organs if it had not. His voice was evidently in bad condition, and he sang frequently with a good deal of effort and strain, and with results that seemed to be evident in the quality of his tone and in other respects. His second appearance was omitted entirely; and when he came out for what should have been his third, he prefaced his singing by saying, first in French, then in Russian, that he was not himself and that he would prefer the audience to excuse him; but he hoped they would hear him again under more favorable circumstances.

Those who remember him at his operatic appearances here fourteen years ago remember the commanding figure of the man. Upon the concert platform he is revealed as a great blond, with a mobile face of incessantly changing expression, singing with more dramatic suggestion, with more movements of hands and arms and body than many concert singers permit themselves, and with an intense absorption in the emotional or dramatic content of the songs.

As had already been made known, Mr. Challapin issues no program of his own selections, but announces before each song what it is going to be, by the number it bears in the book of words in English translation, with which the audience is expected to provide itself. It is the same process as announcing hymns from the hymn book in church; but, unlike the hymn book, the collection of Mr. Challapin's words is sold at 25 cents.

He sang songs by Glinka, Glazunoff, Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," Grieg's "An Old Song," Schubert's "Death and the Maiden," Moussorgsky's setting of the "Song of the Flea," from "Faust," and Beethoven's "In Questa Tomba"—entitled in the book of words, "O, May I Under the Gravestone." Under the circumstances not much is to be said of Mr. Challapin's singing. The quality of the voice and its power were much affected. There was evidently a highly developed skill of characterization. Most striking was his delivery of some of the Russian songs, as Glinka's darkly mysterious setting of "The Midnight Review," and in many respects Schumann's "Two Grenadiers."

Intervals in the program were filled by Josef Stopak, violin, who also played the obbligato of Glinka's song "Doubt," and Miss Victoria Boshko, pianist.

Reinald Werrenrath's Song Recital.

Reinald Werrenrath, the New York baritone, has made for himself many admirers in New York and they were present in large numbers at his recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. He presented a program of songs containing many that were new or unfamiliar to most of his hearers, after he had finished the first three, Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh," "Der Doppelganger" and Schumann's "An den Sonnenschein." There was a group of French and Italian songs; a group by the English composer, Frank Bridge; a group by Americans, James H. Rogers, Leo Smith, Gena Branscombe and Mabel W. Daniels.

Mr. Werrenrath's voice and his beautifully poised and polished style were heard at their best in this recital. The voice is not by nature one of the warmest or most luscious in quality, or one of the most supple and responsive. Neither is Mr. Werrenrath's temperament one of volcanic incandescence. But the voice is controlled by such a fine skill; has been so equalized and is so admirably managed throughout all its ranges and especially in the head tones; and the singer's intelligence is so great, his control of breath and phrasing and enunciation so far beyond reproach that he gives great artistic pleasure by his performance. It might be said that his expression of the emotions and sentiments of the songs he sings is circumscribed within somewhat narrow limits, but it is very definite and finely wrought, the product of musical feeling, intelligence and fine taste.

So his singing of Schubert's, Schumann's and Wolf's songs was admirable. The song by Joseph Marx in this group, "Ein junger Dichter denkt an die Geliebte," a song of real beauty and originality, was given with much felicity. After the group he added another of the same composer, father less striking.

There were sentiment and grace in his French and Italian group. Rhené-Baton's Sous la Protection des Violettes," a somewhat pale production. Mr. Werrenrath had some little difficulty with, and perhaps for this reason rather than from any insatiate public demand he gave it again, and now without difficulty, as an encore. Four songs by Frank Bridge showed a truly lyric gift, especially the last, entitled "Love Went a-Riding," and Mr. Werrenrath added another. The songs of James H. Rogers and Leo Smith had individuality.

Several songs on the program were of an intimacy and grace that were somewhat lost in the distances of Carnegie Hall. It can hardly be expected that an artist who can fill the large hall will choose a smaller one for the advantage of his art; but some may have wished yesterday that the finer qualities of Mr. Werrenrath's singing might have been heard where they would not have been scattered over so wide an area.

Francis Rogers Sings at Town Hall.

Francis Rogers gave a program of baritone songs before a large matinee audience at the Town Hall yesterday, assisted at the piano by Isidore Luckstone. The names of poets, as well as composers, were printed in his list, to which Mr. Rogers paid the further compliment of clear diction, as in Purcell's "I See She Flies Me," Hullah's "Three Fishers," from Kingsley's familiar lines; Dunhill's "The Cloths of Heaven," after W. B. Yeats, and the "So Perverse," credited jointly to Robert Bridges and Frank Bridge. Mr. Rogers sang early airs of Bach, Glück and Handel with the discriminating taste that his public expects, and recent songs of Dagmar Rybner, Gertrude Ross and Ida Bostelmann.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Trevor has secured the American rights to "The Mountebank," by W. J. Locke and W. H. Benny.

Ruth Draper's recital next Friday afternoon will take place at the Times Square Theatre instead of Town Hall.

"Sally" is to be produced in Paris in about three weeks. A Berlin production is also planned, and three companies are being organized to tour the English provinces.

A new vaudeville house will be opened by the Keith-Moss circuit in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving Day. This will be the Riviera, at St. John's Place and Kingston Avenue. It will seat 2,000.

Bessie Barriscale will again go on tour in "The Skirt."

Tonight's premieres will be Arnold Bennett's "The Title," at the Belmont; "The Verge," at the Provincetown Theatre; Louis Mann in "Nature's Nobleman," at the Apollo, and E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in "The Taming of the Shrew," at the Century.

Three new features will be added to the Hippodrome show this afternoon. These will be Mlle. Spangletti, equestrienne; the Graf Trio and a new Clyde Cook motion picture.

The new Rachel Crothers play, which comes to the Bijou on Wednesday night, will be known as "Wyman" instead of "Everyday."

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RITZ THEATRE, West 48 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Greenwich Village Follies 1921
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST. TED LEWIS, AL HERMAN, IRENE FRANKLIN, JOE E. BROWN, GORDON DOOLEY, JESSICA BROWN.

JOLSON'S 59th ST. THEA., 7 Av. & 59th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Phone Circle 3581.
AL JOLSON in "BOMBO"
'Jolson's Best Show' Darnton—Eve. World.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S SATIRICAL COMEDY, "THE TITLE," WILL OPEN AT THE BELMONT THEATRE THIS EVENING AT 8:30. IT IS A TREAT!

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd ST. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:45
TOMOR'W (TUES.) NIGHT, 8:45
"The Man's Name"
By EUGENE WALTER & MARJORIE CHASE.

CENTURY—TONIGHT AT 8:10
SOTHERN-MARLOWE
This Week TAMING of the SHREW 50c $2.50

COMEDY Thea., 41, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
CONWAY TEARLE IN THE MAD DOG By George Scarborough with HELEN MENKEN.

BOOTH West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
343RD TIME TONIGHT
✓ GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS
A PLAY OF ADVENTURE.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'wy. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
WILLIAM HODGE
In the Greatest Laughing Novelty in New York.
BEWARE OF DOGS

Shubert-Riviera 97th & B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
2ND AND LAST WEEK IRENE THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY

MARY KIRKPATRICK Announces the Opening of RACHEL CROTHERS' New Play
WYMAN
With Tallulah Bankhead, Lucile Watson, Frank Sheridan, Minnie Dupree and Henry Hull
At The BIJOU THEATRE—Wed. Eve. Seats Now

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NIGHTS (except Sat.), BEST SEATS, $2.00. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WED. MAT., $1.50.

NOW—TIMES SQUARE THEATRE, West 42d St
MATINEES THURS. (POPULAR) & SAT.
ALLAN POLLOCK
in "The Greatest Play of the Year,"
"A Bill of Divorcement"
with JANET BEECHER.

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Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30.
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
The Successful Dramatization of The World's Most Popular Novel
MAIN STREET
AMERICAN COMEDY HIT!

AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49th St., Just West of Broadway. Phone Circle 8752. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS $2.00.
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"I am most enthusiastic about 'Blossom Time.', Schubert's music is charmingly rendered. It is a production of which the theatre can well be proud for it is unique as well as artistic."
—ROSA RAISA.
BLOSSOM TIME
Greatest Musical Hit of AGES!
Based on incidents in the life of Franz Schubert—music by this composer.

Arthur Hopkins Presents X "Anna Christie" with PAULINE LORD
Vanderbilt Th., W. 48 St., Evs. 8:30 MATINEES WED. and SAT.

Arthur Hopkins Presents X Lionel Barrymore in "The Claw" with IRENE FENWICK
Broadhurst Th., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES THURS. and SAT.

Arthur Hopkins Presents X Marjorie Rambeau in "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting"
Plymouth Th., W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30 MATINEES THURS. and SAT.

Maxine Elliott's Th., 39th St., nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "THE SILVER FOX."

CASINO B'WAY AT 39TH STREET. EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED.-SAT.
A CARLTON SUCCESS.
TANGERINE Best Seats $2.50
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AMBUSH GARRICK, 65 W. 35. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Last 2 weeks.
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"Thank-U"
The SMITH-CUSHING Comedy Success.
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For Avoiding That Terrible Number 46!
Take one widow, well preserved; remove all superfluous daughters; "skin"; garnish appropriately and expensively; flavor liberally with baby talk, and serve hot with Sauce Piquante.
This mixture is guaranteed to turn the heads of at least three eligible men. Try it; it can't fail to agree with you.
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"Lots of ginger, and it has speed enough to carry it along for months."—Sun.

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MOROSCO West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
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THE BAT
SEATS NOW—8 WEEKS AHEAD.

NORA BAYES Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
The NEWLY-FARCE JUST MARRIED
With VIVIAN MARTIN—LYNNE OVERMAN.

ELTINGE West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.
THE DEMI-VIRGIN

JOHN DREW THE CIRCLE Mrs. Leslie CARTER at THE SELWYN

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The New York Times
Times Square New York

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

COACHING SECRET OF YALE'S SUCCESS

Jones Deserving of Much Credit for Well-Balanced Machine He Has Developed.

LAYS STRONG FOUNDATION

Great Era Ahead for Bulldogs—Saturday's Games Leave Only Five Teams Unbeaten In East.

A clean-cut and well-earned victory carried Yale back into the football spotlight on Saturday, just when most people were beginning to believe that Tad Jones was still a long way from the goal that New Haven had set for him. It was anticipated, of course, that ultimately such a sound coach as Jones would bring Yale back, but nobody, probably not even Yale itself, believed that two years of the Jones régime would do the trick.

So all the credit for the triumph over Princeton must go to the man who developed the victorious team of 1916 and then, after the war, returned to New Haven to repair football fortunes that had been badly wrecked in the season of 1919. It is beguiling to dwell on the exploits of Aldrich and O'Hearn, but these two brilliant young men were only the weapons with which Jones carved out his destiny and that of Yale. It was not brilliancy but sound football and good teaching that won for Yale.

Yale men who saw the game in the Bowl should rejoice most in the fact that Tad Jones is laying slowly but surely the foundations of a great era. He has taken the defense, breathed new life and speed into it, taken off the heavy wrappings of excess weight, taught the linemen how to charge and use their hands and heads. The ends are masters of down-field work, and they, too, have learned this new Yale alertness and dash. The attack has been taken out of the early 90s period and brought up to modern times, combining a nice balance of deception, power and variety, not too much or too little of any one of the three.

Like Percy Haughton, when the latter first went to Harvard, Jones has found that building up a system is slow work without man power to go with it. It was not until Harvard was endowed with a string of brilliant individuals that the Haughton system reached its height, and it was not until this year, when he had the men, that Jones could carry out his designs. His work last year was disappointing to Yale adherents for many reasons—among them Jones's newness in the position, injuries and, mainly, the lack of the individual talent around which to build his attack and defense.

Perfects Yale's Attack.

With O'Hearn, Aldrich and Jordan as ball-carriers, Jones was enabled this Fall to introduce into Yale's attack a new element—deception. This is by no means a new thing in football—Glenn Warner did it years ago with the Carlisle Indians—but in recent years it has been placed on a scientific basis that has made it the greatest single development in modern football, barring the forward pass. This movement Yale has been very late in joining, but any observer of Saturday's game must have been convinced that Tad Jones has freed Yale's offensive play of all the shackles that have bound it so long.

This improvement in attack has not been accomplished at the expense of the defense. The Elis have probably the best line defense in the East, and their work against the open and passing game improved noticeably after a rather ragged exhibition in the first half. Profiting by the costly mistakes of the first two periods, the Blue smeared Princeton's attack when the point of highest menace had been reached. Twice a critical forward pass was intercepted; another time a nearly clear receiver was so fiercely tackled that he dropped the ball where Mallory of Yale could recover it.

This weakness against the pass is a flaw that must be permanently removed if Yale is to keep a place near the top. In Harvard it will meet next Saturday the master of the forward pass in the East, and what those short, flat passes of Buell will do to the Yale defense may be tremendous. Certainly, the ends and secondary defense will be under a decided burden. The line will have to hurry the passer more than it did in the first half Saturday. The ends will have to cover the receiver, who will be back of the line and to the side; and the secondary defense will have to stop him before he has gone much past the scrimmage line.

With all its decisive defeat, Princeton was the victim of hard luck. No team can lose a player of Keck's outstanding skill without showing the effects. It is doubtful if Yale could have been kept from winning, for an analysis of the game shows that its scoring advances were chiefly by other means than battering at Princeton's left tackle. But one cannot blame Princeton for feeling the least bit disgruntled over the misfortune that led to the loss first of Stinson and then of its captain and All-American tackle.

Bulldogs Are Versatile.

The Tigers undoubtedly played better Saturday than against Harvard, but they lost because Yale was quick to adapt its defense to the conditions of the Tiger forward pass, and because Yale was in better condition than the Crimson. Above all, the Elis were soundly coached, knew their football and its fundamentals, tackled hard, covered kicks magnificently, played with sureness and fire and had enough versatility and variety in the backfield to keep Princeton puzzled. The Elis could do a number of things very well, and when these failed—as they often did against that desperate Tiger defense—there was always Aldrich with his talented toe. O'Hearn, too, used rare generalship in mixing up the plays, and on the other side, the usually expert Lourie was guilty of a break or two.

The ranks of the unbeaten elevens in the East were reduced by two in Saturday's battles, leaving only Yale, Cornell, Lafayette, W. and J. and Penn State among the season's elect. The Navy, glorying in that eleven which beat Princeton, was chopped off the list by Penn State in a game that brought together two undefeated elevens. Georgetown journeyed down to Atlanta and encountered disaster at the hands of Georgia Tech. But the five others came through handsomely, Yale and W. and J., which beat Pitt, doing the best job.

For some observers, but not for most, there was a surprise in the outcome of the Penn State-Navy encounter. There are few lines, however, that can stand up against the terrific State attack, and the Navy, it was feared, was still not in full stride after the reaction that followed the victory over Princeton. The Midshipmen are now pointing for the annual game with the Army, but they have not traveled quite far enough along the road to be ready for such a formidable team as Hugo Bezdek's aggregation. Nevertheless, the Navy is one of the East's best teams and has undeniable power in backfield and line.

For Penn State it was the last hard test this year, unless the Pittsburgh Panther should surprise everybody on Thanksgiving Day and give the Nittany Lions a hard rub. The Bezdek eleven now includes among its victims Lehigh, Georgia Tech, Carnegie Tech and the Navy, and Harvard was considered fortunate to escape with a tie game. This is unquestionably the hardest schedule and best record of the season, particularly when it is considered that State has scored 230 points during the season and has not had a soft game in the last five weeks.

Pitt's Showing a Surprise.

W. and J.'s 7-0 success over Pitt was a surprising revelation of strength by the winner and weakness by the loser. Something has happened to this fine Warner eleven. After burying Syracuse by 35 to 0 and mauling Pennsylvania by 28 to 0, the Panther suffered a sharp decline, losing first to Nebraska, out of the West, and then to Coach Neale's team on Saturday. John Heisman said of Pitt after the game with Penn that Warner's attack was the best he had seen in many years, but it has lost its punch or else Nebraska and W. & J. stiffened their defenses considerably, for since then Pitt has not made a single score.

W. and J. did better than was expected, when comparative scores are taken into consideration. They barely defeated Syracuse, which Pitt had crushed badly, and had allowed Westminster to score fourteen points against them. That Pitt could not score even half of fourteen is a mystery which will not be easily explained.

Lafayette and Cornell, other undefeated elevens, managed to keep their records clean, but Cornell met unexpected opposition from Springfield, which has one of its strongest teams in years. The Y. M. C. A. College lost by only 14 to 0, although weather conditions were bad and Cornell was suffering the absence of Kaw and Dodge. But the showing was not encouraging from a Cornell viewpoint. It points to a slump and downward reaction after the notable victories over Dartmouth and Columbia.

Penn Shows Improvement.

The present is not a good time for Cornell to begin feeling the strain, for Penn, its big opponent on Thanksgiving Day, is coming along nicely after traveling a rocky road. The Red and Blue attack, as proved against Dartmouth at the Polo Grounds, is developing slowly, as it did last year, and by the time turkey day comes along Heisman will doubtless have his team at the top of its form. Cornell is strong, but not strong enough to slump too much with that Penn game ten days ahead.

Columbia, again displaying that agonizing faculty for fumbling and losing games in which it has outplayed the other team, dropped another contest on Saturday, this time to Ohio University. A safety following on the heels of a blocked kick undid all the ground-gaining of previous periods and made the Morningside adherents groan again in their fourth consecutive defeat.

A team of Harvard substitutes was extended to the final minutes before beating Brown, which showed surprising strength. Up at Williamstown, Amherst bowed to Williams in this annual battle, 20 to 0. The Army made a good showing in trouncing Villanova by 49 to 0, and is undoubtedly coming along rapidly now for the Navy tussle. Syracuse and Colgate settled their annual argument, the Orange winning by 14 to 0. And out in the West, Wisconsin's Conference prospects received a body blow when Michigan held the Badgers to a 7-7 tie.

Harvard Alumni Required to Use Own Football Tickets

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Despite the announcement that at least one of the tickets given each applicant must be used personally at the Harvard-Yale game here Saturday, it has come to the ears of the Harvard Athletic Association that many graduates are intending to turn over their tickets to members of their families or to friends. The association announces that a man cannot turn over both his tickets, even to members of his family, or, for that matter, even one ticket, if that happened to be all he was awarded. Even members of the Faculty who do not wish to attend the game have been refused permission to give their tickets to members of their families. The stadium will provide for 55,000 spectators Saturday.

NAVY IS WELCOMED HOME.

Midshipmen Turn Out to Greet Team on Return to Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—The fact that the Naval Academy lost to Penn State on Saturday did not mar the welcome which the Navy players received from their comrades when they returned to the academy this afternoon. They were met by a cheering throng which escorted them to Bancroft Hall.

It is felt here that the Navy has one of the best teams in the country and that Penn State has the best, and that it was no disgrace to lose such a game as that played Saturday. Pride is felt in the fine fight made by the Navy team, particularly its desperate attack in the final quarter which came so near to achieving a tie or victory. Penn State will play here next season, giving the Midshipmen their big home game. The game on Saturday strengthened the friendly athletic rivalry between the institutions. With no other game before them, the Navy coaches will have a clear two weeks in which to prepare the team for the Army game.

In spite of the special pointing for the Princeton and Penn State games, sight was not lost at any time of the fact that the real objective of the season is a victory over the team of the Military Academy, and this will be impressed upon every player from now until the game. The squad is in splendid physical condition, and Coach Folwell will be able to draw upon his full strength unless something unforeseen happens.

PRINCETON ELEVEN DISBANDS FOR YEAR

Tiger Football Players Break Training Immediately After Game With Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—For Princeton the football season of 1921 is a thing of the past. The Tiger eleven broke training last night after two months of hard work, the men departing to their homes or to Princeton after a closing banquet in New York. It was a banquet following a defeat, but a defeat at the hands of what Princetonians think is one of Yale's greatest elevens.

The unanimous opinion of all Princeton men is that the Blue deserved to win, and there are no excuses to offer.

The Tigers went up to New Haven confident of winning, but a month ago they realized that the Elis would be hard to beat. The game was a wind-up to a season that was a disappointment to the sons of Nassau, who based too much upon the veterans who were back and who did not reckon with over-confidence, injuries and ineligibility, in spite of consistent warnings from the coaches.

There were, of course, redeeming features, notwithstanding the defeats by the Navy, Chicago and Yale, and Princeton is proud of the team. First among the redeeming features is the fact that all through the season, in victory and defeat, the Tigers fought to the end, and were never beaten until the final whistle blew, an outstanding characteristic of Princeton teams of the past. The second is the victory over Harvard, the first scored against the Crimson in ten years, although some of the contests in the interim resulted in ties.

Players Show Gameness.

In both the Navy and Chicago battles, the Orange and Black was clearly outplayed. In the skirmish yesterday, minus the services of Captain Stan Keck, the Bengals pressed the Elis to the bitter end, and almost succeeded in pushing over another score.

The game was a great exhibition on the part of both teams, and one which should help in cementing even firmer bonds of friendship between the universities.

Some of the individual performances were worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame. The Princeton men were considerably bruised in the Harvard contest, and Keck and Wittmer were so badly injured that they were forced to rest all week. Keck, on crutches since last Sunday with a broken blood vessel in his knee, had been in bed for three days. He started his last game of intercollegiate football in spite of his hurts, but his knee gave out. In the first five minutes of the Chicago game he broke his nose, but continued to play.

Gets Out of Bed to Play.

Al Wittmer, centre, was also injured badly in the Crimson battle, and spent three days of the last week in Baltimore, being treated for a pulled ligament in his knee. He, too, got up from a sick bed to play against Yale, and lasted the entire four periods. A year ago he played through the season with a broken collarbone.

Don Lourie and Hank Garrity were also hindered by injuries in early season, but both were in the pink of condition yesterday. Lourie twisted his ankle during the battle, but refused to go out. Frank Rutan, substituting at tackle for Keck, was also injured.

Wittmer and Cleaves hope to start basketball practice Wednesday, and many of the other players will participate in other sports shortly.

Of the men who earned their letter yesterday, six will be graduated in June, and eleven have at least one more year of intercollegiate football ahead of them. Among those to be graduated are Keck, Lourie, Garrity, E. Stinson, Hooper and Wittmer. Those who will be available next season are Baker, Morgan, Snively, Scott, Rutan, Von Schilling, Lipscomb, R. Stinson, Euwer, Cleaves and Gilroy.

FEARS OVERCONFIDENCE.

Coach Sutherland Warns Lafayette Not to Hold Lehigh Cheaply.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—One of the biggest tasks confronting Coach Jock Sutherland this week is that of preventing the undefeated Lafayette College eleven from becoming overconfident as to the outcome of the annual contest with Lehigh University Saturday at South Bethlehem.

"We must guard against overconfidence," said Coach Sutherland tonight. "Lehigh will be harder to beat this year because of the defeats received from Washington and Jefferson and Muhlenberg."

The practices this week will be secret. The team will be instructed in several new plays, beginning tomorrow, but it is doubtful if it will resort to anything but straight football against Lehigh. This style of game has been successful all season.

Football Results of This Season to Date

YALE.	
28—Bates	0
14—Vermont	0
34—North Carolina	0
23—Williams	0
14—Army	7
45—Brown	7
28—Maryland	0
13—Princeton	7
199	21

HARVARD.	
16—Middlebury	0
10—Boston Univ.	0
3—Holy Cross	0
19—Indiana	0
10—Georgia Univ.	7
21—Penn State	21
0—Centre	6
3—Princeton	10
9—Brown	7
91	51

PRINCETON.	
21—Swarthmore	7
19—Colgate	0
0—Navy	13
0—Chicago	9
34—Virginia	0
10—Harvard	3
7—Yale	13
91	45

COLUMBIA.	
7—Amherst	9
14—Wesleyan	8
19—N. Y. Univ.	0
7—Dartmouth	31
0—Williams	20
7—Cornell	41
21—Ohio Univ.	23
75	127

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
26—Hobart	0
0—Brown	13
0—Columbia	19
7—Wesleyan	7
7—Colgate	7
7—Rutgers	21
47	67

FORDHAM.	
25—Maine	14
101—Washington	0
10—Catholic Univ.	0
14—Villanova	19
7—Lafayette	28
0—Boston College	0
7—Georgetown	34
7—Muhlenberg	12
171	107

BROWN.	
6—R. I. State	0
12—Colby	7
13—N. Y. Univ.	0
0—Syracuse	28
0—Springfield	0
7—Yale	45
55—St. Bonaventure	0
7—Harvard	9
100	89

WESLEYAN.	
13—Stevens	0
3—Columbia	14
0—Boston Univ.	7
7—N. Y. Univ.	7
14—Tufts	7
3—Amherst	3
0—Union	7
40	52

PENN STATE.	
53—Lebanon Valley	0
24—Gettysburg	0
35—N. C. State	0
28—Lehigh	7
21—Harvard	21
28—Georgia Tech.	7
28—Carnegie Tech.	7
13—Navy	7
230	49

PENNSYLVANIA.	
89—Delaware	0
20—F. & M.	0
7—Gettysburg	0
7—Swarthmore	7
21—Va. Mil. Inst.	7
0—Pittsburgh	28
6—Lafayette	38
14—Dartmouth	14
164	94

COLGATE.	
77—St. Bonaventure	7
14—Allegheny	0
0—Princeton	19
21—Susqehanna	6
7—Cornell	31
7—N. Y. Univ.	7
41—Rochester	0
0—Syracuse	14
167	84

WEST VIRGINIA.	
35—West Va. Wes.	3
50—Cincinnati	0
13—Pittsburgh	21
7—Ohio University	0
0—Bucknell	0
14—Lehigh	21
28—Wash. & Lee	7
7—Virginia	0
154	52

LAFAYETTE.	
48—Muhlenberg	0
6—Pitt	0
27—Dickinson	0
20—Bucknell	7
28—Fordham	7
35—Rutgers	0
38—Pennsylvania	6
44—Delaware	0
246	20

STEVENS.	
0—Wesleyan	13
0—Haverford	0
18—Springfield	34
0—Rensselear	23
0—Trinity	6
0—Swarthmore	13
34—Maine	7
52	90

WILLIAMS.	
14—Hamilton	0
0—Bowdoin	0
0—Yale	23
3—Middlebury	7
20—Columbia	0
44—Union	0
20—Amherst	0
101	30

HOLY CROSS.	
0—Harvard	3
44—Canisius	0
12—Springfield	0
7—Georgetown	28
28—Bates	0
14—Colby	0
105	31

PITTSBURGH.	
28—Geneva	0
0—Lafayette	6
21—West Virginia	13
21—Cincinnati Univ.	14
35—Syracuse	0
28—Pennsylvania	0
0—Nebraska	10
0—W. and J.	7
133	50

ARMY.	
28—Springfield	6
7—New Hamp.	10
19—Middlebury	0
33—Lebanon Valley	0
21—Wabash	0
7—Yale	14
53—Susquehanna	0
0—Notre Dame	28
49—Villanova	0
217	58

NAVY.	
40—N. C. State	0
53—Westn. Reserve	0
13—Princeton	0
21—Bethany	0
6—Bucknell	0
7—Penn State	13
140	13

WASH. & JEFF.	
14—Bethany	0
26—Bucknell	0
54—W. Va. Wes.	0
14—Carnegie Tech.	0
14—Lehigh	7
17—Syracuse	10
49—Westminster	14
7—Pittsburgh	0
195	31

LEHIGH.	
22—Susquehanna	0
7—Rutgers	7
7—Penn State	28
7—Wash. & Jeff.	14
21—West Va.	14
13—Muhlenberg	14
55—Lebanon Valley	7
132	77

SWARTHMORE.	
7—Princeton	21
28—Albright	0
7—Pennsylvania	7
7—Frank. & Mar.	7
6—Muhlenberg	7
13—Stevens	0
7—Johns Hopkins	0
75	42

GEORGETOWN.	
7—Lebanon Valley	0
48—Ursinus	6
66—Westminster	0
28—Holy Cross	7
28—G. Washington	0
34—Fordham	7
7—Georgia Tech.	21
218	41

CENTRE.	
14—Clemson	0
14—Virginia Poly.	0
28—St. Xavier	6
99—Transylvania	0
6—Harvard	0
55—Kentucky	0
21—Auburn	0
236	6

DARTMOUTH.	
34—Norwich	8
28—Middlebury	8
24—New Hampshire	0
14—Tennessee	3
31—Columbia	7
7—Cornell	59
14—Pennsylvania	14
202	45

AMHERST.	
0—Springfield	26
9—Columbia	7
0—Tufts	0
6—Union	0
13—Mass. Aggies	0
20—Hamilton	0
3—Wesleyan	3
0—Williams	20
51	56

BOSTON COLLEGE.	
13—Boston Univ.	0
25—Providence	0
23—Baylor Univ.	7
0—Detroit	28
0—Fordham	0
14—Marietta	0
75	35

CORNELL.	
41—St. Bonas.	0
55—Rochester	0
110—Westn. Reserve	0
31—Colgate	7
59—Dartmouth	7
41—Columbia	7
14—Springfield	0
351	21

SYRACUSE.	
35—Hobart	0
38—Ohio University	0
42—Maryland	0
28—Brown	0
0—Pittsburgh	35
10—W. and J.	17
13—McGill	0
14—Colgate	0
180	52

RUTGERS.	
33—Ursinus	0
0—Maryland	3
0—Lehigh	7
14—Wash. & Lee	13
14—Georgia Tech.	48
0—Lafayette	35
21—N. Y. Univ.	7
82	113

GEORGIA TECH.	
42—Wake Forest	0
41—Oglethorpe	0
70—Davidson	0
69—Furman	0
48—Rutgers	14
7—Penn State	28
48—Clemson	7
21—Georgetown	7
346	56

SPRINGFIELD.	
26—Amherst	0
6—Army	28
0—Holy Cross	12
34—Stevens	18
0—Brown	0
40—Niagara	0
0—Detroit	21
0—Cornell	14
106	93

Edward Wachter Reappointed Basketball Coach at Harvard

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Edward Wachter of Troy, N. Y., has been reappointed basketball coach at Harvard and James Tolbert of Tulsa, Okla., Captain of last year's five, is to act as his assistant. Wachter will report here on Tuesday. A number of the football players are also basketball players, but will report two weeks later than the remainder of the squad. Fitts, Macomber, Hartley and Gordon are numbered among these.

GUERNSEY IS ONLY CRIPPLE AT YALE

Right Guard May Not Play Against Harvard — Blair Slated for Left End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Nathaniel Guernsey, Yale's right guard, alone emerges from the Princeton game yesterday with bruises which may keep him on the side lines next Saturday at Cambridge. An injured ankle compelled the Yale coaches to retire him, making their first break in the line-up which started the game with the Tigers. Captain Aldrich, who was later taken from the match, would probably have remained throughout the play if Guernsey had not been retired, allowing Yale to boast that it defeated Princeton with eleven men. Aldrich was suffering slightly from cramps in his kicking leg, but could have stuck to the chalk lines four minutes longer.

In case Guernsey should retire, Harry Cross, who replaced him yesterday, will be started against Harvard. Cross was a regular last season. Ted Blair, who has been a regular all this Fall, will probably be started at Cambridge. An injured shoulder prevented his playing yesterday. Hulman, his understudy, played gilt edge football and is certain to get in about half the game, as Blair is not conditioned sufficiently to allow his remaining the entire match. Justin Sturm, who wrested right end at the eleventh hour from Danny Deaver, whose work had been brilliant all Fall, proved the most successful defender against the Princeton forward pass attack. He halted Hank Garrity, who had apparently a clear field for the tying or winning touchdown, after Garrity had taken Snively's long pass in the last few minutes of the game.

No other Yale line-up changes are planned. Charley O'Hearn performed the apparently impossible task for him of completing the game, and is now looked upon as certain to run the eleven most of the Harvard match.

The Yale players were given a conditioning walk this morning and an automobile ride this afternoon. Every member of the varsity squad reported that he has been ordered out for signal practice tomorrow, and the squad will get a touch of scrimmaging Tuesday. They leave the city Thursday for Boston.

Betting here today favored Yale, 5 to 4, against the Crimson, and Harvard backers staked 3 to 5 in some cases. Few Yale men have been able to place their cash against Harvard on even terms.

CLOSER ALLIANCE SOUGHT.

Dartmouth Favors Making Cornell Game Its Big Football Event.

Dartmouth College, seeking a gridiron rival since Brown, the traditional enemy, departed from the schedule, seems to have decided on Cornell as the team that the Green wants to meet in the "big" football game of each year. This sentiment, at least, is expressed in the editorial columns of The Dartmouth, student newspaper at Hanover, and The Cornell Sun welcomes the idea with cordiality and enthusiasm.

The Cornell undergraduate daily also makes the surprising point that the Ithaca university, like Dartmouth, lacks a big football rival. Football observers have always supposed that the game with Pennsylvania was goal enough for Cornell, but The Sun has this comment to make:

"Cornell's position is not so very different from that of Dartmouth. True, we have the long-established Penn game as the climax of our football season, but the team that was once our other important rival, Michigan, we no longer meet on the gridiron. For several years we had no other well-recognized opponent than Penn. Of late Dartmouth has come to occupy a prominent place on our schedule, to the satisfaction of every one. The only change involved by Dartmouth's suggestion would be to move the Cornell-Dartmouth game to a date as near as possible to Thanksgiving Day. * * *"

Dartmouth's position is unofficially outlined as follows in The Dartmouth:

"Among the causes of complaint against the present athletic situation at Dartmouth there is none more justified than the lack of a permanent and worthy rival for Green teams. In the old days it was Harvard, and then Princeton. Brown filled the bills for a few years, but was never able to excite in the minds of Dartmouth men that keen sense of rivalry that is the fundamental requisite of all close collegiate relations. Pennsylvania has been a big game for some years, but the fact that it is so far from Hanover, coupled with the lack of common grounds of intimacy, has practically removed it from the list of possibilities.

"There are others. Syracuse, the final game this year by some odd schedule arrangement, is not in any sense considered the big rival. Nor Columbia, even though the four-cornered alliance consummated last year has brought the two colleges into close athletic intimacy. There is but one college that would meet with universal favor among all Dartmouth men—Cornell. And it is gratifying to note the increasing friendship and spirit of intimacy that has sprung up in the last few years.

"The game with Cornell has for several years been the high point on the Dartmouth schedule. Almost unconsciously the two colleges have been drawn together. The contests have been marked by the best type of sportsmanship and clean play. Athletic policies and rules of eligibility are the same in Ithaca and Hanover. The keen rivalry felt by the teams has been transmitted to both student bodies and the result has been an even closer attachment."

After praising the hospitality and cordial spirit shown by Cornell when Dartmouth played there this season, the Hanover editor goes on to say:

"The four-cornered alliance has its place in Dartmouth athletics and offers many advantages. But it should not keep the college from having a regular rival. Present indications are that Cornell is the rival Dartmouth wants. Every effort should be made in that direction."

BOXING COMMITTEE MEETS.

Holds Preliminary Discussion on Association's Constitution.

The committee of fifteen chosen to draft a declaration of principles for the proposed national boxing association being formed here met at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night and held a preliminary discussion. Besides the members of the committee, several boxers, including Jack Britton and Ted Lewis, and a number of boxing fans were present to hear the proposals of the various members of the committee.

In the absence of Senator James A. Walker, who was to have presented the outline for the declaration or constitution, the discussion resolved itself into a series of informal proposals and suggestions from any one who cared to voice an opinion. About forty persons in all attended the meeting. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday night, when a comprehensive declaration of principle is expected to be adopted.

TIE IN CONFERENCE RACE IS PROBABLE

Undefeated Ohio State and Iowa Elevens Play Easy Final Games This Week.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—With the close of the Western Conference gridiron championship season a week away, the undefeated Ohio State and Iowa elevens, each with four victories to its credit, tonight are tied for first place in the race, which gives every indication of winding up with the 1921 title in dispute.

Wisconsin virtually was eliminated from the race as a result of being held to a 7 to 7 tie by Michigan on Saturday, while the Ohioans were bowling over Purdue, 28 to 0, and the Hawk Eyes buried Indiana under a 41 to 0 score. Both Ohio State and Iowa have comparatively easy opposition for the final games of the season Saturday, and observers believe they will come through with clean slates.

Ohio will meet Illinois, which has been defeated in all four of its big ten games, while Iowa tackles Northwestern, another tail-ender in the race, with four defeats in as many games. Wisconsin, however, must face Chicago, one of the strongest contenders.

The standing of the teams tonight follows, only Conference games being included:

	W.	L.	Tied.		W.	L.	Tied.
Ohio State	4	0	0	Minnesota	2	3	0
Iowa	4	0	0	Purdue	1	3	0
Wisconsin	3	0	1	Indiana	0	2	0
Chicago	3	1	0	Illinois	0	4	0
Michigan	1	1	1	N'western	0	4	0

Still Has a Chance.

Wisconsin still has a chance to finish in first place, but this possibility is very remote. In order to accomplish this, Wisconsin must triumph over Chicago, while Ohio and Iowa must suffer defeats in the final games. Iowa has met and defeated Notre Dame, always a powerful team, while Ohio, conqueror of Chicago, Michigan, Minnesota and Purdue, is capable of palying super-football if extended.

The achievement of Michigan in battling the powerful Badger eleven to a tie Saturday was a distinct surprise to gridiron followers. The contest was bitterly fought, and the Wolverines staved off defeat several times by rallying to a desperate defense. While Wisconsin excelled in open field tackling and displayed a more versatile attack, the teams were about evenly matched in other departments of play.

Illinois suprised its admirers by staging one of the come-backs for which the eleven is famous by holding Chicago to a 14 to 6 score Saturday. The Illini played the Chicago eleven off its feet in the first half, leading by a score of 6 to 0, and forced the Maroons to rally from impending defeat in the last two periods. Although the Illini did not cross the Chicago goal line, they drove close enough on three different occasions to make attempts at field goals possible, two of which were successful.

The undefeated Iowa eleven in beating Indiana displayed a versatile attack. Captain Aubrey Devine played his usual brilliant game, frequently getting away for runs of twenty and twenty-five yards. He shared honors with Locke, the Hawkeye fullback, who ripped big gaps in the Hoosier line almost on every attempt. Devine and Locke each scored three touchdowns and Devine also booted four goals.

A Romp for Ohio.

Ohio had no trouble in romping away from Purdue, and after chalking up three touchdowns in the first half, Coach Jack Wilce sent a string of substitutes in to save his stars for the clash with Illinois next Saturday. Ohio brought its famed aerial attack into play, as open field running was made difficult by the soggy field.

Outside the Conference, Notre Dame achieved its third victory within a week by polishing off the Haskell Indians 42 to 7. Notre Dame started the week by conquering the Army and on Tuesday gave Rutgers a lacing. The Indians were outclassed, but opened up with a barrage of passes in the third quarter, and these, coupled with trick plays, enabled them to cross the Notre Dame goal line. Nebraska moved up a notch nearer the Missouri Valley championship by taking Kansas into camp, 28 to 0.

Besides the Illinois-Ohio, Iowa-Northwestern and Chicago-Wisconsin games next Saturday, the close of the season will find Purdue and Indiana and Michigan and Minnesota clashing in games of traditional rivalry.

HARVARD IN FINAL DRIVE.

Regulars Will Resume Hard Work Today, After Their Lay-Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Tomorrow afternoon Harvard's varsity football forces will get back to the task of brushing up for the coming of the Yale team to the Stadium on Saturday. Since their defeat by the Tigers the Crimson regulars have really done no work. The main idea of the coaches has been to get them back into physical condition and then to drive things a little in order to speed the team up to its supreme effort in the game for which it has been heading all year. There will be a hard work-out tomorrow.

Seven of the varsity men went to New Haven on Saturday, and were impressed by the weight and power of the Yale team. Harvard's game will be very different from that shown by the Tigers, but the Fisher football men know that they will meet a powerful opponent and one which it will be necessary to outguess to beat.

The chances are that Harvard will start the same team as at Princeton. The only changes that seem possible are that Jenkins may start for Fitts, or that the latter may play in the backfield, with Chapin at fullback instead of Coburn.

Hubbard is not likely to be replaced by Grew, as the latter did not shine particularly in the disappointing game that the substitutes played against Brown. In this game the second-string men tackled wretchedly and showed little ability to stand hard football. The game was costly, too, for two substitute ends were lost for the year. Janin injured his elbow and Field sustained a fractured bone in his knee. This leaves Hartley and Crosby as the only substitutes for Crocker and Macomber, and, with the latter still lame, the coaches will make a big drive for wing men this week.

Coach Fisher, who saw Yale and Princeton play, is certain that his eleven will be harder to beat than Roper's team was on Saturday.

PLANS BIG CELEBRATION.

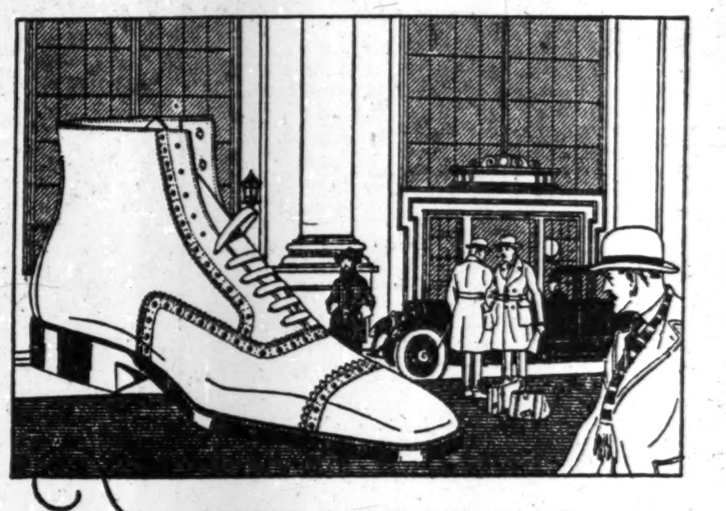
W. and J. Will Formally Acclaim Victory Over Pitt Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Washington and Jefferson's players, while nursing some bruises, came through the victorious game with Pittsburgh practically uninjured. Even McLaughlin, who entered the battle with injuries, did not agravate his hurts and will be ready for the next contest. Some of the men went to their homes Saturday night and will not return until Monday. The college authorities, however, have declared a holiday for the entire student body tomorrow, and Washington is preparing a celebration that will eclipse anything of the kind ever held here. There will be no practice for the varsity until Tuesday, but work will start then to prepare the eleven for the West Virginia game on Thanksgiving Day.

There were not enough people left in Washington last night to stage much of a demonstration following the victory, which carried with it the sectional championship. But those who were here rejoiced fittingly and vociferously. Everywhere are being sung the praises of the players and Coach Neale.

Captain Stein particularly is coming in for a lion's share of praise for his performance against Pitt. Calling signals from a line position, playing strongly on the offense and defense and keeping his men keyed up to fighting pitch all the time, he is being branded here as one of the greatest tackles of the season.



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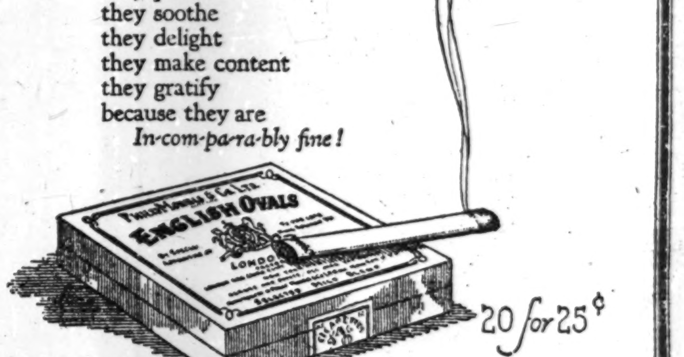

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ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENS THIS MORNING

Squadron A Armory Ready for Thirty-sixth Holding of National Exhibition.

ENTRIES NUMBER 2,200

Saddle and Hunter Classes Will Feature First Day's Program—First Polo Match Tonight.

The Thirty-sixth Annual National Horse Show will be opened to the public at 9:30 this morning in the Armory of Squadron A, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. Nothing has been spared to make this holding of the show one of the finest in the long annals of the event, and the 2,200 entries, including the best horses in America, the extensive preparations that have been made and the large advance sale of seats indicate that the efforts of the Executive Committee will be rewarded.

In this age of the automobile there is no doubt that the saddle horse and the hunter are the most popular types of pleasure horses. The steady increase in their nuumber is proof positive of this, and, consequently, there is a certain fitness in making saddle horses one of the features of the first day. Every rider of a saddle horse believes, of course, that the particular type he prefers is the best, but this leaves as many models as there are types and no satisfactory decision as to superiority can be arrived at without the test of superiority. Those who attend the National this year will have an opportunity to compare all types with their previously conceived idea of what the model riding animal should look like.

Eastern lovers of saddle horses will have an opportunity this afternoon to see in action the five-gaited animals so popular in the West and South. Class 147 for five-gaited saddle geldings will be in the ring this afternoon at 3:30. There will be four participants in this particular class and they will be of a quality that will show off this magnificent type to the best advantage.

Class for Ladies' Horses.

In the evening in Class 133 for ladies horses over 15.2 hands there may be seen the popular walk, trot and canter saddle animals that are so prevalent in the parks and along the bridle paths in and around New York City. Nor will the harness horse be forgotten in the varied and carefully arranged first day's program. One of the outstanding features of the afternoon events will be the three pairs of novice harness horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, which will be shown at 3:40.

The popular hunting type will be seen in the final events of the afternoon and evening, the former for officers' jumpers over the course in the competition for the William H. Moore Cup and the latter for lightweight qualified hunters. There will also be a class for ladies qualified hunters, ridden by ladies.

The ponies will be shown at 2:50 o clock in the afternoon, with children riding, in the competition for the John McE. Bowman Cups.

Last season the indoor polo matches proved to be one of the most attractive features of the show, and will be continued every evening during the present show. Tonight the newly organized Riding Club team will get its first real test when it meets the New York Riding and Driving Club's trio. Both these teams have shown strength in their only match of the present indoor polo season, and two lively chukkers are expected to result when they meet tonight.

The quality of all the entries for this year's show is just what is to be expected, for in the last analysis it is the National that places the real crown upon a horse. Championships at other exhibitions, of course, mean much to the exhibitor, but to own a National winner is the ambition of every horseman. For this reason most of the exhibitions are sectional contests. The best horses in every part of the United States are brought to the show and compete against each other and a few high-class traveling strangers.

Many at Annual Breakfast.

The annual horse show breakfast, which precedes every holding of the National, took place yesterday in the music room of the Biltmore. Many of the exhibitors of this year's show along with the judges, directors and other prominent persons attended, and the affair was a thoroughly brilliant one. The enthusiasm of the guests, who were seated around a large horseshoe table, clearly indicated that motors have not supplanted the thoroughbred in the affection of everyone at least. The music room was beautifully decorated with Autumn flowers, including chrysanthemums and carnations, and the blue and gold Horse Show colors. John McE. Bowman, one of the directors of the Horse Show, was the host.

Among his guests were:

Robert A. Fairbairn, President of the National Horse Show Association; Judge William H. Moore, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, William H. Wanamaker Jr., A. S. Atkinson, Carll S. Burr, John L. Bushnell, Dean Bedford, A. S. Blodget, Major J. A. Barry, George A. Coleman, Isaac H. Clothier, Major Willis D. Crittenberge, Juan Ceballos, George Crouch, A. S. Craven, Captain F. L. Carr, G. Howard Davison, J. K. Deering, Major N. H. Egleston, James Fox, Fred F. Field Jr., Robert A. Grannis, George Greer, Major C. P. George, John C. Groome, Francis P. Garvan, Peter Hauck Jr., Bexley Holcombe, George B. Hulme, Harry D. Holloway, Captain A. Henry Higginson, Joseph W. Harriman, Ernest Iselin, M. Roy Jackson, Edward Koch, Major Stanley Koch, Pierre Lorillard Jr., Harvey S. Ladew, E. Victor Loew, Alfred B. Maclay, W. A. McGibbon, James G. Marshall, I. J. R. Muirling, C. R. MacDonald, Frederick D. MacKay, David T. Matlack, Paul Moore, William Northey, Wilf. P. Pond, Major G. S. Patton Jr., J. A. P. Ramsdell, Thomas J. Regan, Byford Ryan, Dr. John D. Richards, R. Lawrence Smith, R. L. Skofield, Hamilton H. Salmon, Major C. L. Scott, George C. Sherman, Harry W. Smith, S. W. Taylor, John R. Townsend, Major E. W. Taulbee, Lieutenant C. P. Townsley Jr., Guy A. Ward, G. Jason Waters, Lou C. Waring, Samuel Willetts, Captain J. A. Warner, George Wallen, Lieutenant R. C. Winchester, H. S. Black, J. Putnam, H. C. Moyse, Franklin B. Jourdan, Harry Guthrie, William T. Hunter, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, Frederic C. Brown, Colonel Lewis Brown Jr., F. H. Bontecou, Colonel Sir Adam Beck, William S. Blitz, Major T. K. Brown, Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, W. R. Coe, Charles E. Coxe, Harry Content, Frank T. Clarke, John P. Crozer, F. Ambrose Clarke, Lieut. Col. H. N. Cootes, Captain J. P. Cole, L. Long Combs, Major Adna R. Chaffee, William du Pont Jr., Major C. W. Foster, Gurney C. Gue, Louis Haight, Lieutenant M. E. Jones, O. W. Lehman, E. S. J. McVicker, John E. Madden, Lieutenant T. H. McCreery, Captain William Matthews, R. Penn Smith, Charles W. Smith, Captain L. A. Schafer, John R. Thompson, Captain A. P. Thayer, Major Arthur W. Wilson, Captain J. J. Waters, Lieutenant E. W. Little, W. H. Maddison, Captain A. M. Marshall, Colonel D. D. Young, Thomas Pilcher, Major Charles L. Stevenson, George Kreamer, Dr. Austin Flint, H. Ingram.

TO BOX AGAIN HERE.

O'Dowd, Columbus Bantam, Will Meet Nable in Pioneer Ring.

Phil O'Dowd, the Columbus bantamweight, who jumped into prominence recently through his startling victory over Joe Lynch, former bantamweight champion, will make his next local ring appearance at the Pioneer Sporting Club tomorrow night. O'Down is slated for a twelve-round clash against Sammy Nable, former amateur boxer, as the stellar attraction on the card arranged by Matchmaker Charlie Doesserick. Nable is expected to extend Lynch's conqueror, for the former amateur is strong and possesses a heavy punch. Nable recently held Jack Sharkey to a draw.

Events on Today's Program of the National Horse Show

Morning.

9:30 A. M.—Judging conformaion of horses entered in Classes 161 to 177 and placing of horses in lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight classes, to hold during the show.

11:00 A. M.—Class 181—Sixty-four jumpers, performance only to count.

Afternoon.

2:00 P. M.—Class 130—Twenty-seven novice saddle horses over 14.2, not exceeding 15.2.

2:30 P. M.—Class 75—Ten novice harness horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1

2:50 P. M.—Class 158—Seven ponies under saddle, children to ride; the John McE. Bowman cups.

3:05 P. M.—Class 137—Four saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 up to carrying 200 pounds.

3:20 P. M.—Class 147—Five gaited saddle geldings; four entries.

3:40 P. M.—Class 76—Three pairs of novice harness horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1

3:55 P. M.—Class 195—Six-horse gun teams; J. Ford Johnson Jr. Cup; two teams; preliminary event.

4:05 P. M.—Class 51—Nine draft horses, shown to halter.

4:20 P. M.—Class 99—Five pony tandems, 13 and not over 14.2.

4:35 P. M.—Class 208—Fifty-one officers' jumpers; William H. Moore Cup.

Evening.

8:00 P. M.—Class 131—Thirty novice saddle horses over 15.2.

8:25 P. M.—Class 77—Eleven novice harness horses over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3.

8:45 P. M.—Two polo chukkas; the Riding Club vs. the New York Riding and Driving Club.

9:15 P. M.—Class 79—Five harness horses, novice, over 15.3.

9:25 P. M.—Exhibition of six-horse draft team, shown by the National Biscuit Company.

9:30 P. M.—Class 55—Five four-horse draft teams, shown to working vehicles; the Axle Valve Company, Inc., of New York Cup.

9:45 P. M.—Exhibition by Squadron A.

10:00 P. M.—Class 133—Twenty-five ladies' saddle horses over 15.2.

10:20 P. M.—Class 80—Three pairs novice harness horses over 15.3.

10:30 P. M.—Class 169—Sixteen ladies' qualified hunters, ridden by ladies.

10:45 P. M.—Class 167—Nineteen lightweight qualified hunters.

TODD LOSES LEAD IN SOCCER LEAGUE

New York Eleven Defeats National Champions, 3 to 0, in Game at Oval.

New York, third in the American Soccer League, scored a distinct triumph yesterday at New York Oval by defeating the Todd Shipbuilding eleven by the score of 3 goals to 0, and, incidentally, tumbling the national champions from their perch at the head of the league table, Philadelphia going to the top. The New Yorks never played better football, but, at the same time, were favored by the breaks in the game, which really accounts for the one-sided trouncing the champions underwent.

At half time the home team led by 2 to 0, and, although the men from Brooklyn had slightly the better of the play in the second period, New York in a breakaway managed to add a third goal.

Thirty minutes after the start an ill-timed pass by the Todd defense gave Duggan possession on the right. Duggan centred to Hardy, who netted the ball for the first tally of the game. Five minutes later Referee Scholefield meted out a penalty against Smith, right fullback for Todd Shipyards. T. Stark, taking the kick for New York, shot the second goal, Rensulli making a brave effort to intercept it. Shortly before change of ends Hardy missed a chance at an open goal.

Herd, New York's left halfback, intercepted a long kick from the rear, twenty minutes after the restart, and from eighteen yards out put through New York's third goal. Near the close, Sweeney missed a good chance for the Todds.

The line-up:

NEW YORK (3).		TODD SHIPYDS. (0).
Geudert	G.	Renzulli
Kelly	R. B.	Smith
Meyerdirks	L. B.	McIlwraith
T. Stark	R. H.	Foy
Philp	C. H.	Campbell
Herd	L. H.	Irvine
Duggan	O. R.	Garside
A. Stark	I. R.	McGuire
Burnett	C.	Fryer
Hardy	I. L.	Hosie
Cooper	O. L.	Sweeney

Referee—J. E. Scholefield. Linesmen—Messrs. Wightman and Mooney.

Goals—Hardy, T. Stark, Herd, New York. Time of halves—45 minutes.

QUAKERS WIN AT SOCCER.

Philadelphia F. C. Defeats Harrison Eleven by 3 to 0 Score.

By defeating the strong Harrison soccer eleven by a score of 3 goals to 0 at Harrison, N. J., yesterday, the Philadelphia Football Club, thus far undefeated in the American Football League, displaced the Todd Shipyard team in the lead. All the scoring was done in the second half. A splendid drive by Morley from a mix-up soon after the start of the second half yielded the first goal of the game. A misplay by the Harrison forwards gave possession to Brittain, who dodged around Spalding and shot the second goal. Spalding, in endeavoring to clear, slipped the ball into his own net, and Philadelphia scored an unearned goal.

The line-up:

PHILADELPHIA (3).		HARRISON (0).
Kerr	G.	Tintle
Bethune	R. B.	Post
Ferguson	L. B.	Spalding
Murray	R. H.	Pepper
Porter	C. H.	Muir
Lorimer	L. H.	Blakey
Collier	O. R.	Wilson
Morley	I. R.	Heminsley
Brittain	C.	Ratican
Campbell	I. L.	Shaw
Fleming	O. L.	Brown

Goals—Morley, Brittain, Spalding. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—Bustard and Forrest.

CATHOLIC CLUB WINNER.

West Harlem Soccer Team Defeats Steinway Eleven, 1 to 0.

The Catholic Club of West Harlem gained 2 points in the Metropolitan League by defeating the Steinway soccer eleven by a score of 1 goal to 0 at Harlem Oval yesterday. Winkelman, off a pass by Forman, twenty-five minutes after the start, shot the only goal of the game.

The line-up:

CATHOLIC CLUB (1)		STEINWAY (0).
Rooney	G.	Adams
Hough	R. B.	Cos
Carney	L. B.	Duffy
Deanland	R. H.	Harper
Smollen	C. H.	Wilson
Murtagh	L. H.	Reid
Barry	O. R.	Kay
Forman	I. R.	Scott
Winkelman	C.	Ramsey
Hurley	I. L.	Taylor
Sloan	O. L.	O'Leary

Goal—Winkelman.

Referee—J. De Groot. Linesmen—McCauley and Williams. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Steinway F. C. Takes Soccer Game.

A victory by the score of 3 goals to 0 rewarded the efforts of the soccer players representing the Steinway Football Club in the New York State League game with the Yonkers Thistles at Steinway Field in Long Island City. The Thistles held their conquerors down to no score in the first half, but went to pieces in the second. Frost shot two of the goals and Moffatt one.

PLAY STARTS TODAY FOR BILLIARD TITLE

Seven Experts to Compete at Chicago for World's Crown Now Held by Hoppe.

The first world's championship balkline billiard tournament that has been held since 1906 will begin in Chicago today. Seven of the most expert players the billiard universe can produce are entered. They are: Willie Hoppe, who has held the championship for sixteen years; Edouard Horemans of Belgium, the champion of Europe; Roger Conti of France, champion of France; Jake Schaefer, Chicago; Welker Cochran, San Francisco; George Sutton, Chicago, and Ora Morningstar, San Diego. The tournament is a round robin affair in which the players will meet each other once. It will continue through Nov. 22.

In the first match Welker Cochran will play Roger Conti. Willie Hoppe will move into action tomorrow night when he will meet the loser of the first match. Three matches are scheduled for every day after the opening event. Besides the match in which Hoppe will play tomorrow, Horemans will play Morningstar and Jake Schaefer and George Sutton will clash. Drawings for future games will be made according to the results of the play.

The last world's championship tournament was held in 1906 in New York. At that time seven players also competed. They were: George Slosson, who now makes his home in Boston; the late Jake Schaefer, the "wizard" and father of young Jake, who is among the contestants in the tournament beginning today; George Sutton, Willie Hoppe and Ora Morningstar, who are entered in the present event; Albert Cutler, then a young player of great promise, and Louis Curé of France.

That tourney was won by George Slosson. He captured five games. Sutton and Schaefer tied for second place with four victories each, Hoppe won three games, Curé and Cutler two each, and Morningstar one. Immediately after the event, Sutton challenged Slosson for the title and the former won the challenge match and acquired the crown. In the second challenge match of the season, Willie Hoppe defeated Sutton and has held the title ever since.

George Sutton's Record.

It was during this tournament that George Sutton made the world's record high average for championship competition. He averaged 100 in a 500-point game. The games in the tournament beginning today will be 400 points each. In the event of a tie for first place, the deciding game will be 500 points. The winner will receive a cash prize of $3,000; $1,500 will be given to the second man; $1,000 to the third, $750 to the fourth and $250 to the fifth. In addition the net gate receipts after all expenses have been deducted will be divided among the first five players in the following proportion: First, 46 per cent; second, 23 per cent.; third, 15 per cent.; fourth, 12 per cent., and fifth, 4 per cent.

The winner will also receive a diamond medal emblematic of the championship of the world. He will be subject to challenge. According to the revised rules, the champion will not be required to defend his title before March 15, but if there is a challenge pending, he can name any date between March 15 and April 1, this leeway of fifteen days being allowed to insure the securing of a suitable place in which to hold the match. Players participating in the tournament will have the first right to challenge in the order of their standing at the conclusion of the event. All challenges will involve a money stake of $1,000 a side, $500 of which must accompany the challenge and the remaining $500 to be posted not later than twenty days prior to the match.

There is little doubt that this tournament will be the greatest ever held. At no time in the past have the players reached the state of perfection that is possessed by the seven contestants entered at Chicago. They are all finished 18.2 balkline performers. There is every reason to believe that the existing tournament records will be eclipsed. Hoppe holds the high run mark for tournament with a cluster of 308. Sutton's average of 100 still stands. In a match in this city last season, Jake Schaefer made what is generally accepted as the world's high run record for match play, a cluster of 436, and recently while practicing in Chicago he made a run of 480. His mark of 436 is not in danger, of course, because of the fact that the tournament games will run only 400 points each, unless there is a tie.

Last season, Horemans came to this country for the purpose of meeting Willie Hoppe in a world's championship match. They were unable to agree upon terms, however. Now Horemans will have his chance. He is sure to play Hoppe once during the tournament. Hoppe, naturally, is favored to win, although all the players entered have supporters. There are not a few who entertain the belief that Schaefer will give Hoppe the keenest competition. They openly express the belief that Schaefer will succeed in dethroning the champion. Looking over the field, it must be conceded that all of the players have a chance to win.

Conti the Dark Horse.

Conti is the dark horse. He is pretty much of an unknown quantity in this country. He has been doing his practice in secret at the Chicago Athletic Association in Chicago since his arrival in this country early last month and those who have been privileged to see him at work have been favorably impressed with his mastery of the ivories. His performances in France stamp him as a player of high ability. He averaged 42 and 43 for two matches of 6,000 points each and he has made high runs ranging from 200 to more than 400. He is only 20 years old. It is said that he has succeeded in overcoming the handicap of the different conditions that exist in billiards here as compared with those in Europe. Over there they use a table that is two inches higher and balls that are one-thirty-second of an inch larger in circumference. They also use a slower cloth. Conti has been doing his practicing on a championship table and with small balls.

It is understood that Hoppe is playing some of the best billiards of his career. If that be true, the playing in the tournament beginning today undoubtedly will be the best ever seen in championship competition. There are many who believe that Hoppe has never been extended to the limit of his ability. He should be in this event. With such a formidable array of talent opposed to him, Hoppe unquestionably will have to be at his best to retain the title.

Never has there been greater interest in a billiard tournament than there is in this one. Enthusiasts from all sections of the country have assembled in Chicago to see the playing. Fans from as far west as the Pacific Coast and from the East have journeyed to the Windy City. Harry A. (Chick) Wright, a former amateur champion, is one of those who traveled all the way from San Francisco to see the play. Ben Saylor and Eddie Graney are others who made the same trip. Charles P. Miller, Vice President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of this city and conceded to be one of the leading authorities on billiards in this country, has gone to Chicago to be among those present. Charles Bigelow, an amateur player of this city, is also there.

Hearn to Start at Scratch.

Bobby Hearn will be the scratch man in the speed skating races which will be held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace tonight. Entries have already been received from Roy Jay, Eddie Ahrens, Victor Omstedt, Steven Higgins, Ed Dougherty, Charles Jacobs and Edward Kleinart.

Tyrconnel Celts in Soccer Tie.

A soccer tie at 3 goals each resulted from the encounter between the Tyrconnel Celts and the Calpe-Americans in the Metropolitan League game at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn yesterday. At half-time the Calpe-Americans were leading by 3 goals to 2, and in the second half Graham scored for the Tyrconnel Celts, evening the score.

LARCHMONT SHOOT IS WON BY BURNS

Score of 90 Targets Captures Scratch Prize Among Twenty-Six Gunners.

A. L. Burns led a field of twenty-six gunners at the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, with a card of ninety-five out of a possible hundred targets. The high handicap prize was won by A. Baxter Jr., after a shoot-off against a half dozen other gunners.

In the Take Home Cup event, the winner was C. A. Krickl. Legs on the Accumulation prize were won by J. W. French, A. Baxter Jr., C. A. Krickl and A. W. Fitzgerald. The Monthly Scratch Cup fell to A. L. Burns. In the regular monthly cup event the legs were credited to F. M. Wilson, A. Baxter Jr., C. A. Krickl, C. L. Weyand, J. H. Vanderveer, A. W. Fitzgerald and J. S. Brown.

There also was a shoot for visitors. Legs on this trophy were scored by W. A. Mills, J. D. Nicklis, C. H. Stores, J. P. Walker and C. LaBranche.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
C. L. Weyand	75	28	100
C. LaBranche	89	12	100
C. A. Krickl	85	20	100
A. Baxter Jr.	75	28	100
J. W. French	82	18	100
A. W. Fitzgerald	90	14	100
F. M. Wilson	81	18	99
J. P. Walker	87	12	99
W. A. Mills	88	11	99
J. H. Vanderveer	87	10	97
J. D. Nicklis	92	5	97
F. A. Lewis	67	28	95
A. L. Burns	95	0	95
W. H. West	90	5	95
T. J. McCahill	94	0	94
N. E. Webb	76	18	94
J. H. Brown	74	18	92
W. H. Lagercrantz	83	8	91
L. C. Dalley	88	0	88
C. H. Stores	87	0	87
W. E. Ferguson	84	0	84
R. A. Gamble	69	17	85
W. W. Swan	82	0	82
E. M. Dalley	66	14	80
C. B. Thomas	71	0	71
F. W. Diehl	40	0	40

HOTEL MEN TO PLAY GOLF.

Tourney Will Be Held at Westchester Biltmore Country Club.

The first annual national hotel men's golf tournament will be held at the Westchester Biltmore Country Club at Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 16, when out-of-town hotel men coming to New York for the sixth annual Hotel Exposition will be the guests of John McE. Bowman. Many entries have already been received from all sections of the country. Only active and operating hotel men will be allowed to enter the tournament, nor will any golfer with a handicap of over 35 in his local club be allowed to compete. Fifteen handsome prizes have been donated, the chief award being the John McE. Bowman Cup. The winner will have his name engraved on the cup and also receive a replica of it. The first player to get his name on the cup three times will acquire permanent possession of it. H. Stanley Green, at the Herald Square Hotel, is caring for the entries and making all arrangements for the tourney.

WOMEN GOLFERS TO MEET.

Will Arrange Slate of Officers for W. M. G. A. Tomorrow.

A meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association's nominating committee will be held tomorrow to select a slate for the 1922 officers of the association. The following members of the nominating committee will be pleased to receive any suggestions which members wish to make prior to tomorrow's meeting: Mrs. C. B. Smithers and Mrs. G. M. Hecksher, representing the Long Island district; Mrs. Charles Fowler and Mrs. M. E. Paterson, representing the New Jersey district, and Mrs. J. J. Thomson, representing the Westchester district. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. C. B. Smithers, Chairman of the committee, at 148 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

TO ERECT CYCLE TRACK.

Rickard to Begin Transforming Garden Into Bike Arena Tonight.

The work of transforming Madison Square Garden into an arena for cycle racing will get under way late tonight, or as soon as the wrestling followers have left the buildnig. The first of the series of twenty-four team races which Tex Rickard plans to hold this season is scheduled to begin Wednesday night, and a portable track is to be erected in the meantime. The track, which will measure ten laps to the mile, will be constructed in such a way that there will be an aisle between the outer edge of the track and the front boxes.

Fifteen teams are scheduled to get away at 11 o'clock Wednesday night in the team race, which will continue until the same hour on Thursday night. For three hours before the start of the team race the track will be given over to sprint races, in which Jackie Clarke, Walter Rutt, the Spencer brothers, Reggie McNamara, Eddie Madden, Alf Grenda and Pete Van Kampen will be the leading contestants.

The rules and regulations of the six-day races will govern the 24-hour race. Sprints will take place at 2 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Thursday, and the last hour of the race will be given over to continuous sprints.

TO PLAY FOR TITLE.

Jersey Squash League Announces Schedule—Six Teams in Race.

The New Jersey Squash League has just made public its schedule of matches for the team championship of the State, the race to begin on Saturday, Nov. 26, and continue through to March 4. There are six teams in the league—Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Short Hills, Orange and Essex County.

The teams will consist of five men each, and each individual match of the team matches will consist of the best two out of three games. The Montclair Athletic Club will be represented in two leagues, as it already has entered a team for the Class B championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League.

The New Jersey schedule follows:

First Round—Nov. 26, Elizabeth at Plainfield, Short Hills at Monclair; Dec. 10, Orange at Montclair, Elizabeth at Short Hills, Plainfield at Essex County; Dec. 24, Plainfield at Montclair, Orange at Short Hills, Elizabeth at Essex County; Dec. 31, Elizabeth at Orange, Essex County at Montclair, Plainfield at Short Hills; Jan. 7, Essex County at Orange; Jan. 14, Elizabeth at Montclair, Plainfield at Orange, Short Hills at Essex County.

Second Round—Jan. 28, Orange at Essex County, Montclair at Short Hills, Plainfield at Elizabeth; Feb. 4, Elizabeth at Short Hills, Montclair at Orange, Plainfield at Essex County; Feb. 18, Short Hills at Orange, Elizabeth at Essex County, Plainfield at Montclair; Feb. 25, Elizabeth at Orange, Montclair at Essex County, Plainfield at Short Hills; March 4, Elizabeth at Montclair, Plainfield at Orange, Essex County at Short Hills.

LOOKS FOR STRONG FIVE.

Stevens Expects to Have Good Basketball Team—The Schedule.

The basketball team of Stevens Tech is now running regular daily practice under the direction of Coach Davis and Captain Higley.

With five "letter" men from last year's team back in school, the prospects for a successful season are very bright. The squad has already been reduced from fifty candidates to twelve. From these men and from the varsity football eleven a team will be chosen. The season will open on Saturday, Dec. 3, with Manhattan.

The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 3, Manhattan, at Hoboken; 10, Alumni, at Hoboken; 17, Wesleyan, at Middletown; Jan. 7, Swarthmore, at Hoboken; 14, Haverford, at Haverford; 21, Princeton, at Hoboken; Feb. 2, Mass. Aggies, at Amherst; 4, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 11, Trinity, at Hoboken; 18, Springfield, at Hoboken; 25, R. P. I., at Hoboken; March 4, Rutgers, at Hoboken.

RANNEY HITS 230 STRAIGHT TARGETS

Makes Unique Record in Two Days' Shooting on N. Y. A. C. Traps at Travers Island.

A. E. Ranney did some astonishing shooting at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, taking the high scratch prize with a straight string of 100 targets. It was the third time in the history of trap shooting in the organization that the trophy had been taken by a straight score. It was not the only record established by this gunner, however. Picking up an uncompleted string started on Saturday, he made a straight run of 230 targets in the two days' shooting. This is by long odds the best bit of shooting ever seen at Travers Island.

Of course, the gunner swept the field in all the daily cup events. He won the Tournament Cup with a straight string of twenty-five targets, and scored legs on both the President and Lyon trophies with straight strings of fifty targets each. R. Sinclair won the high handicap prize with a full score of 100 targets. A special handicap event went to Dr. Rabell.

The scores:

Name.	Tour.	Pres.	Lyon.	Scratch	& H'cap.
W. B. Ogden	1 23	0 44	45	89,	0— 89
F. W. Finch	2 24	3 45	42	86,	6— 92
R. Zucca	5 24	10 47	35	73,	20— 93
H. Sanford	1 24	0 46	45	91,	0— 91
R. Sinclair	4 21	8 50	48	88,	12—100
F. A. Siebert	1 25	0 47	46	94,	0— 94
A. E. Ranney	0 25	0 50	50	100,	0—100
T. C. Moore	3 16	4 48	40	73,	8— 81
R. L. Spotts	1 23	0 48	49	95,	0— 95
A. E. Locatelli	5 23	5 48	44	84,	12— 96
G. S. Hutchings	2 23	2 48	37	91,	4— 95
R. F. Rice	1 25	0 45	46	92,	0— 92
R. B. Sloan	3 25	4 49	43	92,	7— 99
Mayor Reid	1 23	0 47	47	93,	0— 93
Dr. Munson	0 23	0 41	42	87,	0— 87
C. Davies	0 17	0 40	38	78,	0— 78
Dr. Rabel	5 25	10 50	44	87,	20—100
Mrs. Livingston	0 17	0 42	43	81,	0— 81

SERVATIUS UNDEFEATED.

Veteran Is Favorite for State Three-Cushion Billiard Title.

With the half-way mark passed in the annual New York State three-cushion billiard tournament, being held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, the veteran, Louis A. Servatius, has won all five of his matches, and the speed with which he has been playing makes him a pronounced favorite for the title. His nearest rival is Schuyler B. Burdett, who has won four of his five games. Three players are tied for high run honors. Servatius, Ira J. Brussel and Malcolm W. Leake have each made clusters of 6 points.

The standing follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.
L. A. Servatius	5	0	6
S. B. Burdett	4	1	4
J. Mills	3	2	5
H. L. Turk	2	2	4
A. V. Ryan	2	2	5
I. J. Brussel	2	2	6
M. W. Leake	2	2	6
R. H. Everett	2	3	4
P. Farace	1	3	5
M. A. Hanratty	0	6	4

Brooklyn St. George Wins.

Brooklyn St. George soccers won their Metropolitan League game from the Centro-Galleco eleven by the score of 3 goals to 1 at the East New York Oval in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Shaw scored first for St. George, but Denz soon after equalized. At half time the score was tied. Hindle and Shaw of Brooklyn and St. George added a goal apiece in the second period.

A REMARKABLE SUIT
To Your Measure
$34

THE reputation of this shop for giving good value must be maintained. All-wool suitings formerly selling at higher prices are included.

The indestructible lining is guaranteed for the life of the Suit.

Overcoats formerly $50 to $75, now $35, made-to-your-measure. A real value.

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BEECH NUT CIGARETTES
You can't help but like them!
20 for 15¢
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Weber and Heilbroner
CLOTHIERS · HABERDASHERS · HATTERS

Self-Conscious in Evening Clothes

THERE is one big difference between evening clothes for men and the other clothes men wear. Riding clothes, business clothes, golf clothes—all indicate what you do. The general idea of evening clothes is a formal, uniform attire that gives no hint what the wearer has been doing all day. The lawyer, the sportsman, the merchant, the aviator are all garbed alike. A nice custom.

So you shouldn't be self-conscious in evening clothes. You won't if they fit and are not too old-fashioned or too extremely styled. A queer thing about men's evening suits is the number that are bought in a hurry by the man who *must have it that night.*

Realizing this, we take special pains to assure prompt and satisfactory service to the man in a hurry.

Dinner Clothes Coat and Trousers $75 and $90
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THESE dress clothes are made in exquisite black unfinished worsted for which Weber and Heilbroner take full responsibility. They are in invisible herringbone or diagonal weaves and tailored with delightful refinements.

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30 Cortlandt
*30 Broad
*Nassau and John
*381 Fulton Street, Borough Hall, Brooklyn
*800 Broad Street, Newark

Owing to a fire at 241 Broadway, customers of this store are referred to our new store at Nassau and John, or our 30 Broad Street store

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White Rock Rubbers
grey tire tread soles
Outwear
any other color sole
in all kinds of
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WALKING SHOES

immediately identifies these famous Health Shoes for Men, Women and Children as the only original and genuine. They are imitated but never duplicated!

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Look for the name "Krementz". when buying

Krementz is the jewelry with the "life" guarantee. Frequently, some one sends to Krementz & Co. an unsatisfactory pair of cuff buttons—*not* Krementz.

Then it is necessary to inform the purchaser that the buttons in question are not "Krementz", which fact could have been established at the time of purchase by looking for the name which is stamped on the back of every genuine piece. This precaution insures satisfaction.

Collar buttons 25c—$1.50; loose links $2.50—$3.50; soft collar pins 50c—$1.50; correct evening jewelry sets $7.50—$17.50.

Krementz jewelry naturally is confined to the better shops.

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Rooms with hot and cold running water $2 UP
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Club Breakfast, 50c up
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Evening Dinner, $1.25
As well as service a la carte.
Music During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.

PLANT BREAKS TWO WALKING RECORDS

Lowers His Own Figures in Winning Metropolitan 15-Mile Title to 2:02:57 3-5.

TWO-HOUR MARK BEATEN

Champion Adds Fifty Yards to Own Best American Performance—Beats Rolker by Quarter Mile.

Willie Plant not only added the fifth title to his list in the metropolitan 15-mile championship walk at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday, but he also broke two American records of his own holding. Plant won the event in the remarkable time of 2 hours 2 minutes 57 3-5 seconds. This was three minutes 15 3-5 seconds faster than the old record for 15 miles, which he made in the Fall of 1919. The other record which fell before the Morningside A. C. walker's great performance was the American mark for distance covered in two hours. In 1919, Plant heel and toed 14 miles 430 yards and 6 inches in that time, while this afternoon officials of the event said that he bettered the distance approximately 50 yards.

William Rolker of the New York A. C. followed Plant across the finish line, but was almost a quarter of a mile behind the veteran, while Ted Neundorfer, unattached, finished third, 200 yards behind Rolker.

Along with the metropolitan fifteen-mile championship title, Plant holds the three and seven mile national championships and the senior metropolitan titles at the same distance.

Twenty-nine pedestrians faced the starter in yesterday's event, but the gruelling pace set by Plant, Rolker and the other pacemakers was too much for eleven of the aspirants for championship honors, and they fell by the wayside before the prescribed distance had been covered. Two champions found the pace a bit fast, and did not travel the full distance. They were Mike Fetke, holder of the metropolitan one-mile crown, and Harry Lobou, junior national one-mile champion.

Plant led the field during the first lap, but dropped back to second on the next trip around the quarter-mile track and did not take the lead again until more than ten miles of the race had been covered. Rolker, Morrell and Nuendorfer alternated in the lead during the early stages of the race, and they set a torrid pace for the remainder of the field. Rolker finally managed to get the lead back just before passing the third mile post and, walking in great form, retained his advantage over the scattered field until ten miles had been covered. Plant then began his sensational spurt from seventh position and on the eleventh mile took the lead, never again to lose it.

The pace set by Plant, once he had the lead again, was too much even for the fast-moving Rolker and the Morningside A. C. flash was not threatened during the remainder of the race. Plant, possibly sensing that a record was within his grasp, increased his speed, however, despite the absence of dangerous competition and bolted over the final mile in the amazing time of 8 minutes and 4-5 second. He was in excellent condition at the end of the race and appeared to be wholly capable of stepping along over an additional five or ten miles had he been called upon to do it.

The raw, chilly weather kept the attendance down, but there was a fair-sized crowd on hand to see the new records hung up.

The summaries:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1	W. Plant, Morningside A.C.	2:02:57 3-5
2	W. Rolker, New York A. C.	2:06:25 1-5
3	T. Nuendorfer, unattached	2:07:44 3-5
4	J. L. Aranson, Pastime A. C.	2:15:23
5	G. Sullivan, Newark P. A. A.	2:17:54
6	M. Krinsky, Pastime A. C.	2:20:56 1-5
7	J. W. Martin, Pastime A. C.	2:21:32 2-5
8	A. Hausmann, L. I. C. A.	2:22:04 1-5
9	H. Hinkel, A. W. A.	2:23:05
10	P. Anthony, Pastime A. C.	2:23:45 1-5
11	J. V. Miller, Morningside A. C.	2:26:41 3-5
12	W. Von Bargen, A. W. A.	2:28:29 3-5
13	W. Schell, Long Island C. A.	2:28:54
14	D. Dunne, W. C. of America	2:29:54
15	D. Getzoff, A. W. A.	2:36:46 2-5
16	D. Lynch, Pastime A. C.	2:39:29 1-5
17	J. Getzoff, A. W. A.	2:41:27 4-5
18	M. Aggerholm, Pastime A. C.	2:43:35 2-5

YELLOW HAND BIG WINNER.

Racer Earned $50,000 This Year—First in 9 Out of 22 Starts.

The career of Yellow Hand, which will go into Winter quarters with a reputation as the best of the handicap brigade for this year's racing season, is an interesting study for followers of the track. In 1920, as a 3-year-old, Yellow Hand began to show some of the qualities which have made him so highly thought of by followers of racing this Fall. He won ten races out of twenty-one starts in 1920, and in the Autumn, over the Maryland courses, was practically invincible.

During the Winter, Charles A. Stoneham, who divides his time between racing and baseball, purchased the great Rossendale colt, and he passed into the hands of Trainer Jack Golsborough, whose reputation is always associated with the remarkable gelding Roamer, which, year after year, raced himself into the affections of the people, and finally died on the same day as his owner, the late Andrew Miller.

Then came the 1921 season, and Yellow Hand really came into his own. His career this year has bordered on the spectacular. Nine handicaps were to his credit when the Fall meetings at Empire closed, and his winnings for the year approached the $50,000 mark, and, had he not been laid up for a part of the Summer, probably would have far surpassed that figure.

A remarkable thing about Yellow Hand's campaign the last season was the way in which he developed physically on racing. He was light of body and high on the leg at the outset of the campaign, but has grown into quite a muscular gelding this Fall. At Empire he seemed to be 100 pounds heavier than in the Spring. His mealy nose and large blaze, together with his white legs, make him an unusual-looking horse. He would not be classed as prepossessing. It is his action which challenges the admiration of every lover of a good horse. It is long and of the stealing variety—the sort which carries a horse far with a minimum of effort.

Yellow Hand has now reached a point in his career where he will either be top weight in handicaps or within a pound or two of the top. His quality will be tested to the extreme should Purchase return to the turf in 1922, for this is one of the greatest horses this country has ever known. There is doubt, however, of the Rancocas champion's standing a preparation another year, and in that instance Yellow Hand, if nothing mars his preparation, will be a star of the first magnitude.

The fact that Rossendale has sired nothing of the highest class outside of Yellow Hand and was recently sold to an Australian for less than $4,000, is just one more proof that race horses come unbidden and from all sources. It is this fact which makes the turf so alluring as a pastime and clothes the breeding industry in a glamour of romance.

FEATHERWEIGHTS IN RING.

Martin and Brown to Clash Tomorrow in Brooklyn Arena.

Vincent (Popper) Martin, Brooklyn featherweight, and Mickey Brown of the east side will come together to night in the principal bout of twelve rounds at the Broadway Exhibition Association, Brooklyn. Martin recently carried Charlie Beecher through a spectacular bout at Madison Square Garden, losing a close decision to Beecher. The Brooklynite is seeking a return engagement, and expects to press his claims in this direction through a victory over Brown. Martin is matched for a bout against Sammy Sieger at the Garden, but this match will be canceled in the event the Brooklynite is defeated by Brown.

Harry Martin, a Providence boxer, and Happy German of Brooklyn are slated for ten rounds as [illegible]

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

FOOTBALL

As another football season nears its end the oft made suggestion of a post season game to determine a championship team is again heard. The idea is that the best team of the East meet the best team of the Middle West and South, thereby furnishing a champion for the eastern half of the country.

Many arguments have been advanced aginst the plan, but none has yet been heard that is not easy to refute. Some contend that an extra game would be too much for a football team after a hard season, yet Harvard has ten games on its schedule this year and Princeton closed its season with seven. The schedules of various teams range from seven to ten games and it has been possible in recent years for Harvard, Brown, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Syracuse and other Eastern teams to make long jaunts to the Pacific Coast after their season had closed at home. This year Penn State will make a trip all the way to the State of Washington for a game.

It would be fairly simple to arrange for the choice of contending elevens in such a championship clash. Let each section select a committee of three, five or seven men holding high places in football. About Nov. 20 this committee could name the team which in its opinion was best fitted to represent its own section of the country. There might be some dissatisfaction as to the choice at times, but it would be safe to leave such a decision in the hands of such men as Walter Camp, Bill Edwards, E. K. Hall and others of like prominence in the football world.

For some years past one or two teams have stood out above the others in the East, and there has been something like an agreement as to the best team in the Middle West. A game on the last Saturday of November between recognized leaders would attract as much attention in football circles as does the world's series in baseball. It would serve to settle satisfactorily whether the best football aggregation in the Eastern half of the country in any given year belonged to the Atlantic seaboard or to another section. Like numbering players, this East vs. West idea may be a long time arriving at reality, but it will be acceptable some day, and then will come surprise that it was not attempted before.

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ATHLETICS

The proposal of Secretary of War John W. Weeks that all existent amateur sports organizations be joined in one association, national in scope, is a most important one. Already the leaders in several lines of sport activities have come out strongly in favor of the idea. One of the chief aims, as announced by the sponsor of the movement, is to upbuild the manhood and womanhood of the nation by making athletic exercise more general.

It is apparent from the letter of Secretary Weeks that he gave the idea long and serious thought before making his plan public. The idea, in a general way, is perhaps the best that has been offered in amateur sports in years, and with the official stamp of the Government behind it the worth of the plan is increased. The difficulty will be in putting into operation the numerous features which Secretary Weeks has outlined. This can probably be accomplished, but the vastness of the proposition requires slow action and the avoidance of many pitfalls which would all but wreck the plan.

There are some features of the proposed federation which are not quite clear, even after a careful study of Secretary Weeks's letter. Just how much power is to be exercised by the officials of the suggested organization is not indicated, and this point must be carefully considered by the organizers. If it is the idea of Secretary Weeks that the officials would take over full and intimate direction of track and field athletics, golf, tennis and other amateur activities, superseding the officers who have governed the organizations for years past, the plan will encounter any number of snags and may eventually get nowhere. No set of men, regardless of their interest or past activities in sport, would be capable of handling golf, tennis, hockey, rowing, track and field athletics, and all other branches of amateur sports, as capably as the experts now engaged in handling each specific sport. These men have guided their specific sports to their present healthy condition, gaining experience as they went along. They may truly be classed as specialists in their particular sport, while any general governing body would be largely theorists at best, not lacking in good intentions but unskilled in directing the whole realm of amateur sport.

Secretary Weeks's plan is ideal in its aim, and if properly worked out would mean much to the nation and to amateur sports. On the other hand, it must be carefully handled lest it overstep the bounds which must hem it in if it is to be a benefit. There are limitations which must be recognized and rights that must be respected. It would be unfair to those who have worked for years to upbuild a certain sport if they were to be subordinated to any body outside their own ranks who would take over detailed supervision of the sport. The federation would mean much, but caution and farsightedness must be used by its organizers.

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BOXING

The movement that has been launched to organize all those who are interested in any way in professional boxing in this State, with the hope of subsequently making the organization national in scope, unquestionably is a good one. It should receive the support of all who have the best interests of the sport at heart, for it is only by such organization that boxing can be safeguarded. It cannot be expected that the organization will blossom into full bloom overnight, but its growth should be rapid, and before the end of the season its membership should be such as to demand the attention and respect of every one. If the association can be made a success in this State, and there is no apparent reason why it should not, its growth into a national affair would be a natural result, and boxing everywhere would be benefited.

It has been pointed out that boxing alone of all leading professional sports has no such association to foster its interests. The sport has gained many friends in recent years, particularly during and since the war. It has been raised to a high plane of popular approval. State Boxing Commissions have done much in the way of uplifting the sport, but they cannot be expected to accomplish as much in this respect as could an organization such as that which is being launched. With boxers, managers, promoters, officials, seconds and fans organized, it can readily be appreciated what good work could be done. It can also be readily appreciated how such an organization could battle against adverse legislation. Its strength in numbers and its power to clean up the sport would command an attentive ear by lawmakers everywhere. Those who have begun the work are to be congratulated, and they should be accorded all possible aid in their efforts to realize their objective.

In his recent bout with Jack Sharkey at Madison Square Garden Johnny Buff convincingly proved that he is a real champion in every respect. Seldom in the long history of the ring have the bantamweight and flyweight classes been represented by as businesslike a leader. Buff is not the flashy sort of boxer who wastes energy in showy but ineffective dancing about the ring and false movements of the arms. He is steady, cool and deliberate in his actions. Each move made by him has a definite purpose. Furthermore, he showed no inclination to wage a defensive fight against Sharkey—a failing that many champions acquire once they feel the weight of a crown resting on their brow. Rather, he carried the fighting to Sharkey. In short, Buff gave the fans all they paid for, and if he continues along those lines there is every reason to believe that he will become one of the most popular champions the little fellows have ever boasted.

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BILLIARDS

The remarkable performances by the leading professional billiardists last season led to the assertion that 18.2 balkline was too easy, and that it would soon be necessary to evolve a new style of balkline play. Many suggestions with this idea in view were advanced, some by such leading authorities as Maurice Daly and John Doyle. Some of these suggestions had real merit, while others would have brought about too radical changes. Although there was a great deal of discussion along these lines, nothing of an official nature was done.

The world's championship 18.2 balkline tournament, which begins in Chicago today, should go a long way toward proving whether or not 18.2 balkline has been mastered to such an extent by the leading professional players that a change is advisable. Toward the close of last season Jake Schaefer, Edouard Horemans, Welker Cochran and Willie Hoppe turned in high runs and high averages that a few years ago were deemed impossible. Immediately the discussion about the game being too easy was launched. And this in spite of the fact that the players who can attain a grand average of 20 at this style of play are very few.

Billiard experts agree that a player should be able to play 100 or no count at straight rail billiards before plunging into the intricacies of balkline play. This being true, the difficulty of playing good balkline billiards is emphasized, for how many players of the thousands who follow billiards can play 100 or no count at straight rail? There are many players who are fair performers at the 18.2 style of game who cannot run 100 at straight rail without missing, but to be among the first flight they ought to be able to accomplish this. It is safe to state that all of the leading professionals and many of the Class A amateurs could consistently score many more than 100 points without missing when not restricted by the balklines on the table.

However, if the performances of the players in the tournament at Chicago show that they have so completely mastered the game that a change in the style of play would be beneficial it may lead to the reviving of 18.1 balkline, a style of play that has died out in recent years chiefly because of the marked superiority of Willie Hoppe. The champion was in a class by himself, and the others figured that if they could not defeat him at the easier 18.2 game they had little or no chance against him at the more difficult style of play. For this reason 18.1 was laid away in camphor until such time as a player should flash his way across the green cloth who appeared to have a fighting chance with Hoppe.

Horemans played some 18.1 last season in exhibitions and showed that he has great ability. He is anxious to play Hoppe at both styles, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that they may arrange an 18.1 match before the close of the current season. In the meantime, however, much depends upon what is accomplished in the tournament at Chicago.

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SQUASH TENNIS

Indications that this will be a banner year among the devotees of squash tennis are already plentiful. Last week was the first of the season for the Class A teams of the Metropolitan League, which include among their available membership all the highest-ranking players in the country, and the quality of the play was in all cases exceptional for so early in the season.

The limitation of Class A teams to five men is working out excellently, as was expected. Each of the five teams in the league reports that competition for the honor of playing in the Class A ranks was never so great as this season. Each team has one or two men always sure of a place on the first five. Thus the Harvard Club has Hyde, Dana and Appel; the Yale Club, Cordier and Coward; the Princeton Club, Mixsell and Riley; the Columbia Club, Gould and Putnam; the Crescent Athletic Club, Bull and Fink. It is for the remaining places on the teams that the rivalry has mounted higher than ever before. The honor of making the five-man teams is greater than in the case of the seven-man combinations, naturally, and no player is sure of his place unless he keeps constantly at the top of his form. For every possible opening there are a dozen candidates, and this intensified competition within the clubs means better teams and a higher standard of play all around.

Places on the eight Class B teams are also being contested more strenuously this season, with improved performances keeping pace with the increased number of performers. Some of the matches already decided among the best Class B players would have done credit to Class A. Moreover, some of the best work is being accomplished by players who a years ago were unheard of or who at least bore a rôle of but minor importance. Squash tennis is no easy game to master, and the influx of new blood among the more promising of the contenders is the more encouraging on that account.

Although the cream of squash tennis talent is located in New York, increased activities in St. Louis, Washington, Cincinnati, Hartford and other cities indicate that this condition may one day change and that a monopoly of the national championship may not always stay here. New Jersey has a squash league, which includes many capable players in its six teams. Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Short Hills, Orange and the Essex County Club will start next week on a four months' race for the State team championship. Clubs all over the country are adding squash tennis equipment to their sport facilities and thus paying merited tribute to one of the most fascinating, exacting and strenuous of all indoor games.

PESEK TO WRESTLE PLESTINA TONIGHT

Rivals Will Meet in First of Series of Bouts to Be Held at the Garden.

The half-Nelson and the body holds, with an occasional toehold, headlock or scissors, will hold forth tonight in the ring at Madison Square Garden where the jab, the counter and the swing have been prevalent of late. Boxing gives way to wrestling, with Tex Rickard staging the first of several shows which he expects will bring about, through the elimination process, a settlement of the championship dispute.

A feature of tonight's main event, which will bring together Marin Plestina and John Pesek, will be the appearance of Plestina against a heavyweight rated as strong enough to show just how good the Serbian is. For some years Plestina has been waging a campaign for recognition among the elite of the grappling group, but without success. He has charged that there was a conspiracy to keep him outside the ranks and he insisted all the time that he could defeat Lewis, Caddock, Stecher and either of the Zbyszkos. Several critics championed his cause with allegations that he was being unjustly barred from an opportunity to win the championship.

Plestina will get his chance tonight to show that he belongs among the leaders of the mat sport. If he can defeat Pesek decisively he will be in line to meet other heavyweights, and it is understood that some of the wrestlers who were charged with avoiding him in the past have agreed to meet him in a tournament of elimination at the Garden. Pesek calls himself the American champion, but he is not generally rated as more than a contender for the honor.

In accordance with a recent ruling of the Boxing Commission, all holds that were allowed in wrestling matches here during recent years will be permissable tonight. George Bothner, who will referee these and all other wrestling bouts staged at the Garden, was informed a few days ago that the recent rule of the commission did not bar the punishing holds, but simply limited the length of time they could be applied. The referee is to use his judgment as to when the hold is being used for punishment rather than as a legitimate means toward a fall. The match will be for the best two of three falls, thereby complying with the rules of the Boxing Commission.

Three bouts will precede that between Plestina and Pesek. The contestants will be Renato Gardini vs. John Grandawich, Nat Pendleton vs. Chief Newberry, and Carl Johnson vs. Martin Ludecke.

WIGMORE HANDBALL VICTOR.

Defeats Stanton and Reaches Semifinals in A. A. U. Tourney.

William Wigmore, playing for the Van Kelton Club, was the first man to reach the semifinals in the A. A. U. handball tournament held on the Van Kelton stadium grounds, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning. He defeated William Stanton, the scores being 21—5, 13—21 and 21—18. Murray Vernon, Crescent A. C., beat Robert Powers, Van Kelton Club, in two fast games, 21—14, 21—19. Jack Mehoney went down to defeat at the hands of Jim Byrnes. William Sackman, metropolitan champion, who represents the Trinity Club of Brooklyn, played H. Smithney. Sackman lost the first game by four points, 17—21, but came back strong in the next two and won them, 21—18 and 21—6.

The judges of the matches were Marcus Hurley, former famous basketball and football player, and Dick Sharp. Four men are now left for the finals, which take place next Sunday. They are Sackman, Vernon, Byrnes and Wigmore.

LEE AND DALY REMATCHED.

Bantamweights to Meet in Return Bout at the Garden.

A return bout between Georgie Lee, the Chinese bantamweight, and George Daly of this city has been arranged as part of the card at Madison Square Garden Friday night. This pair of bantams fought a slashing bout two weeks ago, and they have been rematched for eight rounds, the bout to be the semifinal of the show, in which Johnny Dundee and George Chaney will meet in the fifteen-round feature contest. Tex Rickard will give a belt, emblematic of the 130-pound championship, to the winner of the Dundee-Chaney bout.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—The Glyndon; for three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. *Tangerine 105 pounds, Moco 107, *Alice C. 97, Excuse Me 95, *Duncecap 95, *Blackstone 115, Simplicity 97. Tangerine and Duncecap, R. T. Wilson Jr. entry.

SECOND RACE—The Western Run Steeplechase; handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Flying Scout 148 pounds, *Crest Hill 145, Keltie 130, Overmatch 135.

THIRD RACE—The Loch Raven Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Carmandale 113 pounds, The Boy 107, *Pride of India 91, Motor Cop 118, Caligula 106.

FOURTH RACE—The Test; all ages; one mile. Relay 100 pounds, Polly Ann 117, Georgie 123, Sandy Beal 126, Billy Kelly 126, Ardacious 126, Yellow Hand 126. Georgie and Audacious, Foreign Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE—The Rodgers Forge; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Registrar 106 pounds, Gnome 116, Jeg 106, Polly Ann 107, Georgie 124, Asuncion 106, Donnacona 106, King's Champion 116, Audacious 132, Thimble 103. Georgie and Audacious, Foreign Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE—The Sulany Valley; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. *Romeo 110 pounds, *Kirah 107, *Sparkling 97, Marie 102, *Sammy Jay 105, Travesty 109, *Old Dad 105, *Darnay 110, *Asuncion 100, Coca Cola 109, Vice Chairman 112, Spugs 112, *Pavia 99, Penelope 112.

SEVENTH RACE—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Fannie Bean 109 pounds, Simpatica 104, All-Over 107, *Trevelyan 107, Chesterbrook 112, Picnic 107, Caretaker 109, Bit o' Black 107.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

RACING SEASON IN CUBA OPENS NOV. 24

Increased Purses for 100-Day Meeting Will Total Close to $700,000.

The eighth annual Winter racing season of the Cuba American Jockey Club will get under way at Oriental Park, just outside the City of Havana, on Thanksgiving Day and will continue for 100 or more racing days. The owners can rightfully boast of one of the prettiest and best-appointed race tracks in the history of the turf, with plenty of accommodations for horsemen.

As has been the rule for years past, the stakes and purses surpass those of the preceding season. Twenty-two stake events are carded for the coming season, with a total of $110,000 added money. Almost a fourth of this amount is the gift of the Government of Cuba to foster and encourage the breeding and racing of thoroughbred horses on the island. It is estimated that a total of $700,000 will be distributed among the horsemen during the meeting which starts next week.

The interest of the Cuban Government in racing at Oriental Park is reflected in two of the big stakes of the meeting. The sum of $15,000 is donated by the Government for the Grand Prize of Cuba race, and the Cuba Produce Stake is endowed to the extent of $10,000. For the overnight events the smallest sum offered is $700, and every day during the meeting there will be handicaps with values of from $800 to $1,500.

The program as arranged calls for six days of racing each week, except on special occasions or during the holiday seasons, when racing will be held every day. The card will contain either six or seven races every day.

The twenty-two stake events, with from $2,000 to $15,000 added, closed for nominations on Nov. 2, and all showed increases over last year. Six of these stakes will be run between opening day and New Year's Day. The opening day feature will be the Thanksgiving Handicap at one mile, with $3,000 added and no entrance fee. All the selling races will be claiming events, and all purses will be paid in the currency of Uncle Sam.

The list of officials is about the same as last year. The Presiding Steward will be John Hachmeister, with Edward Burke and C. H. Lansdale as his associates. Martin Nathanson is the Racing Secretary, James Milton, Starter, and C. Cornehlsen, Presiding Judge. Frank J. Bruen will again serve as General Manager.

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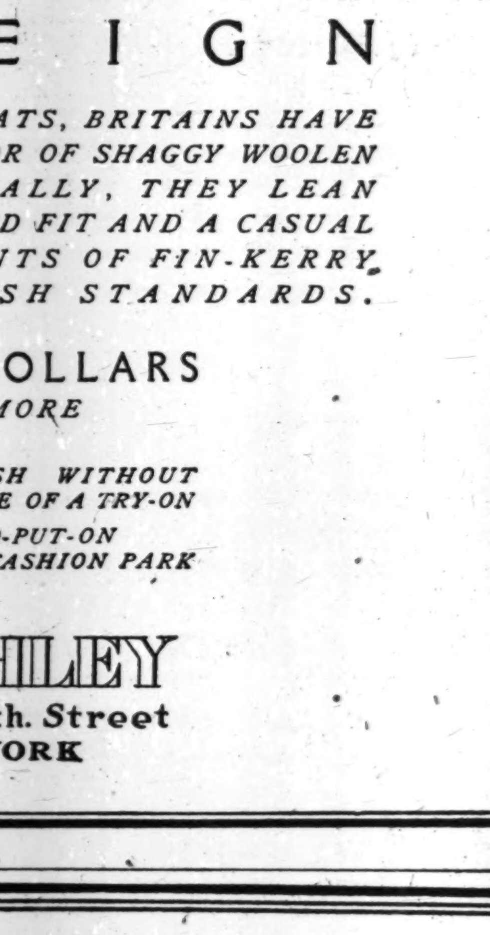

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some of Last Week's Sidelights on the Home and Foreign Situation.

Of the home situation as defined by the incidents of last week's markets, it may be said that while expectations of an immediate and robust trade revival have been shaken, the financial atmosphere has even more clearly indicated confidence in the future. Prices of commodities are on the average recovering very slowly; some of them (such as wheat at its recent price of 98 cents per bushel) have fallen to pre-war levels. The rise in cotton has been stopped, first by the hesitation of consumers and now by evidence that the Government's October crop estimate was too low. Nevertheless, the signs of promise in the money market and in the high-grade investment market have superseded most other considerations, and the financial community will now have to consider also the extremely important negotiations at Washington regarding control of the world's huge governmental expenditures for armament.

The week's financial incidents on the foreign markets were singularly varied and strangely contrasting. One of them was the positive statement by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer that with next year the British Government will begin paying interest of £50,000,000 per annum on its war debt to our Treasury; the random talk at Berlin about "German Government bankruptcy" was another.

The Exchequer's proposal is based on the assumption of paying 5 per cent. per annum on both principal and accrued interest of Great Britain's $4,000,000,000 obligations to our Government; it is one of the steps which England is slowly but deliberately taking to restore a normal condition in its public credit, its home currency and its foreign exchanges. There will doubtless be suggestions that such large remittances by England to the United States would of themselves prevent recovery in sterling exchange. But there are many considerations which point differently.

No market should be better aware than New York of the extent to which exchange rates are favorably influenced by such evidence of financial resources and good faith. When the American banks, against the warnings of people who predicted resultant collapse of credit facilities, decided in October, 1914, to send gold abroad to meet their accruing foreign liabilities, the almost immediate result was the turning of foreign exchange from a premium of 3 per cent. against New York to a discount of 2 to 3 per cent. in our favor.

Last week's announcement is only one step along the road to resumption of gold payments in Great Britain. The progress will be slow, and the Government's policies have not yet silenced English busybodies who are explaining how the pound sterling must itself be reduced in gold value in order to make resumption possible. This sort of talk will have its day; it is, after all, not half so mischievous as the demand of powerful political bodies in the United States, five or six years after the Civil War, for the Government formally to repudiate any purpose of ever resuming specie payments. Most of us will live to see the Bank of England paying out gold freely in redemption of British paper at the present valuation, and the pound sterling quoted at $4.86⅝ in the New York foreign exchange market.

It is difficult to say what the German newspapers really mean by their talk of "Government bankruptcy"; the discussion is too much mixed up with confused ideas about the depreciated currency. Considered in the abstract, nothing could be simpler than for the Government to profess its inability to meet the obligations imposed on it for reparation. But unfortunately for Germany, this is not an abstract matter. If it were to be clearly proved that the economic power does not exist in Germany to make these payments, the Reparations Commission has authority from the treaty to modify the terms. What we are hearing now, however, is that depreciated paper values make a remittance on reparations cost Germany twenty times the amount involved on the gold valuation, and that therefore the plan of paying reparations through new issues of depreciated paper money has reached the end of its rope. But this is to confess that the German Government has blundered in its own financial methods.

What Germany will eventually do to meet the problem of her depreciating paper money, it is impossible to say. But it is clearly out of the question to regard the inflation of that irredeemable paper as anything but a domestic problem. Even the Russian Soviet has never thought of pointing to the 5,000,000,000,000 rubles of Russian paper money, and the depreciation of the ruble on exchange from 51 cents to one five-hundredth part of a cent, as the reason for refusing to pay interest on the pre-war Russian debt.

If Germany were to profess bankruptcy as a means merely of shaking off awkward obligations, her Government must remember that its troubles will not stop with the declaration. Germany under such circumstances would have to go into the hands of receivers. Probably her revenues would be administered as those of Turkey or China were in past years by alien commissioners. Whether this humiliating recourse has been fully considered by the German writers who talk of going into bankruptcy, may perhaps be doubted.

But we shall first have to hear and consider the decision of the Reparations Commissioners, after they have listened to Germany's own formal presentation of the case.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,484,337	143,473,139½
Same period a year ago	6,641,461	188,768,861½

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	66.96	64.84	73.13	58.35
Same period a year ago.	79.56	73.13	94.07	73.13

—1921— High.	—1921— Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50¾	26½	300	ADAMS EXP	49½	48½	49	+ ½
19¾	11	300	Advance Rumely	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
52	35	600	Do pf (3)	39½	38¼	39½	+ 1
40	30	200	Air Reduction (4)	39	38½	39	+ ½
39½	17	3,700	Ajax Rubber	20¾	19⅝	20	..
1½	⅝	200	Alaska Gold M	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1¾	½	4,000	Alaska Juneau	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
55½	34	4,900	Allied C & D (4)	46¾	45¾	46	− ½
94	83	1,400	Do pf (7)	94	82½	94	+ 1¼
39¼	28¼	16,300	Allis-Chalm (4)	36⅝	33¾	35½	+ 1¼
83	67½	800	Do pf (7)	82	80	82	+ 5
65½	26½	2,800	Am Agr Chem	31⅛	30⅛	31	..
84	51	1,400	Do pf	56½	55⅛	56½	+ 1
54	46½	600	Am Bank Note(4)	54	53½	53½	+ ¼
49	43½	200	Do pf (3)	49	47½	49	+ 1½
51	24½	700	Am Beet Sugar	28½	27½	27¾	+ ¼
65½	29⅛	700	Am Bosch Mag	33	32½	33	− ⅛
53	42	2,800	Am B S & F (4)	49	45½	48½	+ 3½
93	83½	1,200	Do pf (7)	93	92	93	+ 1
32¾	23½	21,200	Am Can	31⅞	30⅛	31⅝	+ ⅝
90¼	76¾	1,200	Do pf (7)	90¼	87¾	89½	+ 1½
137¼	115¼	5,700	Am Car & F (12)	137¼	132	136	+ 4⅝
115	108	200	Do pf (7)	115	115	115	..
29	6½	800	Am Chicle	7¾	6½	7¼	+ ¾
24¼	15⅞	7,100	Am Cotton Oil	24¼	18⅛	24¼	+ 5¾
67	35½	1,100	Do pf	47¼	41	43	+ 2
8¾	4¼		Am Drug Synd	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
135	113	100	Am Express (8)	126	126	126	..
13⅝	8	100	Am Hide & Leath.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
67¾	40½	1,400	Do pf	52½	51	51⅜	− ¼
67	42	700	Am Ice (6)	67	65⅝	65⅝	− 1⅛
67⅛	57	300	Do pf (6)	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅝
53⅝	21¼	15,900	Am International	37¼	35	37	+ 1⅝
11⅝	7⅞	400	Am LaF F E (1)	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
62½	17¼	12,600	Am Linseed	35	24¾	35	+10
93	39⅝	2,800	Do pf (7)	61½	49	61½	+11¼
94⅝	73½	12,025	Am Loco (6)	94⅝	91½	94⅜	+ 3¾
108	98¼	300	Do pf (7)	108	107	108	+ ½
81	66⅝	2,300	Am Radiator (4)	81	78½	80	+ 1
10	3½	2,400	Am Safety Razor	4⅞	4½	4½	− ⅝
14	4¾	10,200	Am Ship & Com	7	5⅞	7	+ ⅞
44¾	29⅝	5,700	Am Smelt & Ref	40¾	38⅞	40⅝	+ 1⅝
85¼	63¼	800	Do pf (7)	85¼	82¾	84	+ 4
84⅞	63	700	Am Sm S pf A (6)	84⅞	82¾	84	+ 2¼
31¾	18	14,000	Am Steel Fdys (3)	30½	27¾	30¼	+ 2
91	78	500	Do pf (7)	90¾	86¾	90¾	+ 5¾
96	47⅝	11,700	Am Sugar Ref	55½	53⅛	55⅛	+ 1⅝
107¼	67½	5,300	Do pf (7)	83	81	81⅝	+ ⅝
88	33¾	5,000	Am Sum Tob	36⅞	35	35⅛	− ⅛
91	70	300	Do pf (7)	70¼	70	70¼	− ¼
54	48	1,010	Am Tel & C (5)	51½	51	51½	+ ½
111¼	95¾	37,400	Am Tel & Tel (9)	111¼	109¼	111¼	+ 2
129¾	111½	6,600	Am Tobacco (12)	127¾	125	x125	+ 1½
127¾	110	5,300	Do B (12)	124¾	121¼	x121½	+ 2⅛
95½	86	100	Do pf (6)	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
6½	4	400	Am W W & Elec.	6½	6⅛	6½	..
66	48	200	Do pf (7)	65	64¾	64¾	+ 1¾
19¼	18½	1,200	Do partic pf	19¼	17⅞	19¼	+ 1½
82¼	57	10,700	Am Woolen (7)	78½	76½	78¼	+ 1⅜
103	93	100	Do pf (7)	103	103	103	+ 2
39½	20½	400	Am W Paper pf	24⅝	24	24	− ¼
10⅝	6¾	200	Am Zinc, L & S	9½	9	9½	+ 1
38⅛	22⅞	100	Do pf	32	32	32	− 1
43⅞	31¾	16,900	Anaconda Cop	43⅞	42½	43¾	+ 1¼
3½	1	100	Assets Realiz'n	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ¼
39	24	400	Asso D G (4)	38	37⅝	37	− 1
107½	91	650	Assoc Oil (6)	101½	101	101¼	+ 1¼
87¼	76¼	1,200	Atch, T & S F (6)	86¾	85⅝	86¼	+ ⅝
84	75½	900	Do pf (5)	84	81⅞	84	+ 2⅜
7½	1½	600	Atlanta, B & A	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
89¼	77	700	Atlantic C L (7)	84⅞	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
9	1¾	1,100	Atlantic Fruit	4⅝	4	4	..
76	18	16,400	Atlantic G & W I.	31⅛	28⅞	30⅞	+ 1
44½	15¾	1,900	Do pf	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅞
23¾	10	4,100	Atlantic Pet (2½)	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅞
1125	820	16	Atlantic Ref (20)	1000	930	930	−20
110⅝	103⅜	1,600	Do pf (7)	110⅝	108⅝	110½	+ 2
13¼	8⅛	100	Austin Nichols	10	10	10	..
70	50⅝	100	Do pf (7)	66½	66½	66½	+ 1½
4⅞	2½	200	Auto Sales	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
96¼	62¼	99,100	BALD LOCO (7)	96¼	89⅝	95¾	+ 5⅝
102½	95	400	Do pf (7)	102½	101	102½	+ 4½
42⅝	30⅝	7,800	Balt & Ohio	37¾	36¾	37½	+ ⅝
54	47	1,120	Do pf (4)	52	51	51½	+ ½
35	14¾	700	Barnsdall, B	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
65	41½	19,600	Beth Stl B (5)	58¼	55⅝	58	+ 2
93¼	87	100	Do pf (7)	92	92	92	+ ½
107½	93¾	300	Do pf (8)	105	102½	102½	..
6	3	900	Booth Fish	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅝
14⅞	6¾	600	Bklyn Rap Tran	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	− ¼
10	3½	600	Do cfs of dep	5¾	5½	5½	− ¼
76½	51	400	Bklyn Union Gas.	75	74½	74½	− 2
44½	33	1,000	Brown Shoe	44½	42½	43⅞	+ 1⅞
73	73	39	Buff & Susq (7)	78	78	78	..
114	81¼	5,500	Burns Bros (10)	113	110	112	− 1
6	3¾	1,600	Butte Cop & Zinc.	5⅛	4⅝	5	..
15¾	10¼	700	Butte & Superior	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
28	14½	800	Butterick Co	26¾	25½	25½	− ⅜
19⅝	7¾	6,200	CADDO C O & R	14½	12¾	14½	+ 2
71¼	53⅝	4,000	Cal Pack (6)	71½	69¾	71½	+ ⅞
49⅝	25	7,200	Cal Pet	44⅛	42¼	43⅜	+ 1
81	68½	300	Do pf (7)	81	81	81	+ ½
53	41½	100	Cal & Ariz (2)	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ 1½
7½	3¾	4,700	Cal Zinc L	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
119¼	101	9,800	Can Pac (10)	115¾	113⅝	114⅞	+ ⅞
70¼	3	100	Case (J I) Plow	3	3	3	− ¾
43¼	22⅛	9,700	Central Leath	30½	28⅝	30½	+ 1½
96	57⅛	1,200	Do pf	63⅞	62	63⅞	+ 1½
209	186	500	C R R of N J (8)	192	190	192	+ 2
32½	23	4,500	Cerro de Pasco C.	31⅝	30¼	31	+ ⅜
86	38¼	21,800	Chandler M (6)	47¾	44½	46¾	+ 1¾
65½	46	2,500	Ches & Ohio	55¾	54	55⅝	+ 1¼
12	9⅛	100	Chi & Alton pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
6¾	¼	600	Chi & E I Eq Tr r	3	2¾	3	+ ½
6½	¼	200	Do pf Eq Tr r	2¾	2⅛	2¾	+ ⅝
9⅛	6⅝	500	Chi Great West	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
20⅞	14	650	Do pf	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	− ¼
31	22	6,000	Chi, M & St Paul.	24	23	24	+ 1
46½	32	9,000	Do pf	37½	36	37	..
71	60⅛	5,200	Chi & N W (5)	69	68	68¼	+ ¼
110	95	100	Do pf (7)	103	103	103	+ 1
35	22⅝	9,500	Chi, R I & Pac	33¼	32	32⅝	+ ½
80	68¾	500	Do pf (7)	80	79¾	80	+ ⅝
68½	56½	400	Do pf (6)	68¼	68	68¼	+ ¼
63	50	1,700	C, StP, M & O (5)	59½	52½	59½	+ 7
80	70	200	Do pf (7)	79½	78	79½	+ 4½
12¾	9	4,600	Chile Copper	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	19½	4,100	Chino Cop	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ¼
52	32	2,200	Clev, C, C & St L.	52	49	51¾	+ 6¾
72	60	200	Do pf (5)	72	72	72	+ 4
62½	36¼	300	Cluett-Peabody	42½	42	42½	..
86	79½	150	Do pf (7)	84	84	84	+ 2½
40½	19	7,560	Coca-Cola (1)	39⅜	39	39	− ½
32¾	22	500	Colorado Fuel & I.	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
40¼	27¼	4,400	Col Southern	40⅛	37	40⅛	+ 2½
53⅛	49	200	Do 1st pf (4)	53	53	53	+ 1½
64	52	7,000	Col Gas & Elec(6)	63½	61⅝	63½	+ 1½
12¾	2⅝	9,700	Col Graphophone	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	..
62¼	9¼	900	Do pf	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
12	½	100	Con Distributors	¾	¾	¾	..
61	21	100	Con Cigar	24	24	24	− 1
94	77¼	3,900	Con Gas (7)	94	92½	x93¾	+ 3
21⅞	12¾	3,800	Con Textile	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ½
66	34⅜	200	Cont Can	47	47	47	− 1½
89¾	59	24,100	Corn Pr Ref (†6)	89¾	86½	88¾	+ 1½
109½	96	900	Do pf (7)	109½	107⅞	109½	..
44⅞	22½	16,800	Cosden Co (2½)	33⅝	31¾	33¼	+ 1¼
107½	49	15,200	Crucible Steel (4)	66	62½	65⅞	+ 2⅜
33½	10⅞	1,900	Cuban-Am Sugar.	14⅞	14	14¼	− ½
26	5¾	4,100	Cuba Cane Sug	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	− ½
67⅞	13½	3,000	Do pf	19	18	18¼	− ½
44½	23½	2,900	DAVISON CH (4)	43½	40⅛	43¼	+ 3¼
80	59	100	Deere pf (3)	64	64	64	− 1
107½	90	2,200	Del & Hudson (9)	107¼	104	107⅛	+ 3⅝
249	93	5,400	Del, L & W (6)	109⅞	107¼	109	+ 2
21¾	10⅛	1,300	Dome Mines (1)	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
4½	2½	200	Dul, S S & Atl	2⅝	2½	2½	− ½
7⅝	3⅝	400	Do pf	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅝
40¾	36	300	ELKHORN pf (3)	38	37½	37½	− ½
9⅞	3	100	Emerson-Brant	5	5	5	+ ½
73⅞	52	9,500	Endicott-J (5)	73⅞	70¼	73⅞	+ 2⅞
103⅜	87	200	Do pf (7)	103⅜	103	103	+ 2⅜
15¾	11⅝	4,700	Erie	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ½
22¾	16½	2,000	Do 1st pf	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
15⅞	11½	1,100	Do 2d pf	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ¼
41¼	18	200	FAIRBANKS Co.	22	18	22	−13
82½	44⅝	18,200	Famous Play (8)	64⅞	61¼	64	+ 1¼
90	74¾	2,715	Do pf (8)	81	79	80	+ ½
9	5⅛	100	Fed Min & Smelt	8	8	8	+ ½
29½	21	200	Do pf (4)	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ 1½
90	75	740	Fisher Body (10)	87	85¼	86½	+ 1
79	57	6,100	Do (O) pf (8)	78⅝	69½	78⅝	+ 3⅝
19⅝	8¾	1,700	Fisk Rubber	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
29½	9½	1,600	Freeport-Texas	13½	13¼	13½	..
5¾	⅛	500	GASTON, W & W	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
53	39⅞	1,800	Gen Am Tank Car	48	42	48	+ 7
78⅜	39½	64,500	Gen Asphalt	65¼	61¼	64¼	+ 2
117½	77	600	Do pf (5)	101¼	100	101¼	+ 1¼
62½	54	1,300	Gen Cigar (6)	60⅞	59½	60⅞	+ 1⅝
92½	80⅛	400	Do deb pf (7)	92½	92	92½	+ 1½
138½	109½	6,500	Gen Elec (‡12)	135¼	133	134½	+ 1
16¼	9⅝	116,500	Gen Motors (1)	12¼	10⅛	11½	+ 1¼
71¾	63	900	Do pf (6)	70	69	70	+ 2
82	69	1,100	Do deb (7)	81¼	78½	80½	+ 1½
71	60	3,900	Do deb (6)	71	67	70½	+ 3
44⅛	26⅝	3,700	Goodrich, B F	32⅝	31	32⅝	+ 1⅝
85	62½	300	Do pf (7)	78	77	78	+ 1½
25	15	1,200	Granby Consol	24	21½	24	+ 3
79⅛	60	13,800	Great Nor pf (7)	75	71¾	73⅞	+ 1⅝
32¾	25⅝	3,000	Do cfs ore p (4)	32¾	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
25½	18¼	100	Greene-Cananea C	23	23	23	..
16⅝	6½	1,100	Guantanamo Sug	8	7	7	− 1
11½	6	200	Gulf, Mob & Nor	6	6	6	− 1
48½	25	2,100	Gulf States Steel	40¼	38½	39¼	+ 1⅜
13⅝	1	200	HABERSHAW	1	1	1	− 9
79¼	69	1,400	Hartman Corp (7)	79¼	72¾	79¼	+ 7¼
76⅞	50½	16,000	Haskell & B (4)	76⅞	72½	76½	+ 3⅝
25⅛	13	400	Hendee Mfg	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¾
61	49½	700	Homestake M (3)	57½	55	55	..
86	40½	8,900	Houston Oil	78¾	76½	77½	+ 1
16¾	10½	2,000	Hupp Motor C (1)	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
98	85½	500	ILLINOIS CEN(7)	96¾	96½	96¾	..
7⅛	2	2,500	Indiahoma Ref	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
15⅝	7¼	400	Indian Refining	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ 1⅛
37⅝	29⅝	4,200	Inspiration Cop	36⅝	35¼	36½	+ 1⅜
5⅞	1½	3,200	Interbor Con	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅝
16	5	1,500	Do pf	5¾	5¼	5¼	− ½
13¾	6	200	Int Agricultural	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅝
100½	67⅝	4,000	Int Harv, new (5)	78⅞	75	78	+ 5½
110	99¼	200	Do pf, new (7)	100	104	x104	+ 6
17¼	7⅛	2,200	Int Mer Mar	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ 1
63¾	36	6,000	Do pf (6)	51⅝	49½	51⅜	+ 1½
42	25½	600	Int Motor Truck	28½	27	27	+ ½
76	63⅜	400	Do 1st pf (7)	68¾	68	68½	+ ⅝
64½	54	400	Do 2d pf (7)	59	57½	59	+ 1
17	11½	6,600	Int Nickel	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
85	70	300	Do pf (6)	74	71¼	74	..
73¾	38⅜	14,900	Int Paper	56	52	55⅝	+ 3½
103	92	100	Do pf (6)	103	103	103	+12½
75	67	1,800	Do pf, stpd (6)	75	71⅝	74¾	+ 3
26	5¼	9,000	Invincible Oil	10½	10¼	10½	− ⅛
40	22½	200	Iron Products	29½	27	29½	+ 2½
4¾	2	19,400	Island Oil & Tran.	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
12¼	4	8,400	JEWEL TEA	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	8½	1,600	Do pf	46¾	44	44	− 2
34	14½	11,000	Jones Bros Tea	34	31¾	33¾	+ 2¾
28⅞	18½	2,900	KAN CITY SO	25	24	24¾	+ ¾
52	45½	600	Do pf (4)	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ 1¼
8⅛	4½	13,800	Kansas Gulf	8⅛	6¾	8	+ 1¼
54⅝	32½	9,800	Kelly Spg T (*3)	41⅜	39½	41	+ 1⅝
80	70	500	Do pf (6)	74¼	73¾	74	+ 4
64½	35	300	Kelsey Wheel	64½	59	64½	+ 5½
24¼	16	9,800	Kennecott Cop	24¼	23¼	24	+ ⅝
17⅞	8¼	2,100	Key Tire & Rub	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
171¾	130	1,200	Kresge, S S (6)	171¾	169	170	+ 1
103½	97⅞	100	Do pf (7)	101½	101½	101½	+ 1½
58¼	32	4,000	LACK STEEL	42	40¼	41⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10	100	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	..
29¾	17½	2,200	Lee Rub & T (2)	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
59⅞	47⅛	2,700	Lehigh Val (3½)	55¼	54⅛	54⅝	+ ½
162¼	128¼	700	Liggett & M (12)	154	151⅛	153¼	+ ½
107	97⅝	100	Do pf (7)	107	107	107	..
21½	10	10,700	Loew's, Inc	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
12¾	7¾	750	Loft's, Inc (1)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
42	30	300	Loose-Wiles Bis	37	35⅛	35⅛	− 3⅞
98⅞	93¼	100	Do 1st pf (7)	96	96	96	+ 1
164½	136	2,125	Lorillard, P (12)	143	141	143	− ¼
118	97	200	Louis & Nash (7)	108¾	108	108	+ ¾
70	59½	100	MACK CO'S (6)	70	70	70	..
57½	55	100	Mackay pf (4)	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
18	10	200	Mallinson & Co	15	15	15	..
89½	21	500	Manati Sugar	29	27	29	+ 2
58¼	35¼	500	Manhat Elev (7)	40	39	x39¼	..
29	18	1,300	Manhat Shirt (1¾)	29	28¼	28¾	+ 1
30⅛	12⅛	12,600	Marland O & R	30⅛	25⅛	30⅜	+ 4⅜
19½	5	100	Marlin-Rockwell	6	6	6	+ 1
21	13	100	Martin-Parry (2)	19	19	19	− ½
42	38	100	Maxwell Motors, A	41	41	41	..
15½	8	200	Do B	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
93¼	65½	2,600	May Dept S (8)	92½	88	92½	+ 4¼
167¼	84½	208,900	Mex Pet (12)	116¼	106	114⅝	+ 8⅝
24	15¾	5,800	Miami Copper (2)	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅝
92	70⅛	5	Mich Cent (4)	85	85	85	..
15⅝	10	30,700	Mid S Oil (1.20)	14½	13¾	14½	+ ½
33½	22	5,100	Midvale Steel	25½	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝
14¾	6¼	400	Minn & St L, new.	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
73¼	63	500	M, StP & SSM (7)	69	66	68½	+ 4
59¼	53	100	Do l l (4)	58	58	58	+ 2
3	1¼	1,700	Mo, Kan & Tex	1⅝	1⅝	1½	..
5¾	2½	1,200	Do pf	3¼	2½	3¼	+ ¾
23¼	16	7,200	Mo Pacific	19⅝	17⅞	18¾	+ ½
44⅝	33½	6,960	Do pf	43½	42¼	43	+ ¼
56¼	43	100	Montana Pow (3)	54	54	54	..
95	92¼	200	Do pf (7)	94	94	94	− 1
25	14⅝	4,600	Mont Ward	18⅝	17¼	17½	− ½
28⅞	18	400	Mullins Body	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ½
30	12¼	800	NAT ACME	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
120	105	300	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	15	900	Nat Cloak & Suit.	30	26½	27⅞	− ⅝
79¼	44⅞	300	Do pf (7)	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ 1⅞
5⅝	⅝	1,100	Nat Cond & Cable	1	⅞	1	+ ¼
65	26	2,000	Nat Enam & S (6)	41¼	39	x39½	− 1
81	67¾	350	Nat Lead (6)	77½	77	77⅞	+ ½
108	100	100	Do pf (7)	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ 1¾
13⅛	9	3,900	Nevada Con Cop	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ½
77½	46	2,300	N O, Tex & M (6)	61½	60¼	61	+ ½
89	47½	800	N Y Air B (§5)	60⅝	57	60⅝	+ ⅝
74½	64⅛	6,000	N Y Cent (5)	73¼	71⅛	72	+ ⅞
61½	39	300	N Y, C & St L (5)	55	54⅞	55	..
39	20⅝	2,100	N Y Dock (2½)	31⅛	29	29	..
57½	44	400	Do pf (5)	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	+ 1⅛
23½	12⅞	4,700	N Y, N H & H	14⅛	13½	13⅝	− ¼
23¼	16	400	N Y, Ont & W (2)	19½	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
33	16	100	N Y Shipbldg (4)	20	20	20	+ 2
13¼	8¼	1,000	Norfolk Southern	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
104⅞	88⅝	3,900	Norf & West (7)	96⅞	94¾	96⅛	+ 1⅛
41¾	32¼	1,500	North Am cfs (3)	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ½
39	31⅞	3,300	Do ctfs pf (3)	39	37¾	38¾	+ 1¼
88¼	61¼	44,700	North. Pacific (7)	79¼	75	78¾	+ 3¾
39	20⅛	900	Nova Scotia S & C	22⅞	20⅛	22⅞	+ 1⅞
6	3¼	200	ONTARIO MIN	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¾
4	1¾	7,100	Oklahoma P & R.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	16½	900	Orpheum Cir (2)	19⅞	19½	19½	− ⅜
148	87	300	Otis Elevator (8)	103½	103½	103½	+ 5
16	8⅞	1,100	Otis Steel	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
54⅝	26½	900	Owens Bottle (2)	28¼	26½	26½	− 1½
19¾	8	1,100	PACIFIC DEV	8½	8	8	− ⅜
65⅞	46¼	1,500	Pac Gas & E (5)	65¾	63¾	63¾	− 1¼
17¼	8	100	Pacific Mail	9	9	9	..
47⅝	27½	61,200	Pacific Oil (1½)	46⅝	43⅝	46	+ 1⅞
52¼	38¼	900	Pac Tel & Tel	52¾	52	52	+ ⅛
79⅝	38¼	62,300	Pan Am P & T(6)	51⅝	45¾	51⅛	+ 5⅛
71¾	34⅛	10,500	Do B (6)	47	43⅝	47	+ 3¼
13¼	6	1,600	Panhandle P & R.	11⅛	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
78	68	200	Do pf (8)	74¼	74¼	74¼	− 3¾
15½	9⅞	100	Parish & Bingham	14	14	14	+ ¼
41¾	32¼	13,700	Penn R R (2)	36⅛	34⅛	36	+ 1
17	6⅞	10,600	Penn Seabd Steel.	11⅝	10½	11¼	+ ½
58	33⅝	2,400	People's Gas, Chi.	57⅛	56	56½	− ¼
12	9	200	Peoria & East	9½	9	9	− 2
23⅞	15¾	2,400	Pere Marq	19¼	17⅝	19	+ 1¼
59	50	900	Do prior pf (5)	56	53⅜	56	+ 1½
50	34	1,000	Do pf	50	44	50	+ 7½
35½	26½	4,400	Phila Co (3)	32⅝	30½	32⅝	+ 1⅞
77⅞	37½	300	Phillips-Jones	75	74⅞	74⅞	+ 1⅞
85	67	200	Do pf (7)	80½	80	80½	+ 7¼
31½	16	15,000	Phillips Pet	32⅛	28	32⅛	+ 4⅛
42¼	9¼	6,300	Pierce-Arrow	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	− ½
88	21	4,700	Do pf	36⅞	33⅜	35½	+ ½
11⅞	5¼	3,900	Pierce Oil	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
78	30½	1,320	Do pf	48½	46¼	48	+ 1½
80	78	200	Pitts, C, C & St L.	78¼	78	78	− 2
64⅞	52	600	Pitts Coal (5)	60	58½	60	+ 1½
88½	82⅞	700	Do pf (6)	88½	88	88½	..
120	118⅛	10	P, FtW & C pf(7)	124	124	124	..
85⅛	79	100	Pitts Steel pf (7)	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ 1⅝
32	23	1,400	Pitts & W Va	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+ ¾
16½	12⅛	1,500	Pond Cr Coal (1½)	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
96	48	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	61⅞	60	61½	+ 1½
104	83	200	Do pf (7)	91	91	91	+ 4½
25½	20⅜	3,200	Producers & Ref	25½	21¼	25½	+ 4½
38	37½	100	Do pf (7)	37½	37½	37½	− ½
110⅝	87¾	5,900	Pullman Co (8)	107½	102⅝	107½	+ 3⅝
51½	24⅜	2,200	Punta Alegre Sug	29½	28¼	28¾	+ ½
37	21½	20,400	Pure Oil (2)	36⅝	34⅛	36⅝	+ 1⅝
90¼	67	2,000	RY STL SPG (8)	89¼	84½	89	+ 5
26¾	19	300	Rand Mines (3.41)	20½	19½	20½	− 1¾
15	11	3,400	Ray Consol Cop	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ½
89¼	60⅜	17,900	Reading (4)	71½	69	70⅝	+ 1½
55	36½	1,100	Do 1st pf (2)	43½	42⅞	43	− ⅛
57¾	38⅛	100	Do 2d pf (2)	43	43	43	− ⅛
38⅝	17⅞	2,500	Rem Typewriter	24½	22	24⅜	+ 3⅜
73¼	41⅛	6,800	Repub Iron & Stl	51⅜	48½	50½	+ 1¼
96¼	75¼	300	Do pf (7)	83½	82	83½	+ ½
24½	6½	1,800	Repub Mot Truck	7¾	6½	7¾	+ 1¼
10	6	300	Robt Reis & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ 1¾
69⅞	40½	19,400	RD N Y Sh (5.29)	50⅝	48	49⅝	+ 4⅝
13⅝	10½	400	ST JOS LEAD (1)	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅛	3,700	St. L-San Fran	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	..
38½	27⅞	300	Do pf	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19½	1,800	St Louis S W	23	21½	22⅞	+ ⅜
41	28	900	Do pf	33⅛	32¼	32¼	− ½
5½	1¼	300	Santa Cecilia Sug	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅝
6¾	2⅛	400	Saxon Motor	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	− ¼
7¼	2⅛	1,900	Seaboard Air L	3¾	3¼	3½	− ½
12½	5	100	Do pf	6	6	6	..
98¾	59½	20,000	Sears Roeb & Co.	68¼	65¼	66⅞	+ ⅝
104	93	100	Do pf (7)	99	99	99	+ 4
21¾	12¾	17,600	Seneca Copper	21⅜	20⅛	21½	+ 1
7¼	4⅞	300	Shattuck-Ariz	6¼	6	6	− ¼
49	36⅞	1,300	Shell Tr & T (74c)	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	+ 1⅝
28⅝	16⅛	48,700	Sinclair Consol Oil	24	22½	24	+ 1⅝
56	32½	1,100	Sloss-Shef S & I.	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
75	68¼	700	Do pf (7)	75	75	75	+ 4
101	67½	17,800	South Pac (6)	79⅝	77⅞	78¾	+ ¾
24⅞	17⅝	5,200	South Railway	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
60	42	1,700	Do pf	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
79½	75	300	Stand Mill pf (6)	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
92	67¾	22,500	Stand O of Cal (4)	92	83¾	91½	+ 7⅜
176	124½	11,200	Stand O, N J (5)	176	153½	175⅝	+22¾
113	105⅛	5,200	Do pf (7)	113	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
82	66	200	Stl & Tube pf (7)	77½	76⅛	77½	+ 3⅛
88	81	200	Stern Bro pf (8)	85	84½	85	..
46	25¼	1,500	Stromberg Carbu.	31⅜	29¾	29⅞	− ¾
93¼	43⅝	47,900	Studebaker Co (7)	75⅝	73¼	x73¾	+ 1
10⅝	3	1,500	Submarine Boat	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅝
13¼	3¾	4,900	Superior Oil	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
25¾	3¼	600	TEM C & F CL A	4	3¼	4	− ½
10¾	6⅝	11,200	Tenn Con & Chem	9⅞	8	9⅝	+ 1⅝
46½	29	64,100	Texas Co (3)	46½	42⅝	46½	+ 3⅝
27½	16⅛	9,000	Texas & Pacific	24	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	15¾	67,800	Tex & P C & O (1)	30¾	25⅝	30⅝	+ 4⅝
325	210	7	Tex Pac Land Tr.	325	325	325	..
20⅝	12½	1,200	Third Avenue	15⅝	14⅛	15⅝	− ⅛
175	119	300	Tide Water O (8)	149	146½	149	+ 3¾
72	45	4,200	Tob Products (§6)	61⅝	58¾	60½	+ 1¼
16	8	800	Tol, St L & W ctfs	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
24½	15	100	Do pf	24½	24½	24½	..
13	6	8,000	Transcont Oil	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28	200	Transue & W (2)	32	32	32	+ ½
75	57	2,900	UNION BAG & P.	71⅛	66	71⅛	+ 6⅞
25½	15⅛	41,000	Union Oil	23½	19¾	22¼	+ 2⅝
124	111	10,400	Union Pacific (10)	124	121	123	+ 1⅞
68	62¼	700	Do pf (4)	68	67⅞	68	+ ½
107	87½	400	Union Tank C (7)	96	95	96	+ 1
102	92	250	Do pf (7)	102	101¾	102	+ 7½
34	19	700	United Alloy Stl	26½	25¼	26½	+ 1½
106½	100	100	Un Cig S pf (7)	106½	106½	106½	..
106	46	6,300	Un Drug	70¾	63½	70¾	+ 8½
47	36⅝	300	Do 1st pf (3½)	42	40¼	42	+ 1⅛
207	95¾	3,900	Un Fruit (8)	119¼	115⅞	118¼	+ 2¾
12¼	6	300	Un Rys Invest	8½	8	8½	− ¼
26	17	400	Do pf	21½	20	21½	+ ¾
62¼	46⅞	14,300	Un Retail S (6)	50⅝	48½	50	+ ⅝
19	11½	100	U S C I P & F	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
50	38	700	Do pf (5)	47	45⅝	47	+ 1¼
27¼	8½	1,100	U S Food Prod	11⅛	11¼	11½	..
74½	42¾	8,600	U S Ind Alc (4)	46⅝	44	44½	− ⅝
58⅝	41½	2,400	U S Realty & Imp	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	− 1⅛
79⅝	40½	18,400	U S Rubber	49¾	46⅝	49¾	+ 2⅝
103⅞	74	1,200	Do 1st pf (8)	90	86½	90	+ 3½
35½	26	700	U S Sm, R & M	33¾	32	33½	+ ⅝
44½	37	500	Do pf (3½)	41¼	41	41	+ 1⅛
86½	70¼	76,300	U S Steel (5)	83⅝	80¼	83¼	+ 3
112	105	3,000	Do pf (7)	112	110⅝	112	+ 1½
59¼	41⅛	6,200	Utah Copper (2)	57	55¼	56½	+ 1¼
12⅝	8¼	800	Utah Securities	10	9¾	9¾	− ½
41	25⅛	11,500	VANADIUM	33⅝	31¾	32¾	+ ⅞
84½	72	300	Van R 1st pf (7)	84½	83	84½	+ 4½
42½	20¾	1,200	Va-Car Chem	28¼	26⅞	28¼	+ 1
102¾	57¾	500	Do pf	74	72	74	+ 1
9¾	5⅝	1,900	V Vivaudou	7¼	7	7	− ½
9	7	1,100	WABASH	7⅛	7	7	..
24½	18	3,300	Do pf A	21	20¾	21	+ ½
15½	12⅝	300	Do pf B	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	..
72	49½	400	Wells-Fargo (2½)	62	61½	62	+ 1
11½	8½	1,200	West Maryland	9	8¾	9	..
21	14½	100	Do 2d pf	16	16	16	− ¼
30¼	17¾	1,800	Western Pacific	20¼	19	19	− 1¼
70½	57	700	Do pf (6)	58	57	57	− 1¼
94	76	1,900	West Un Tel (7)	87⅞	85½	87½	+ 1¾

Continued on Page 27.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$100,000
Taylor County, Fla.
5s
Due Jan. 1, 1937 to 1942

These bonds are a full and direct obligation of the entire County and a tax to provide interest and a sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity has been levied.

Taylor County is a rich agricultural County, with excellent railroad facilities, being served by four railroads.

Approving opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay.

Price to yield 5¾%

Spitzer, Rorick & Company
Established 1871
Equitable Building, New York
Toledo Chicago

$100,000
City of Pensacola, Fla.
Coupon 7s

Dated October 1, 1920 Due Jan. 1, 1923-31

Principal and annual interest payable in New York City.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation, 1921 ..... $17,119,000
Net Bonded Debt 1,430,000
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census) 31,035

PENSACOLA, the County Seat of Escambia County, was incorporated in 1832, and now ranks as the third largest city in Florida. It is located in the northwestern part of the State on Pensacola Bay and has one of the finest natural harbors on the Gulf of Mexico.

Legal Opinion by John C. Thomson, Esq.

Prices to Yield 6%

Descriptive circular upon request.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
Boston St. Louis Chicago

White, Weld & Co.
14 Wall Street
New York

111 Devonshire Street
Boston

Chain Store Organizations

SCIENTIFIC methods of production and distribution are factors which tend to prevent the cost of living from increasing to abnormal figures. In the past decade concerted efforts on the part of government, state and industrial leaders have been applied with a view to bringing the producer and the consumer nearer together, eliminating the middleman, and thus reducing the cost of the product to the ultimate consumer.

Chain store systems have contributed enormously toward the economical distribution of low-priced commodities of all sorts. The development of this class of business has been steady, with a normal increase, and those concerns possessing able management have made a signal success of their enterprise.

Our Complete Analysis of a successful chain store organization sent on request for Circular D-128.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
120 Broadway, New York
Uptown Office, 11 East 43d St.
Chicago Detroit Milwaukee Denver Los Angeles
Members of the New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland Stock Exchanges
Direct private wires to these markets and intermediate points.

Specialists in Steam Railroad Bonds Since 1890

Time Tested Underlying First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

to yield
6% to 11%

Complete information upon request

F.J.LISMAN & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. since 1895.
61 Broadway, New York

When You Re-invest

The conservative investor will find it greatly to his advantage to plan several months in advance the re-investment of funds which will accrue from maturing obligations. By doing so, not only will loss of interest be avoided but sufficient thought may be given to the selection of satisfactory investments.

We shall be pleased to consult with you regarding the investment of your funds.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York *Pittsburgh*

We Offer

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.

Ten Year 8% Gold Notes

To Yield 8%

Secured by the Company's Mortgage Gold Bonds at 133⅓% of par value. Net earnings running over twice interest charges on funded debt.

Wm. West & Co.
27 Pine St. New York

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

State Bonds

Yielding from 4.85% to 5.00%

		Rate	Maturity	Price to Yield
NMC	California State	5½%	1938-1942	4.85%
N	North Carolina State	5%	1961	4.85%
NMC	West Virginia State	5%	1933-1938	4.95%-4.90%
NMC	Oregon State	5½%	1935-1946	5.00%-4.85%

N—Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York.
M—Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Massachusetts.
C—Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut.

Descriptive circulars on request.

Stacy & Braun
Five Nassau Street
NEW YORK
Chicago Cincinnati Detroit Toledo

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Other States

State of North Carolina
40-year 5% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1921, due July 1, 1961

Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the First National Bank of New York

Legal opinion of Chester B. Masslich, Esq.

Price 102⅝ and int. Yielding 4.85%

Circular on application

B. J. Van Ingen & Co
46 Cedar Street, New York
Telephone John 6364

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
Tax Exempt in the State of Connecticut

$528,000
Town of Stamford, Conn.
5% Coupon Bonds

Dated Nov. 1, 1921 Due serially Nov. 1, 1923-42 incl.

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and all New England States

Prices to yield 5.00-4.70%

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL STREET NEW YORK
BANKERS BUILDING BOSTON

Brazilian Government Bonds

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Pertinent information on any of these issues sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street, New York
PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
Private wires to principal cities

Columbus Electric Company

6% Gold Notes due July 1, 1922
Yield 7.75%

Net earnings are over 2¼ times all interest charges.

Regular dividend of 6% per annum has been paid on the preferred stock uninterruptedly for 15 years.

Complete Information on Request.

STONE & WEBSTER
INCORPORATED
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone, Rector 6020
BOSTON CHICAGO

Municipal Bonds

A comprehensive service to individuals and institutions throughout the United States in the purchase and sale of Municipal Bonds.

UNION NATIONAL CORPORATION

Sixty-seven Wall Street
NEW YORK
Telephone Bowling Green 646

Government of the Argentine Nation

7% Gold Notes
Due October 1, 1923

Price 99⅝
To yield over 7.20%

Particulars on request.

GRAHAM, PARSONS & Co.
435 Chestnut St. Philadelphia
30 Pine St. New York
John 5727-30

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes. Legal Investment for New York and Connecticut Savings Banks.

$88,000
STATE OF South Dakota
6s
SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

Price to Yield 5.15%

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE WAR DEBTS

Chancellor of Exchequer's Program for Paying Interest to the United States Approved.

NO LOAN FOR GERMANY

Representative of Rothschild House Coming to America, Possibly in Connection With German Situation.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There is little prospect now of a London loan to Germany. An issue placed with the general investing public has always been out of the question, while a loan through a syndicate of bankers is at present extremely unlikely. Negotiations were opened for an operation of the latter description, but they did not proceed far, owing largely to the collapse in German exchange and the general feeling of insecurity which exists regarding Germany's financial situation.

From conversations which I have had with bankers hitherto identified with the arrangement of German credits in London, I gather that they think it is to America that we must look for the next move in this direction, if there is to be any. These bankers apparently think it would be more feasible and appropriate for America to give whatever assistance is possible, and it is also to America that Germany must turn for much of the raw materials that she requires. It is not without significance that leading European financiers are now going or preparing to go to New York. The visitors will include the representative of the London house of Rothschild, who is now, I understand, on his way to America.

Interest on Our Treasury Loans.

The optimism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, regarding the national finances has favorably impressed the Stock Exchange; but the City generally thinks he is harboring some illusions. It looks forward to the 1922-23 budget with a good deal of foreboding; not less so because our foreign liabilities will then be largely increased through resumption of interest payments on Great Britain's debt to the American Government.

Preparations for such resumption are being made without regard to any variations in procedure which may arise out of legislation by the United States, and the satisfactory grasp which our Treasury now evidently has of the situation, so far as it concerns Anglo-American finance, foreshadows the handling of the matter in the way least likely to affect exchange rates adversely. In this respect the Government has earned the City's praise, and confidence exists that the beginning of interest payments will not react unfavorably on the trade between England and America.

Remitting War Debts.

On the general question of remitting the allied inter-governmental debts, the best financial opinion in London still seems to be that, sooner or later, these obligations must be got rid of by cancellation. Public opinion, however, will not come to this view without a lot of educating, especially if the general American attitude remains opposed to cancellation.

But Sir Robert Horne's reference in his speech of last week to the whole subject of Anglo-American debts is greatly appreciated in the City as tending to clear the air of doubts regarding our present attitude and as showing that so long as a general spirit of accommodation in debt cancellation does not prevail we, on our part, will meet our obligations and look to our allies for fulfillment of theirs.

Return to the Gold Standard.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the controversy between certain well-known financial authorities on the question of England's return to the pre-war gold standard. Financial London supports Sir Charles Addis in his view that full and complete return to the old standard of gold payments must be effected. What is called "devaluation," meaning the fixing of a lower standard for the pound sterling, has its adherents, however, and has been vigorously urged by the well-known economic writer, Professor Gustav Cassel.

In any case, every one recognizes that return to gold payments on the pre-war standard will not be possible until foreign trade balances have become more even. But for this very reason it is the City's general feeling that efforts to restore the trade position should be vigorously applied, instead of considering any such illusive short cuts as devaluation. The point is also strongly made in financial London that even the fixing of a new parity of exchange between England and America would not result in any similar parity between England and other European countries, and, moreover, that if the balance of Anglo-American trade should go still further against us or against Europe, it might become necessary again to reduce whatever standard had been fixed under the Cassel scheme.

NEW LOANS IN LONDON.

Signs of Increasing Activity in Investment Issues.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Leaving out of account Germany, London's activities in international loans are likely to increase in the near future. Negotiations are proceeding for a loan to the Jugoslav Government, the maximum amount mentioned being £15,000,000 with interest probably 8 per cent. A Danish Government loan is also expected early next year, while a Siamese issue is being discussed.

FRENCH MARKET'S VIEW OF GERMAN ATTITUDE

Paris Theory That Berlin Is Using Fall of Mark as Pretext for Evasion.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Although nothing is known officially, it is expected that the German Government will put forward the fall in the mark as its ground of protest against further reparations payments, declaring it impossible for that reason to pay the instalment due on Jan. 15. The present press campaign in Germany, and the declarations of German financiers and politicians, seem to leave little doubt as to this.

If such were the case, Germany would call for application of the clause in the Peace Treaty, which authorizes the Reparations Commission to revise from time to time the figures of the annuities imposed upon Germany, in event of it being acknowledged that they go beyond the power of the debtor to pay. This would naturally mean only postponement of part of the payments and not reduction of the total obligation.

Reparations Committee's Attitude.

What will be the attitude of the Reparations Commission? All that is known here is that they are giving the matter serious attention, and that members have gone to Berlin to examine matters closely and advise as to what measures should be taken. They have received a report from the Guarantees Commission, which is more especially intrusted with the supervision of fiscal reforms that the German Government undertook to carry out. This report showed that the German Government have not fulfilled their promises on several important points. Instead of increasing taxation and reducing expenditures, they have continually increased the deficit on the budget, which they then cover by issuing excessive quantities of paper money.

That policy is supported by the industrialists, financiers and "papermanists," who hope that bankruptcy of the Government will prove an adequate pretext for eluding payment of reparations.

People here, on the other hand, are convinced that Germany has resources abroad which might be used for payment. But the problem is to compel the German Government to make the manufacturers and private persons to whom these foreign balances belong surrender such funds.

The Question of Coercion.

Financial Paris believes that Germany will yield only to the threat of military penalties. It was only by resorting to such measures that payment of the first milliard was exacted; now it is commonly asserted here that the German Government will never pay unless constrained by force, were it only to pander to German public opinion. Naturally, this raises the question whether the Allies will come to agreement to exert pressure upon Germany, and in what manner? That question is receiving serious attention, but the solution has not yet even been considered.

We must first of all await the opinion which will be formed by the Reparations Commission after the examination they are making in Germany.

I have hitherto shown that default by Germany will not affect the French budget, since the 1922 estimates for revenue take no account of payments to be received from the Reparations Commission. None the less, it is considered that Germany's payments ought to cover at any rate a certain portion of the expenditure which the French Government is obliged to bear on account of reconstruction work, which is at present covered by loans.

The Strength of French Exchange.

The improvement of French exchange for this year as a whole is chiefly ascribed to the real improvement in the country's foreign trade balance, but it is also partly due to the fact that payment due to the French Government by the Reparations Commission had already been discounted.

Foreign speculators seem to have no fear that Germany will cease payments, which explains why they are less inclined to speculate against our exchange.

It is pointed out here that the fall in the mark does not signify that Germany is no longer able to pay anything at all to her foreign creditors, because such depreciation diminishes neither her productive capacity nor her power to export, and it is only by means of exports that she can eventually pay—if the Allies know how to compel the payments.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE.

London View of the Changing Volume of Merchandise Exports.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Comparisons of Great Britain's foreign trade returns for October with those of a year ago are vitiated by the heavy fall in prices during the interval. Still, it is interesting to note that imports and exports, as compared with last year, show declines of about 40 per cent., which is not far from the reduction in average wholesale prices. Furthermore, exports for last month make a good comparative showing, especially in the field of manufactured goods, in which there was notable increase of cotton yarn and textile shipments as compared with September.

The outward trade was the best since March and re-exports were the best of the year. Imports, on the other hand, seem to be more or less stationary. Much attention has been paid to the fact that as compared with October, 1913, imports had increased £13,000,000, but exports £16,000,000, leaving the surleaving the surplus of imports over explus of imports over exports less than in the pre-war year. The adverse balance for October was the smallest since November, 1920, and was only one-half of the £24,000,000 import excess of September.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC GROWING.

Main Lines Report $87,174,000 Net Operating Income in September.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Net operating income of main line railroads in the United States, during September, amounted to $87,174,000, according to a statement from the Association of Railway Executives, analyzing monthly reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This represented an annual return of 4.6 per cent. on investment for the month, but for the year to date the return would be only 2.9 per cent., owing to deficits incurred during earlier months.

The statement emphasized that normal expenditures on maintenance had not been made. Traffic on the lines continues to increase, according to the statement, and on Nov. 1, idle freight cars numbered 264,700, or 29,704 fewer than on Oct. 23.

GERMANY STRIVING FOR A HOME LOAN

Clash Between the Ministry and the Stinnes Group Over Railway Regulation.

PRICES AGAIN RISE WILDLY

Average Advances 34 Per Cent. in October; Now 27 Times as High as in 1914.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Government's negotiations with the leaders of industry for raising a reparation loan on industrial security have taken the form of a struggle for and against the denationalization of railways and other State undertakings. The Association of German Industries, which Hugo Stinnes dominates, demands the transfer of the roads to private corporations. Stinnes is secretly sympathized with by the efficient Minister of Communications, Herr Groener, who in 1920 began semi-denationalization by creating a council of business men to control the railroad bureaucrats and declared for the transfer of construction shops to private management.

The labor unions oppose the Stinnes scheme. Under this pressure the Government last week was obliged to publish its repudiation of the scheme, and the Federal Economic Council has also condemned denationalization.

The Stinnes interest argues that, whereas private capitalists have successfully overcome the financing difficulties caused by the currency catastrophe and have run their business profitably, the State, being free to print paper money, will continue the present deficit. When introducing the 1921 budget last Spring, Chancellor Wirth promised that the railroad deficit would be reduced from sixteen to twelve billion; but Herr Hermes, the new temporary Finance Minister, estimates the deficit at nineteen billions, and so is obliged to raise freight rates and fares another 50 per cent., which makes approximately a thirteen-fold rise since 1914.

Rise of Prices in October.

The wholesale price index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung, based on January, 1920, as 100, sufficiently explains the increased deficit. In October the index figure for seventy-seven commodities rose from 184 to 248, the biggest rise being in the food group, from 227 to 317. On the basis of 100 for 1914, the index is 2,687, which means a twenty-seven-fold increase.

Under the influence of the past week's recovery in the mark, commodity prices had a sharp reaction, but yesterday again a violent rise occurred, particularly in metals, oils, wood and hides. Buyers, however, were cautious, fearing further rise in the mark. In yesterday's hides auction at Berlin, prices averaged 80 per cent. above the preceding sale. Electrolytic copper dropped on Nov. 10 to 8074 marks per hundred kilos, then rose on the 11th to 8892. Cotton at Bremen dropped to 109 per kilo and recovered next day to 122.

Manufacturers' prices are rising rapidly. Rubber motor tires producers announce a new all around 45 per cent. increase. The iron industry syndicate, which on the 20th of October raised roll-mill products prices, now announces a new rise, bringing prices more than 150 per cent. above the year's minimum rates of June 1. New prices in marks per metric ton with comparative prices of 1914 are, ingots 3300 against 82, blooms 36000 against 87, slabs 3900 against 95, bars 4500 against 99, wire rods 4900 against 118, thick plates 5100 against 105.

The Dresdner Bank announces increase of capital by 200 to 550 millions. The last increase was by 90 millions, in 1920. It is reported that the Norddeustche Lloyd is preparing a capital increase from 250 to 500 millions.

On the Stock Exchange.

The Boerse at the week-end was very firm. One the mark recovery professionals realized heavily, but the public held fast, one feature being the exaggerated rise of unquoted securities. The Frankfurter Zeitung index for dividend payers at the end of last week shows 36.989 against 11.897 Jan. 1, 1920, and 5,424 Sept. 1, 1919. Last week again saw very heavy buying of bonds by neutrals, while German buyers preferred industrials, knowing that further mark exchange depreciation would mean renewal of the upward movement. As a result of neutral buying Federal loans are abnormally high. On Nov. 10, the last Boerse day, the foreign favorite, the 3 per cents., reached a record height of 89.50 against 66 in the last day of 1920 and 80 at the end of 1919. The 3½ per cents. are quoted at 66, the 4s 70.25. Foreign buyers are neglecting Prussians and municipals. Prussian Consolidated 3s are quoted at only 56, although better secured than Federals, being guaranteed both by the Prussian Government and secured by Prussia's forests and mines.

England's Paper Currency.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Currency notes outstanding at the end of last week were £312,304,395, as against £311,824,804 in the preceding week, £354,082,000 a year ago and £368,231,000 at the high level of such issues, reached on Dec. 24, 1920.

Selected Stocks

The stock market now undoubtedly presents many unusual investment opportunities.

We have just issued a Special Bulletin detailing Four Groups of stocks that we believe to be the most promising purchases. Mailed upon request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1887 – CHICAGO
MEMBERS:
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
33 NEW ST., GROUND FLOOR. NEW YORK
Local Branches { 17 EAST 42ND ST. / 26 COURT ST. BROOKLYN
208 South La Salle St., Chicago

Liquid Short Term Investments

WE OWN and offer strictly subject to prior sale or advance in price the following bank and bankers' acceptances—a type of security recognized as one of the safest and most liquid short term investments.

With holdings in excess of $30,000,000 of this class of securities, we feel confident that we can meet the requirements of banks, institutions, corporations and individual investors.

Amount	Acceptor	Maturity	Discount Rate
$500,000	National City Bank, New York	Jan. 3 to Feb. 6	4⅜%
500,000	National Bank of Commerce, New York	Jan. 25 to March 6	4⅜
500,000	Irving National Bank, New York	Jan. 4 to April 20	4⅜
450,000	Chase National Bank, New York	Jan. 11 to Jan. 30	4⅜
425,000	Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
250,000	Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
200,000	National Park Bank, New York	Feb. 3 to Feb. 24	4⅜
160,000	Chemical National Bank, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
80,000	American Exchange National Bank, New York	Feb. 28	4⅜
75,000	Coal & Iron National Bank, New York	Jan. 23 to March 1	4⅜
500,000	Guaranty Trust Company, New York	Dec. 27 to Feb. 2	4⅜
500,000	Bankers Trust Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
500,000	Equitable Trust Company, New York	Jan. 23 to Feb. 28	4⅜
500,000	Columbia Trust Company, New York	Jan. 5 to Jan. 30	4⅜
450,000	New York Trust Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
300,000	Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
200,000	Central Union Trust Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
115,000	United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
75,000	Mercantile Trust Company, New York	Jan. 30	4⅜
500,000	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	Jan. 30 to Feb. 7	4⅜
300,000	First National Bank, Boston	Jan. 30	4⅜
160,000	Old Colony Trust Company, Boston	Dec. 6 to Feb. 6	4⅜
125,000	International Trust Company, Boston	Jan. 16 to Feb. 6	4⅜
50,000	State Street Trust Company, Boston	Feb. 6	4⅜
375,000	Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago	Feb. 2 to Feb. 6	4⅜
135,000	National City Bank, Chicago	Jan. 23 to Jan. 30	4⅜
300,000	Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh	Jan. 4	4⅜
160,000	Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis	Dec. 30 to Jan. 30	4⅜
50,000	First National Bank, Minneapolis	Jan. 30	4⅜
250,000	Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York	Jan. 16 to Feb. 28	4½
175,000	International Banking Corporation, New York	Dec. 30 to Jan. 30	4½
80,000	Park Union Foreign Banking Corp., New York	Nov. 28 to Feb. 6	4½
60,000	National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany	Jan. 30	4½
500,000	Brown Brothers & Company, New York	Dec. 27 to Feb. 14	4⅝
475,000	Goldman, Sachs & Company, New York	Jan. 3 to March 6	4⅝
225,000	Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., New York	Jan. 25 to Feb. 16	4⅝
140,000	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., New York	Jan. 23 to March 6	4⅝
140,000	French American Banking Corp., New York	Jan. 25	4⅝
125,000	First Federal Foreign Banking Ass'n., New York	Jan. 30	4⅝
100,000	Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	Jan. 30	4⅝
50,000	London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., New York	Jan. 30	4⅝
165,000	Dime Savings Bank, Detroit	Jan. 30	4⅝
150,000	National State & City Bank, Richmond, Va.	Jan. 30	4⅝
60,000	Central Trust Company, Cincinnati	Jan. 30	4⅝
100,000	Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.	Jan. 30 to Feb. 19	4¾
100,000	Huntington National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	Jan. 23	4¾
75,000	Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	Jan. 30	4¾
50,000	Livingston County Trust Co., Geneseo, N. Y.	Jan. 30	4¾

Telegraph your orders to our nearest office

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY BUILDING NEW YORK

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: National City Building. (42nd St. at Madison Ave.)
Offices in more than 50 cities in the United States and Canada

"Instrumentalities of the United States Government"

$1,200,000

Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank
of Redwood Falls, Minnesota

5½% FARM LOAN BONDS

Dated November 1, 1921 Due November 1, 1951

Redeemable at 100 and accrued interest on any interest date on or after ten years from date of issue. Coupon bonds, $1000 denomination, fully registerable and interchangeable. Principal and interest (May 1 and Novmeber 1) payable at the bank of issue, or through The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company in Chicago or through the National Bank of Commerce in New York

Exempt from all Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation Excepting only Inheritance Taxes

These bonds are direct obligations of the Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank, and are secured by deposit with the United States Government Farm Loan Bureau, of first mortgages on improved farms at not to exceed 50% of a conservative valuation of the land, and 20% of the value of the permanent insured improvements thereon.

The Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank is authorized by its charter to make farm loans in the states of Minnesota and South Dakota, although its actual operations have been restricted to southwestern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota. This territory is well established agriculturally and is constantly undergoing development along the lines of diversified farming. The officers of this Bank have been successfully engaged in the banking and farm mortgage business in this territory for over 25 years, and are thoroughly familiar with the field.

These bonds are legal investments for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and are acceptable at par as security for postal savings and other deposit of Government funds.

Price 102½ and Interest—Yielding about 5.18% to 1931, and 5.50% thereafter

We do not guarantee the figures and statements contained above, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable

MARSHALL FIELD, GLORE, WARD & CO.,
14 Wall Street
NEW YORK

W. G. Souders & Co
Investment Securities
31 Nassau Street, New York
Chicago Detroit Grand Rapids Milwaukee

NAPHEN & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. New York
105 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Bonds as Safe as Our Cities
William R. Compton Co.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
OUTWATER & WELLS
15 EXCHANGE PLACE TEL. 20 MONTGOMERY
JERSEY CITY, N.J.

American Tobacco Scrip

Convertible March 1, 1923, into Class "B" Stock.

Chase Bank Rights

SPECIALISTS IN RIGHTS AND SCRIPS

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway Tel. Rector 7800
Direct Private Wire to San Francisco

We are offering for investment the obligation of the largest company of its kind in the U. S., exceptionally well secured as to principal and interest. This Bond is an eight per cent

Closed First Mortgage

maturing in 1931 and selling at 98½ and interest,

to yield about 8.25%

Circular upon request

P.W.Chapman&Co.
Inc.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
115 Broadway New York
112 So. La Salle St. Chicago
Telephone Rector 2190

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

City of Los Angeles, California

5½% Harbor Improvement Bonds

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1940 TO 1946

To Yield 5%

Descriptive Circular T-6 on Request

ROBERT S. ROSS
INCORPORATED
56 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 6115.

Prince & Whitely
Established 1878

Investment Bonds of Standard Railroads and Public Utilities

Members New York Stock Exchange
52 Broadway New York
Private wires to New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond

Government of the Argentine Nation
2 Yr. 7% Gold Notes

Yielding approximately 7.10%

Price on application

Description on request.

Potter Brothers & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
FIVE NASSAU STREET
New York
Telephone—Rector 6540

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$61,721,600	$3,840,394,041
Same period a year ago	77,219,750	3,218,901,700

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	72.85	72.69	72.85	67.56
Same period a year ago	72.35	71.14	73.14	65.57

Range, 1921 High	Range, 1921 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69¼	57	6	ADAMS EXP. 4s	69	68½	68½	+1
74⅝	68¼	2	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+1⅜
100½	92½	145	Am. Ag. Chem. 7½s	100½	99⅞	100¼	+⅛
98¼	88	5	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	94⅞	93⅛	93¾	..
85	73½	67	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	85	84	84⅝	+¼
105¼	97	252	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	105⅝	104	105¼	+⅜
96¼	80	1	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	+¼
91⅞	77½	71	Am. T. & T. col. 5s	91⅞	91	91⅞	–⅛
87	73½	98	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87	86	86⅝	–¼
80	67	21	Am. Wr. Paper 7s	80	72½	80	+8
70	61½	5	Am. W. Wks. & E. 5s	70	70	70	–8⅞
55	50	8	Ann Arbor 4s	54⅝	53½	54⅞	–⅝
85¼	75	40	Armour & Co. 4½s	85¼	84	85	–¾
82⅝	73½	137	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	+¾
76	68	47	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	76	75⅞	75⅞	+⅞
70½	67⅛	5	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	76½	76½	76½	+2½
87	78¾	5	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	87	87	87	+1½
91	83	1	A., E. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	91	91	91	+1
85½	77	7	A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	85½	85	85½	+1
73½	65	5	A., T. & S. F. R. M. 4s	73½	73½	73⅛	+¼
79¼	72⅝	13	A., T. & S. F. tr. sl. 4s	78¼	78⅛	78½	+1
81	73⅛	17	Atl. C. Line 1st 4s	81	80¼	80⅛	+¼
80½	72½	2	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	80½	80½	80½	+2
106	99	12	Atl. Coast Line 7s	106	105¼	105⅛	+¼
75	66¾	15	Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	75	74⅝	75	+½
73	25	13	Atlantic Fruit 7s	32	30	30	–2
104	98⅝	25	Atlantic Ref. 6½s	104	103½	103½	..
102	96	36	Atlas P. temp. 7½s	102	100½	101	..
97	90⅝	2	BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	+⅜
90	79¾	65	B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s	90	89¾	89⅞	+⅜
75	64⅝	79	Balt. & O. gold 4s	75	74	74¼	–¾
73	87½	237	Balt. & Ohio 6s	96	95	95¾	–¼
74	65	211	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	74	72⅝	73⅛	+⅜
77	66	43	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	77	76	76¼	+¼
71	61⅝	43	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	71	70½	70⅝	–¼
87¼	76	73	B. & O., S.W.Div. 3½s	87½	85⅝	87	+¾
58½	50¼	15	B. & O., T. & C. 4s	58⅝	58	58⅝	+⅝
107¼	100⅝	40	Bell Tel. Pa. 7s	107¼	106⅞	107	+½
86	74⅞	22	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	86	85	85⅛	+½
89½	78	21	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89¼	88¼	89¼	+2⅜
95½	86¼	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	95½	95½	95½	+¾
46½	37	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s	43	43	43	..
92	80	41	Braden Copper 6s	92	91¼	92	+1
87	76	5	B'klyn Edis. gen. 5s	87	87	87	+2
98	87½	10	B'klyn Edis. gen. 6s	98	95¼	98	+2½
106½	96	2	B'klyn Ed. gen. 7s, C.	106½	106½	106½	+3¼
106½	96	19	B'klyn Ed. gen. 7s, D.	106½	105½	105⅝	–⅝
33	25	8	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	31	31	31	–3⅝
60½	40⅝	38	B. R. T. 7s, '21	55½	55	55	+1
58½	41	4	B. R. T. 7s, '21, c. of d.	56	55	55	+3
56⅝	33	63	B. R. T. 7s, '21, c. of d., sta.	52	50	52	+2
32	24⅞	10	B. R. T. g. 5s, c. of d.	29½	29½	29½	..
88⅝	71	1	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	88	88	88	..
84	67½	10	Bush Terminal 5s	84	82⅞	84	+3⅛
82⅝	67⅞	12	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	82⅝	81⅞	82¼	+1
91½	82⅜	4	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	91½	91⅛	91½	+1½
108⅛	99⅞	49	Can. North. 7s	108⅛	106⅞	108	+1
105¼	96¼	116	Can. North. 6½s	105	104⅝	104⅞	–⅛
90¼	81½	16	Can. So. con. 5s	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+⅜
80	68	6	Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	80	80	80	+1
95	85	20	Cent. of Ga. 6s	94½	94	94¼	+¼
93¾	86½	111	Cent. Leather 5s	93¾	92	93	+⅛
102	92⅛	70	Cent. of N. J. 5s	102	101	101	+3
79½	70½	61	Cent. Pacific 4s	79½	79	79⅝	+⅝
82⅝	75½	4	Cent. Pacific 3½s	82⅝	80	80	–1⅜
75	67⅞	5	C., P., Thru S.L. 4s	75	74¾	75	+½
86	75½	30	C., R., R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	86	86	86	+2
111½	104¼	92	Cerro de Pasco 8s	111¼	110⅝	110⅝	+¼
87¾	79	4	Ches. & Ohio fdg. 5s	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	+1⅞
80½	71½	50	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	80½	79½	79¾	–⅝
94¼	87	21	Ches. & O. cons. 5s	93¼	93	93¼	..
85	70	226	Ches. & O. conv. 5s	85	83⅞	84¼	–½
82	71½	45	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	82	81⅝	81⅜	–¼
48¼	41	7	Chicago & Alton 3s	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
39⅝	34	69	Chi. & Alton 3½s	38¼	38	38½	..
82⅛	74¾	108	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	82⅛	80⅞	82	+1
77½	69¼	30	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	77½	76½	76⅛	–⅛
84¼	76⅜	4	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	+1
93	86½	5	C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	91	91	91	+⅜
85	75	4	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	83	82⅞	83	..
54½	47½	37	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	54¼	54	54	+¼
6⅛	6¼	5	Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
72¼	70	1	Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼	+⅞
71¼	66	5	Chi., Ind. & L. 4s, '56	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
81½	71⅝	85	C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	81	80¼	80¼	+1¼
65	53½	63	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	58¼	57¼	58	+½
72⅝	63½	56	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	72½	71	71	–1⅜
72½	60½	29	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛	+¼
78⅞	70	28	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76¼	76	76	–⅛
72	60	123	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	65	64½	65	+1
63⅜	53¼	22	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	59¼	57⅞	59	+2
68⅞	59¼	30	C., M. & St. P. 3d. 4s	67	65	67	+1⅜
80	71½	9	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78¾	78	78⅜	+1¼
69	62½	3	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+1⅞
78	73½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	78	78	78	+1
97⅛	88	13	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	97½	96	96	+½
106½	96¼	37	C. & N. W. temp. 6½s	106½	105¼	106½	+2½
107	99¼	27	C. & N. W. 7s	107	105⅝	105⅝	+⅛
66⅝	58	28	Chicago Rys. 5s	66½	66	66	..
77	67	22	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	76	77	..
75	64	87	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	74⅛	74⅝	–⅝
96	93½	1	Chicago Teleph. 5s	96	96	96	..
85⅝	77	149	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	85⅝	84⅝	85¼	+⅝
110⅝	101	22	Chi. Un. Sta. 6½s	110⅝	109⅝	110¼	..
100	93⅞	19	Chi. & W. Ind. 7½s	98	97⅝	97½	–¼
67½	57	315	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	67½	66½	66⅜	+¾
82	66	252	Chile Copper 6s	82	81¼	82	+¼
98½	90	7	Chile Copper 7s	98½	97½	98½	–½
87	79½	3	Choc., O. K. & G. cn. 5s	87	87	87	..
79½	72¾	3	Cinn., H. & D. 2d 4½s	79½	79½	79½	+3
96	83¾	64	C., C., C. & St. L. r. & i. 6s	96¼	95½	95½	+¼
85	79	8	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	80	79	80	–4
72½	65⅝	23	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	72½	72	72	–½
86	72	9	C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s	85	85	85	–1
82	75¼	11	Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5	80½	80¼	80¼	+¼
74⅞	62⅝	8	Col. Industrial 5s	72	71⅛	71⅛	–⅞
88	77	6	Col. & South. 1st 4s	88	86½	88	+1⅛
81¾	72	39	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	81¾	81	81¼	+¼
89¼	76⅝	11	Col. Gas & El. 5s	88	87	88	..
104¼	99	52	Cons. Gas cv. 7s	104¼	103¾	104	+¼
102½	93	62	Cuban-Am. Sug. 8s	102	100⅝	100⅝	–½
86	51	81	Cuba. C. Sug. cv. 7s	62½	61	62½	+½
60	54½	45	C. C. Sug. cv. 7s, c. of d.	59½	58	59½	+1
73	50⅝	7	Cuba R. R. 5s	67⅛	65⅝	66⅝	+1⅝
86	78	1	Cumberland Tel. 5s	86	86	86	+¾
99	96½	2	DEL. & H. ln. eq. 4½s	99	90	90	+½
106	100	4	Del. & Hudson 7s	105¼	102	105¼	..
88½	78	8	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	88½	88	88½	+½
84	74½	9	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	83	83	83	–1
71½	62¼	123	Den. & R. G. c. 4s	71⅛	70½	71	..
47¾	40½	114	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s	46	45	46	+1
77	60½	10	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¾
76	67¼	10	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	75	75	75	..
48⅝	39	4	Des M. & Ft. Dd. 4s	41	41	41	+1
86	76½	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s	86	86	86	+1⅜
91⅝	86¾	4	Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91¾	+¾
97	86	39	Det. Edison ref. 6s	97	95⅞	97	+1½
80⅝	74½	8	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	80¼	78	78	–2½
63⅝	57	6	Det. United 4½s	58⅝	58	58	–½
108⅝	102	11	Dia. Match s. f. 7½s	107⅝	106¼	106½	–1½
93⅞	87⅞	51	Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	93¾	93⅜	93¾	+¼
102⅝	96	157	Du Pont de N. 7½s	102⅛	101⅜	101⅜	–¼
98⅝	88	61	Duquesne Light 6s	98¾	98	98⅛	+½
89½	82	2	E. TENN. reor. lien 5s	87½	87½	87½	+2
90¼	84½	1	E. T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1¼
58¼	51	32	Erie 1st con. 4s	56	55⅝	56	+¾
45	39¼	120	Erie gen. 4s	43	42½	43	+¼
40¼	35¼	16	Erie conv. 4s, A	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅝
41	34½	22	Erie conv. 4s, B	38	37	37⅞	–⅝
45⅝	37	28	Erie conv. 4s, D	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+⅛
101¼	98	321	FISK R. 8s, int. ctfs.	100⅝	99⅝	100	–1
78⅝	71⅝	2	Fla. East Coast 4½s	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+⅝
99⅝	93	25	Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
80	66	19	Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	80	80	80	+1
93⅝	84	15	GEN. EL. deb. 5s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	+1⅛
104⅝	99¼	12	Gen. Elec. deb. 6s	103½	103	103	–¼
72¼	65⅝	14	Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	72½	70⅝	72¼	+2⅛
99⅞	97	..	Ga. Pacific 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
99⅝	99⅛	132	Goodyr. T. 8s, '31, w.i.	99⅝	99½	99⅛	..
111	97½	347	Goodyr. T. & R. 8s	110⅝	107½	109	–2
83	78	10	Granby Cons. cv. 8s	81¼	80⅛	81¼	+1⅛
107¼	99⅝	25	Grand Trunk 7s	107¼	105	107⅛	+2⅛
98	95	556	Gd. Trk. 6s, int. cfs.	98	97⅛	98	+¼
106⅝	96½	560	Gt. Nor. gen. 7s	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	–⅝
75	66	3	HAVANA E. RY. 5s	74	73½	74	+2
76	67½	3	Hock. Valley 4½s	76	74½	76	+¼
75	50	68	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	74	74½	+½
46¼	23½	371	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	44⅝	43½	44½	+⅝
78	67⅛	8	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	77¾	76	76	–⅝
75½	66¼	31	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	75½	73⅝	75⅛	+⅝
80¼	71⅝	34	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80½	79½	80½	+¾
106⅝	100¼	13	Ill. Cent. 6½s	106⅝	106	106⅝	+¾
96½	85⅝	15	Ill. Cent. 5½s	96	95⅝	96	+½
69⅝	64¼	1	I. C., Louis. Div. 3½s	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+2⅛
86½	78⅛	8	Ill. Cent. & S. St. L. New Orl. joint 5s	87¼	86½	87¼	+¾
85½	76½	16	Illinois Steel 4½s	85½	83	85¼	+1⅛
75	75	50	Ind. B. & West. 4s	75	75	75	..
84½	78	60	Ind. Un. Ry. gen. 5s	84½	84	84	+6
95	86	2	Indiana Steel 5s	95	94	95	+2
21½	11	18	Inter.-Met. 4½s	13	11½	11½	–1¼
19½	8½	13	Int.-Met. 4½s, c. of d.	10	9	9⅝	–⅛
58¼	48½	608	Int. Rap. Tr. 5s	55¼	53½	54⅜	–¼
79½	71	7	Int. Ag. Chem. 5s	75	74⅞	74⅞	..
87	75½	137	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	87	86	86½	..
87	80	7	Int. Paper conv. 5s	87	87	87	..
75	65	12	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	72⅞	72½	72½	+⅛
44	34⅞	54	Iowa Central ref. 4s	36	34⅞	35	–½
88	80⅝	4	KAN. & M. 2d 5s	88	88	88	+1
72½	62	41	K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	72¼	70½	71¾	+¼
81	72	21	Kansas City So. 5s	81	80½	80⅝	–⅛
61⅝	54	90	Kansas City So. 3s	61⅝	60⅝	61½	+⅝
76	69¼	76	Kan. City Term. 4s	76	75	75¼	–¼
103½	92½	200	Kelly-Spfld. T. 8s	102½	101⅞	102¼	+¼
73	62¼	15	Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	69¼	67⅞	69	+3
97¼	91	95	LACK. STL. 5s, '23	97¼	96¼	97¼	+⅛
82⅛	77	16	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	82⅛	80½	80⅝	+⅝
72½	65⅛	13	Lake Shore 3½s	72½	71	72½	+3
89¼	82	25	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	89¼	88⅝	89	..
87½	78⅝	63	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	87½	87	87¼	–½
95	91⅛	2	Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	95	95	95	..
85	82⅝	4	L. V. Coal & N. 4½s	85	85	85	+2⅝
76	67½	4	Leh. Val. Pa. con. 4s	74	74	74	+1⅛
101	95	8	Lehigh Valley 6s	101	100¼	100½	+¼
82⅞	72⅝	16	L. V. of Pa. con. 4½s	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
90	83	1	Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	90	90	90	+1
109¼	102	11	Liggett & M. 7s	109¼	109⅛	109¼	+1
89⅞	77⅞	32	Liggett & M. 5s	89⅞	88⅝	89¼	..
82	68	9	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '34	82	82	82	+1⅛
71½	57⅛	18	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	71½	71	71	+½
72¼	64	10	Long Island ref. 4s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
109¼	103	2	Lorillard 7s	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	+¾
81⅝	78	6	Lorillard 5s	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	+1½
76⅝	63¼	4	Louis. & Ark. 5s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+1⅜
71⅝	64½	2	Lou. & Jeff. Bdge. 4s	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	+⅝
86	78¼	25	Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	85½	84⅝	85¼	+⅛
108½	100	16	Lou. & Nash. 7s	108½	107⅛	107½	+1⅜
100	90	2	Lou. & N. gold 5s	100	100	100	+7⅛
59⅝	50¾	10	L. & N., St. L. Div. 3½s	59⅝	58	59⅝	+3
74⅝	64½	5	L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	72½	72¼	72¼	+8
78	74	1	L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	76	76	76	+¼
84¼	80	10	L. & N., Mob. & M. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
58⅝	51¼	27	MANHAT. con. 4s	58½	57	58½	–¼
58	52½	12	Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	58½	57½	58½	+1⅛
78½	68¾	22	Mkt. St. Ry. con. 5s	78½	77½	78⅛	+1⅛
97½	88½	5	Marland Oil s. f. 8s	96¼	96⅛	96¼	+⅛
100	90¾	28	Mar. Oil s. f. 8s, w.i.	100	96¼	100	+3⅝
99¼	92⅝	126	Mex. Pet. s. f. 8s	99¼	97½	98⅝	+1⅜
73⅝	66	2	Mich. Cent. 3½s	73½	73⅝	73⅝	..
74	72½	5	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s, '40	74	74	74	+1⅛
96	85	11	Mich. State Tel. 5s	96	96	96	+4
81⅛	73	16	Midvale Steel 5s	81½	80¼	80¼	–1
45	34	11	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	36	35½	36	+⅞
76	67¼	7	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	70	70	70	–3
45	34⅝	2	M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	85½	85⅝	85⅝	–⅛
94	85	7	M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 5s	94	93½	93½	+1
100⅞	99¼	137	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 6½s, int. rects.	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	–¼
85	75⅝	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	83⅝	82¼	83⅝	+⅜
63⅝	52	2	Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+1⅞
71½	55	4	Mo., Kan. & Okla. 5s	71½	70	71½	+6⅛
68¼	56	68	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	68⅝	67⅞	66⅝	+⅛
43	34½	71	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	42¼	41¾	42⅜	+⅛
43½	34	53	M., K. & T. 2d 4s, c. of d.	42¼	41½	42¼	+1¼
68	49½	17	M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	63	61	63	+2
64	48½	25	M., K. & T. ref. 4s, c. of d.	64	62⅞	63⅛	+3⅛
49⅝	37	6	M., K. & T. 5% notes	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅜
65	55	3	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	–⅛
97	80⅝	14	Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, '23	97	96⅞	96⅞	+⅜
91	81⅝	11	Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, '26	91	90	91	+2
59	50⅝	330	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	59	57½	58	–1
90⅛	82	44	Montana Power 5s	90⅛	90	90	–⅛
83½	73	30	Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	83½	82½	83½	+1
95½	90	1	NASH., C. & ST. L. 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	+⅛
94	87	1	Nat. Tube 6s	93¼	93½	93½	+½
99¼	90	5	New Or. T. & M. 6s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+⅜
65⅝	53¼	128	N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	65⅝	63⅞	65⅝	+1⅜
68	61⅝	8	New Or. Ter. 4s	68	68	68	..
105½	98	82	N. Y. Central 7s	105⅝	105	105	–⅝
71	63	14	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71	67½	70⅝	+1
70	61⅝	2	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg	70	70	70	+1⅜
98	87	237	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	98	97½	97½	..
82⅞	73½	128	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	82⅞	82⅛	82⅛	..
82	72½	9	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	81	81½	..
74½	61	24	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	–1⅜
66½	59¼	14	N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	66½	66½	66½	+1⅜
84	77⅞	5	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	84	84	84	+2
80	71½	2	N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	80	80	80	+2
73	62	4	N. Y. Dock 4s	73¼	72⅞	73¼	+¼
91	81	1	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	90½	90½	90½	+⅜
72	64¾	14	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	72½	71⅝	72½	+⅞
72⅞	51½	28	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 6s	53⅝	53	53⅝	+½
45	35	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	37½	37½	37½	..
33	30	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. d. 4s, '57	33	33	33	..
65¼	56	17	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	65¼	64½	65¼	..
27½	17½	2	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	22½	22½	22½	–¼
27⅛	17½	16	N. Y. Rys. 4s, c. of d.	24⅝	24	24⅝	..
9	3⅛	1	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	6½	6⅛	6½	–⅛
7½	3⅛	6	N. Y. Rys. ad. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
57	46	1	N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	56½	56½	56½	+¼
98½	87¾	60	N. Y. Tel. s. f. deb. 6s	98⅛	97⅝	98	–⅛
87¼	75	98	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+⅝
44	32½	44	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	33½	32¼	33	–½
97⅝	90	1	Niag. F. P. ref. 6s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	+⅛
95⅝	86⅛	1	Niag. F. P. 1st 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+1⅞
54⅞	39	14	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	49	47	47	–½
81⅛	73⅞	17	Norf. & W. con. 4s	81½	80⅝	81¼	+½
81½	70⅝	13	N. & W., Poc. C. & C. 4s	81½	81½	81½	+¼
80	74	2	Norf. & W. div. 4s	78½	78½	78½	..
105½	99	82	Norf. & W. cv. 6s	103⅝	103	103½	..
59½	52⅝	38	Northern Pacific 3s	59	58¼	59	–⅞
80⅝	73	200	Northern Pacific 4s	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+⅜
103½	100	7	Nor. Pac. r. & i. 6s	105½	104⅝	104⅝	+½
105⅝	100⅝	189	N. P.-Gt. N. jt. t. 6½s	105½	105	105	..
96½	81¼	6	Nor. St. Pow. ref. 6s	96	95½	96	–½
86½	76	28	Nor. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	86½	85⅝	86½	+½
107	96	78	N. W. Bell T. 7s	107	106¼	106⅝	–½
106⅛	101¼	2	N. W. Bell T. 7s, reg.	106½	106⅛	106⅛	..
94⅝	88	5	ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	94⅝	94	94⅝	+¾
100	97⅞	3	Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	100	100	100	..
87⅞	78	51	Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	87⅞	86⅞	87	–⅛
94½	86½	7	Ore. S. L. 1st con. 5s	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	+1⅛
75	67½	169	Ore. W. R. R. & N. 4s	74⅞	74	74⅞	+⅝
86	65	14	PAC. GAS & El. 5s	86	85¼	85⅝	+¾
100½	94½	49	Packard M. Car 8s	100	99⅛	99¼	–⅝
90½	82⅝	22	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	90½	89¼	89¼	–1⅛
94½	87	83	Pan. Am. P. & T. eq. 7s	94⅞	92	94½	+2⅛
92¼	81	82	Penn. gen 5s	92¾	90⅛	91¼	–¾
85½	76⅝	22	Penn. 4s, 1948	84⅛	82¼	84	..
91⅝	83	2	Penn. cons. 4½s	90	90	90	..
84	74⅝	84	Penn. gen. 4½s	84	83⅛	83½	–½
103⅞	94½	134	Penn. 6½s	103⅞	103⅛	103½	–⅝
107	100	42	Penn. gold 7s	107	106	107	+⅞
87½	77⅛	23	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	87½	86¼	87½	+½
72½	64	1	Pere Marq. 1st 4s	72½	72½	72½	..
82⅝	63½	1	Peo. G. & C. C. r. 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+2⅛
62	54	26	Peoria & E. 1st 4s	62	61½	62	+1⅜
26	18	8	Peoria & E. inc. 4s	20	19	20	+1⅜
99⅞	88	6	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
90	79	27	P., C., C. & St. L. g. 5s	88⅝	88	88⅝	–1¼
100¼	97½	7	Porto Rican Tob. 8s	100	100	100	..
75	56	6	P. Ry. L. & P. 1st cv. 5s	74½	73	74½	+1⅜
98	98	5	Port. Ry., L. & P. 7½s	98	98	98	..
83⅝	69	6	Portland Ry. 5s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+3⅝
71½	57⅞	20	Public Service 5s	71½	70	71½	+1⅛
83	71⅞	61	READING gen. 4s	79¼	78⅝	79	..
87	76	17	Rdg.-J. C. coll. 4s	81⅝	81⅛	81¼	+⅛
71⅞	61¾	20	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	71⅞	71¼	71¼	+⅛
60	47⅞	26	Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	59⅞	59	59	–½
76	64¼	26	R. I., A. & L. 4½s	76	75¼	75⅝	–¼
100½	99¼	5	Roch. & P. cons. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+⅛
99½	91¼	7	R., W. & Og. c. 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	+¼
93	83	13	ST. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	92½	92	92½	+½
78	67¾	37	St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	78	77	77⅛	+⅛
75	64⅝	6	St. L., I. M. & So. River & Gulf 4s	75	74½	74½	–½
75	67	1	St. L., R. M. & Pac. 5s	73	73	73	–¼
66⅝	50	178	St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 4s	66⅝	66	66¼	–¼
80	70½	104	St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 5s	80	79¼	79⅝	–¼
96½	84⅝	17	St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 6s	95½	94⅞	94⅞	–1⅝
70	61⅞	301	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69½	68¼	69½	+⅝
59¼	44¼	202	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	52⅝	52	52	–⅞
100⅞	98¼	8	St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+⅞
93	87	3	St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s	93	93	93	+1⅝
72¼	62¼	19	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	72¼	71⅛	72¼	+⅞
69	60¼	26	St. L. & S. W. con 4s	68¼	68	68¼	–¼
71	62⅝	37	S. L. & S. W. 1st Ter. 5s	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	–⅝
60	55	7	S. L. & S. W. 2d inc. 4s	60	60	60	+1
75	61½	48	St. P. & K. C. S. L 4½s	74	71¾	72	–1¼
92	84⅝	11	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	92	91½	92	+⅛
105	99	1	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	103	103	103	–⅛
70	58	7	San An. & A. P. 4s	70	69	69¾	+1⅛
69⅛	53⅝	5	Seab. A. L. gold 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅝
57	50	3	Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	53	52	53	..
55	38	112	Seab. A. L. con. 6s	44¼	43½	44	..
43	33	59	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	36	35	35¼	–⅝
79⅝	73¾	73	Scioto Vy. & N. E. 4s	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	+2⅝
20¼	14¾	146	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	18⅞	17¾	17⅝	–1
99¼	95	16	Sharon Steel H. 8s	99¼	98¼	90	+½
97	90¼	414	Sinclair Oil 7½s	96⅞	96½	96⅝	..
88½	80¼	2	So. Bell Tel. 5s	88¼	88⅛	88½	+⅝
86¾	75½	220	So. Pac. conv. 4s	86¼	85½	86¼	+½
80½	73⅛	129	So. Pac. ref. 4s	80½	79⅝	80⅛	+½
77	67	20	So. Pac. col. 4s	77	75⅝	76¼	+¼
76	68	2	So. Pac., S. F. Ter. 4s	75⅝	75¾	73⅝	+⅞
90	80⅛	241	South. Ry. 1st 5s	86⅝	86	86⅝	+⅝
61½	55	153	South. Ry. gen. 4s	60½	59¾	59⅝	–¼
93½	85	32	Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	93⅛	87	92	..
105⅝	101	22	Stand. Oil of Cal. 7s	105⅝	105¼	105½	–¼
97	91¼	53	Steel & Tube 7s	97	95⅛	96	+⅝
74¾	67	1	TERM. ST. L. ref. 4s	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	..
90⅝	83¼	2	Term. St. L. con. 5s	89	89	89	–1⅜
58½	40⅝	44	Third Av. ref. 4s	58⅝	55	58½	+3¼
46	25	180	Third Av. adj. 5s	46	39	46	+7
100½	90½	88	Tide W. Oil 6½s, ctfs.	100½	99¼	99¼	–1¼
56½	45	16	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	56½	55⅝	56	+1
26	14	5	Tol., St. L. & W. col. 4s, '17, tr. cfs.	26	26	26	+1
85½	80	1	UN. BAG & P. 5s	85½	85⅛	85½	+1⅝
85	73	77	Union Pac. 1st 4s	85	84	85	+⅛
80⅝	73	24	Union Pac. 1st ref. 4s	80⅝	79⅝	79⅞	–⅝
90⅝	87	45	Union Pac. cv. 4s	90⅝	89½	89⅞	–½
102½	97¼	36	Union Pac. 6s	102⅞	101	101⅜	–⅝
103¼	100¼	28	Un. Tank Car eq. 7s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	..
100⅛	98	100	United Drug cv. 8s	100	99⅝	100	..
76	65	19	Unit. Ry. 5s, Pitts.	71⅝	71	71½	+1⅛
50½	47	5	Un. Rys. St. L., 4s	50	50	50	+2
92⅞	79⅝	2	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	92⅛	92¼	92¼	–⅝
101	94⅞	48	U. S. Rubber 7s	101	100⅝	101	+1
84	75⅝	98	U. S. Rub. 1st & r. 5s	84	83⅛	83½	–¼
103½	94⅞	49	U. S. Rubber 7½s	103¼	103	103	+1
98⅛	92½	205	U. S. Steel 5s	98⅛	96⅛	98¼	+1⅞
84⅛	76	10	Utah P. & L. 5s	84⅛	84	84⅛	+½
94⅝	90⅛	7	VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	94⅝	94¾	94¾	+1⅛
96½	87½	65	Va.-Car. Ch. 7½s	96½	95½	95⅝	+⅛
95¼	85	8	Va.-Car. Ch. con. 6s	94	92	94	+3¾
95⅝	86¼	6	Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	86½	86¼	86¼	..
87	79	168	Va. Ry. 1st 5s	87	86	87	+1½
71	60½	3	Va. So. W. con. 5s	71	71	71	+1
92	82⅞	3	WABASH 1st 5s	92	91	92	+1
84	72	30	Wabash 2d 5s	84	82⅞	83	–½
78¼	67⅞	23	West Shore 4s	78¼	76	78	+3⅛
98⅞	92⅝	29	Western Electric 5s	98⅞	98	98⅝	..
58⅝	51⅛	90	Western Md. 4s	58⅝	57⅝	57½	–⅝
66	60¼	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	65	65	65	–⅝
88	75¾	91	Western Pacific 5s	83	81⅜	83	+1⅛
100	98½	2	W. Pa. Pow. 1st 7s	100	100	100	+⅝
85	77½	12	W. U. Tel. real est. 4½s	85	84⅝	84½	+⅛
91⅛	83	3	W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	91¼	89	91½	+2⅝
106½	99	56	W. U. Tel. temp. 6½s	106¼	105	105½	..
105½	94⅝	63	Westing. E. & M. 7s	105¼	104⅝	105	–½
55⅝	47	5	Wh. & L. E. ref. 4½s	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	+⅞
98	90	8	Wickwire Steel 5s	96	95	95¾	+2⅛
58	47	5	Wilkes. E. 1st 5s	56½	56¼	56½	–1⅛
93½	82½	66	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	93½	92¼	93¼	+1
89	77½	114	Wilson & Co. cv. 6s	89	87⅞	87⅞	–1⅛
75	63⅛	11	Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	75	73	75	+1
74	65	3	W. C. Sup. & D. 1.4s	74	74	74	+1

Total sales....................$20,890,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, 1921 High	Range, 1921 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95.40	86.50	3602	Lib. 3½s, 1923-47	95.40	94.82	95.24	+.24
95.10	86.50	51	Lib. 3½s, '32-47, reg.	95.10	94.90	95.00	+1.40

Continued on Page 27.

New Issues

Exempt from all Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation Excepting Inheritance Taxes

$2,490,000

Joint Stock Land Bank 5½% Bonds

Issued Under the Federal Farm Loan Act

Dated November 1, 1921 Due November 1, 1951

PRICE 102½ AND INTEREST
To Yield About 5.18% to Optional Maturity and 5½% Thereafter

Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after ten years from date of issue. Coupon Bonds fully registrable and interchangeable. Denomination, $1,000. Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st. Principal and interest payable at the bank of issue or through any office of the undersigned.

AUTHORITY—By act of Congress these bonds are declared instrumentalities of the Government of the United States and are prepared and engraved by the Treasury Department.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered February 28, 1921, the constitutionality of this Act and the tax exemption features of these bonds were fully sustained.

SECURITY—Obligations of the issuing bank, and collaterally secured by either first farm mortgages or United States Government Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness. Bank share holders' liability is double the amount of their stock.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION—These banks operate under Federal charter and Government supervision. The issuance of their bonds and the collateral pledged as security have been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board, a Bureau of the Treasury Department of the United States Government.

TAX EXEMPTION—Principal and interest of these bonds are exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local taxation, except Inheritance Tax. This exemption includes all Federal Income Taxes.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and acceptable as security for Postal Savings and other deposits of Governmental Funds, and the banks may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as financial agents of the Government and depositories of public funds.

BANKS OF ISSUE
BANKERS JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
LIBERTY JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, SALINA, KANSAS
LINCOLN JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
FREMONT JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, FREMONT, NEBRASKA
IOWA JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. CHICAGO NEW YORK
William R. Compton Co. CHICAGO NEW YORK
Harris, Forbes & Co., NEW YORK

The above statements are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of these bonds.

Sugar Securities
We Specialize and have Orders in
Fajardo Sugar
Central Aguirre
Federal Refining
National Refining
West India Pfd.
West India 7% Bonds, 1929
Cuban-American Sugar Pfd.

FARR & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
133 Front St. (Cor. Pine)
Telephone John 6428

We Are Interested In
Imperial Oil of Canada
American Cigar Com.
Stand. Gas Elec. 6's, 1935
Duquesne Lt. 7½'s, 1936
Utah Sec'ties Corp. 6's, '22
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J. 7's, '22
Ohio Cities Gas 7's, 1922
U. S. Treasury Cfs. Ind.
Inquiries Invited

Josephthal & Co.
Member New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5000

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.
Interest allowed on demand deposit accounts, orders executed for
STOCKS, BONDS AND COTTON
FOREIGN LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
DEAL IN LIBERTY BONDS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Branch Offices: 320 Fifth Ave., 173 Duane St., 38 Union Square, 14 East 60th St., 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$829,000

City of Cleveland, Ohio

5½% Bonds

Due serially February, March and June 1st, 1923 to 1928 inclusive
Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000, with the privilege of full registration.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation, Taxable Property, 1920....$1,753,246,190
Net Bonded Debt.... 61,901,298
(Ratio of Net Debt to Assessed Valuation about 3½%)
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census) - 796,841

These bonds are a direct and general obligation of the entire City, being issued for Park, Public Hall, Electric Light, Street Improvement, and Street Opening purposes.

PRICES TO YIELD
1923 – 1925 Maturities - 5.20%
1926 – 1928 " - 5.15

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL STREET NEW YORK
BANKERS BUILDING BOSTON

Price 100 and interest to net 20¼%

Participating 8% Bonds of the

United Oil Producers Corporation

Holders participate in earnings, above 8% guaranteed minimum, on a scale based on the price of Mid-Continent oil. The Deed of Trust sets aside 1,000 barrels daily to pay interest.

Oil at $ .88 8-9 nets bondholder 8%
" " 1.00 " " 9%
" " 1.75 " " 15¾%
" " 2.25 " " 20¼%

At the present price of $2.25 per barrel, earnings of bonds, distributed semi-annually, are at the rate of 20¼%.

Actively traded in on N. Y. Curb Market.

Descriptive circular 77-T on application

FARSON SON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway New York

Investment Bankers

are offered security issues of Electric Power and Light Companies having unbroken records of substantial earnings over long periods of time.

Correspondence Invited

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $24,500,000)
71 Broadway New York

Wanted
Assistant Bond Trader
Assistant Bond Correspondent

An old established Wall Street financial institution desires to engage the services of an assistant or an apprentice bond trader. A bond correspondent with experience is also required. While salary to be paid at the start is moderate, the opportunities afforded the successful applicants are almost unparalleled for advancement in authority and compensation. State bond house and other experience, age, religion, nationality and other particulars, which will be held in absolute confidence. Address T. H., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

Specialists in
Public Utility Bonds

American Pr. & Lt. 8s, 1941
Appalachian Pr. Co. 7s, 1936
Cons. Cities Lt., Pr. & Tr. 5s, '62
General Gas & Electric 5s & 6s
Georgia, Carolina Power 5s, '52
Niagara, Lockport & Ont. 5s, '54
Norfolk & Portsmouth Tr. 5s, '36
Penna. Ohio Pr. & Lt. 8s, 1930
St. Paul City Cable 5s, 1937
U. S. Public Service 6s, 1927
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Wisconsin Elec. Pr. 7½s, 1945

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NEW YORK CHICAGO

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NEW YORK

Leading Low-Priced Oil Stocks

What advancing crude oil prices mean to the established companies is outlined in a special bulletin just issued that also brings attention to those low-priced oil stocks that appear to offer the greatest profit-making possibilities.

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STEEL PRODUCTION ONE-THIRD LARGER

October Rate of Operation Exceeds That of 1906, Industry's Busiest Year.

OTHER LINES CONSUMING

Steel Ingots Turned Out Last Month at a Rate of 36,000,000 Gross Tons Per Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—The rate of steel production in October was one-third greater than the rate in September and more than double in the rate in July. Such sharp and rapid increases are greater than there was much reason to expect. They furnish final proof of what was generally assumed last Summer, that the particularly light demand upon the mills at that time was due to the country liquidating stocks. Now the production is in close relation to the actual consumption, and will increase as consumption increases. Consumption is usually a trifle lighter in Winter.

October steel ingot production was at the rate of about 23,000,000 gross tons a year, or 44 per cent. of present capacity as commonly estimated. In the record year of 1906 there was a very heavy demand from all lines of consumption then existing. The mills ran at 100 per cent. of capacity throughout the year, and produced 22,624,431 tons. In the same year 243,670 freight cars and 6,952 locomotives were built in the United States and Canada, the Canadian production being only a small fraction of the total, while 5,623 miles of new railroad were built in the United States, and factories, skyscrapers and power plants were erected.

The Increase in Consumption.

At present there is very little consumption of steel along these lines, yet the production of steel last month was at a greater rate. The consumption in other directions was therefore greatly increased to between 50 and 100 per cent. over 1906 although population has increased less than 25 per cent. The oft mentioned automobile is responsible for very little of the present steel consumption. The automobile factories are consuming rolled steel at the rate of something like 50,000 net tons a month, while the production of finished rolled steel in October was about 1,600,000 net tons.

Testimony to the general industrial activity of the country, apart from certain particular lines, is furnished by the report issued a few days ago of freight ton mileage on the railroads last August. The net ton miles of revenue and nonrevenue freight in that month were 30,391,958,000 for the Class I roads, a decrease of only 29 per cent. from the quantity in August of 1920, which was the record high month in the entire history of American railroading.

U. S. Steel's New Business.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage decreased 273,841 tons in October, the decrease being equal to 20 per cent. of capacity for the month. Shipments were at about 44 per cent. of capacity, so that new business amounted to about 20 per cent., this being the best showing for new business since February, except for September, which witnessed heavy bookings in sheets and wire products because buyers were informed that prices were to be advanced.

At the end of October the Steel Corporation had 4,283,829 tons of unfilled obligations, sufficient to keep it going at a 44 per cent. rate for seven months, provided customers require the deliveries, but the computation is purely theoretical, because contracts are not uniformly distributed over the various finished products.

The average price level of the steel market continues to show a slight sagging tendency. In lines where there are no plainly defined levels, sales are being made at slightly lower prices from time to time, while, in lines which present a "regular" price, subject to shading in some cases, the shading is becoming somewhat more widespread. The sagging is at such a low rate, much less than a dollar a ton a week on an average, that it does not count for anything. The big drops ended last July, the average price of finished steel products now being more than $30 a ton under prices in 1918.

All the pig iron markets are stagnant. The theory that pig iron consumers are waiting for lower freight rates before buying does not hold water, because buyers for many months past have been taking supplies in a hand-to-mouth fashion.

SOUTH'S REVISED VIEW OF THE COTTON YIELD

7,500,000-Bale Crop Inferred From Ginning Report, Even in Southern Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The report of the Census Bureau, making the amount of cotton actually ginned prior to Nov. 1 as much as 6,646,136 bales, whereas the Department of Agriculture's October forecast of the total yield was 6,537,000, proved an unwelcome surprise to the Southern cotton trade—even though conservative people had been prepared to expect rather full ginnings by a forecast of the National Ginners' Association issued some days previously and predicting a total in line with that officially announced on Wednesday.

There has been much curiosity as to the South's attitude toward these figures. It is that since the ginning totals to Nov. 1 exceeded the estimate of the crop issued by the Government on Oct. 3 by 109,136 bales, all expectations for an ultimate yield of less than 7,000,000 bales may be abandoned. Indeed, the majority of traders here are now looking for a crop of 7,500,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which would allow for ginnings of something under a million bales during the rest of the season. There are even some who agree with one of the private New York estimates last week and believe that the yield will reach as high as 8,000,000 bales.

The census ginning totals by States show that the Government estimate of the crop had already been exceeded by Nov. 1 in seven of the cotton States and had been nearly reached in the others. This increase in the yield over earlier expectations is attributed entirely to the exceptionally fine weather since Oct. 1, which has not only permitted the gathering of all opened cotton, but has allowed considerable cotton to mature that under less favorable conditions would not have been developed.

Although prices have declined $9 a bale in the contract market as a result of the census report on ginnings, spot cotton has dropped only $6. Conservative people argue that even should the crop prove to be 8,000,000 bales, it still would be a very small one, and that should the world's consumption prove to be 13,000,000 bales (which is generally regarded to be probable), the carry-over at the end of the season would be little over 4,000,000 bales, or not larger than the smallest carry-over recorded during the World War, when prices rose to unprecedented heights.

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BANNER MINES STOCK DEAL.

Transaction for Exchange of Norambagua Securities Completd.

The Banner Consolidated Mines announces the exchange of the Norambagua Consolidated stock for the stock of the former has become effective, as over 90 per cent. of the stockholders of the latter have consented to the plan. The Banner mines as now constituted is a union of the Central and Norambagua gold mining properties in the Grass Valley district of California.

The basis of exchange of both companies was the same, two shares of Norambagua and of Central for one share of Banner stock. The consolidation brings into one management the following mines in the Grass Valley district: Banner, North Banner, Central, Norambagua, Perrin and Gluyas, a total of 1,937 acres with a recently completed mill and a new 200-ton flotation mill under construction.

Liberty Loan Interest Due.

Tomorrow there will be payable about $70,000,000 as interest on the Second Liberty Loan and on Wednesday about $7,000,000 as interest on the nine months issue of 5¼ per cent. Treasury certificates dated May 16, 1921. Of this aggregate of $77,000,000 about $24,000,000 probably will be paid at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Coupons due tomorrow from both the 4 and 4¼ per cent. Second Liberty Loan bonds and on Wednesday from the certificates of Series A, 1922, may now be sent to the coupon paying division of the Federal Reserve Bank.

NEW BANK TO OPEN TODAY.

Institution in Pennsylvania Terminal Building—H. H. Revman President.

A new bank will be opened today to take care of the business in the rapidly growing Pennsylvania Station district. It is the Terminal Exchange Bank of New York, located in the new Pennsylvania Terminal Building, at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The bank will number among its officers and directors Barron Collier, Frank Hedley, Harry Henemier, who will serve as Vice President and cashier; Charles H. Gallagher, assistant cashier; Robert C. Montgomery, George Olney, Hugh J. Pritchard and Herbert Vreeland. Harry H. Revman is the President.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED NOV. 12, 1921

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	63,828	435,571	247,256	1,489,000	660,000
Tuesday	Holiday				
Wednesday	84,985	526,109	255,360	1,414,000	......
Thursday	110,650	587,985	209,479	1,317,000	84,000
Friday	Holiday				
Saturday	35,123	495,147	177,370	502,000	30,000
Totals	294,686	2,044,812	890,465	4,722,000	774,000

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
			INDUSTRIALS				
2	½	20,900	Acme Coal	1⅝	.95	1⅝	+ 1/16
5¼	.75	1,500	Acme Packing	.95	.85	.92	+.04
16½	6¼	2,700	Amal. Leather	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ 1⅛
40	25	1,100	Amal. Leather pf.	37⅛	36½	37	..
97½	78	80	Am. Lt. & Tr. Co.	95¼	95	95¼	..
19	1⅝	100	Allied Pack.	4½	4½	4½	..
6¾	2⅜	1,300	Am. Wr. Paper	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
1⅝	1	900	Audubon Chem.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
5	.10	300	Benford Auto	.40	.35	.40	..
14	11	8,900	Br.-Am. Tob., cou.	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	11	1,700	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
1	.75	2,800	Bradley Firepfg.	.88	.75	.75	—.16
1⅞	1⅛	3,500	Bradley F. pf.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
.98	.05	1,000	Buddy Buds	.30	.25	.30	—.05
114½	107	1,100	Burns Bros. A, w. i.	114½	112	114½	+ 3
32¼	27	300	Burns Bros. com. B., w. i.	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
7⅝	2¼	5,400	Cal. Cr. Fruit	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅝
3¾	⅝	1,200	Car Light & Pow.	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
6	1¼	200	Carlisle Tire	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
105	95	250	Celluloid Co. com.	96	95	96	..
105	98¼	95	Celluloid pf.	103	102	103	..
2½	1	400	Cent. Teresa Sug.	1⅝	1	1	— ⅝
7¾	2½	700	Chicago Nipple	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
15	12⅝	30	Chi. & E. Ill.	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
56	23½	200	Cleveland Motor	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
.42	.10	500	Contl. Candy	.20	.20	.20	+.03
8½	4⅝	1,400	Cont. Motors	5⅞	5¾	5⅜	..
9⅝	7¾	100	Du Pont Ch. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
1½	.50	900	Den. & R. G. pf.	.85	.65	.65	..
29¼	13	10,800	Durant Motor	27½	25⅜	27	+ 1½
1	.30	200	Emerson Phono	.50	.50	.50	—.10
21	7⅞	1,300	Farrell Coal	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
6½	5½	500	Federal Tel.	5¼	5⅛	5½	..
16¼	13⅜	1,300	Gibson-How.	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
50	30⅞	4,600	Glen Alden Coal	43⅞	41⅞	42½	— 1
23	1⅞	100	Gardner Motors	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
6¾	3	1,700	Goldwyn Picture	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ¼
26½	4	400	Goodyear T. & R.	12	11¼	12	+ ½
54	22	100	Goodyr. T. & R. pf	29	29	29	..
11	4⅞	100	D. W. Griffith	8½	8½	8½	..
2⅝	1¾	300	Grant Motor	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
178	130	805	Gillette S. Razor	175½	175	175	+ ½
2½	.50	100	Havana Tob.	.50	.50	.50	..
16⅝	10	200	H.F.Holbrook, Inc.	11	10½	11	..
5¼	5	100	Hocking Val. Pro.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2¾	1 1/16	700	Heyden Chem.	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	..
14¼	5⅝	500	Intercont. Rubber.	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	200	Imp.Tob.Ct.Br.& I.	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
12	7½	1,100	Libby	8½	7¾	7⅞	— ½
20	3⅞	5,300	Lincoln Motor	6½	3⅞	4¼	— 1⅝
1	.45	1,100	Locomobile	.75	.55	.55	—.21
5	4	50	Maxw. Mot. 1st pf	5	5	5	..
5	2	200	Mercer Motor	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ½
10	5⅛	7,300	National Leather	6¼	5	5¼	— ⅞
25	17	200	N. Y. Transport	20	20	20	..
5⅜	2	100	N. Am. P. & P.	2½	2½	2½	— ½
12	4⅞	300	Packard Motor	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅝
74½	56	10	Packard Motor pf.	62	62	62	..
18	2⅛	3,200	Philip Morris	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
2¾	.30	7,300	Perfection Tire	.58	.56	.58	+.03
40½	19	200	Peerless T. & M.	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅞
11	8½	150	Pyrene Mfg.	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
23½	18	280	Reo Motors	19	18½	18½	..
2⅜	1½	4,700	Radio Co.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
2⅞	1⅞	1,700	Radio Co. pf.	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
39⅝	31	500	R.J.Reyn'dsTob., B.	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅜
12	1⅜	7,900	Southern Coal & I.	3	2	2⅞	+ ⅝
		100	Std. G. & E. com.	9	9	9	..
9¼	3	550	Standard Motors	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
29	20	100	Swift Intl.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
3⅞	2	4,500	Sweets Co. of Am.	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
31½	23¼	14,200	Texas Gulf S. Co.	31⅛	30½	31¼	+ ⅜
72	55	968	Todd Shipyards	66	63½	66	+ 2⅝
7	4	1,500	Tob. Prod. Exp.	5	4½	4½	— ½
1⅞	1	21,925	U. Profit Sharing	1¼	1 1/16	1⅛	+ 1/16
9	5	3,100	Un. Ret. Candy	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
60	40	606	Union Carb. & C.	46	42	46	+ 2
1⅞	1	2,000	U. S. Lt. & Heat.	1⅜	1¼	1 1/16	+ 1/16
1⅞	1¼	200	U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅝
1⅞	⅛	21,700	U. S. Ship Corp.	.19	.15	.17	..
1⅜	¼	10,900	U. S. S. SS. Co.	.33	.29	.30	—.03
1 1/16	.55	63,150	West End Chem.	1¼	.95	1 1/16	..
2⅝	.50	2,000	Wayne Coal	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/16
19½	19	2,200	Will-Baumer	19⅝	19	19⅝	..
34	19	16,000	William Davies A.	24½	24½	24½	..
3	.25	500	Willys Corp.	.35	.35	.35	..
25½	8	300	Willys Cp. 1st pf.	14½	14¼	14¼	+ 1
5⅝	3½	200	Willys Cp. 2d pf.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
55½	55	200	Winch. R.A.1st pf.	55⅛	55	55⅛	..
21⅝	21	900	Winch. R.A.2d pf.	21⅝	21	21⅝	..
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
43	35	700	Atlantic Lobos pf.	43	43	43	..
25	9⅝	2,800	Atlantic Lobos	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
22	14	14,100	Anglo-Am. Oil	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
85	72	371	Buckeye Pipe L.	84¼	81	84	+ 1½
87	72	10	Eureka Pipe L.	87	87	87	..
195	140	45	Illinois Pipe Line	195	165	195	+31
86	69	12	Indiana Pipe L.	82	82	82	— ½
91	78	355	Imperial Oil Can.	89	85	85	— 1
17⅞	9	24,700	Internat'l Pete	16⅝	15	16¼	+ 1⅛
152	150	10	New York Tran.	151	151	151	..
320	223	285	Ohio Oil	300	290	300	+ 1½
580	395	10	Prairie Oil & Gas	580	550	580	+25
225	160	140	Prairie Pipe Line	225	206	225	..
259	168	10	So. Penn. Oil	240	240	240	+ 3
102	70	40	So. Pipe Line	89	89	89	..
427	384½	110	Std. Oil of Ohio	427	405	424	..
93½	60⅝	50,200	Std. Oil of Ind.	93½	84⅝	92⅞	+ 7⅝
385	296	140	Std. Oil of N. Y.	374	349	374	+33
335	280	200	Vacuum Oil	335	285	330	+45
			MISCELLANEOUS OILS				
.42	.20	1,000	Allied Oil, new	.27	.27	.27	+ .03
1⅛	.20	10,000	Allen Oil	.80	.50	.70	+ .20
.20	.03	8,800	Allied Oil	.04	.03	.04	..
.49	.14	9,100	Am. Fuel Oil	.49	.44	.48	+ .03
2⅝	1⅜	600	Am. Fuel Oil pf.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ 1/16
4¾	2¼	600	Atlantic Pet., old.	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
11	6½	4,100	Ark. Nat. Gas	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	.15	219,500	Boone Oil	.40	.24	.39	+ .14
1¼	.44	82,200	Bos. & Wyo. Oil	.89	.80	.87	+ .07
32¼	12½	3,900	British-Am. Oil	30⅛	27	29⅝	..
2	.95	600	Brazos Oil	2	1⅛	2	..
10⅝	3⅜	13,250	Carib. Syndicate	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	1½	2,000	Cent. Am. Pet.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
255	101	2,482	Cities Service	229	193½	220	+26
71	35	1,510	Cities Service pf.	61¼	57½	61	+ 3⅝
31½	11¾	16,950	Cit. Ser. bkrs.' sh.	26¼	21¼	24½	+3⅜
4¼	.90	2,600	Cont. Pet.	4¼	3½	4¼	+ 1⅛
127	104½	10	Continental Oil	124	124	124	..
4½	1½	500	Creole Syndicate	2⅜	2½	2½	..
1⅜	.06	25,500	Cushing Pete	.10	.06	.10	+ .02
1¼	.08	3,000	Denny Oil	.15	.11	.15	+ .03
3⅛	1	100	Duquesne Oil	3	3	3	..
10	7	550	Dom. Oil of Tex.	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
10	5	43,400	Elk Basin Pet.	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ 1¼
1⅛	1	8,800	Edmonds Oil & R.	1 1/16	1	1	..
.28	.25	1,000	Empire Ky Oil	.27	.27	.27	..
1 1/16	.26	463,000	Engineers Pet.	.85	.30	.85	+ .47
2⅞	1	18,900	Federal Oil	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
1	.01	1,000	Fay Pet.	.03	.03	.03	..
15	6	3,100	Fensland Oil	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
8¼	2½	4,000	Granada Oil	4⅝	3⅜	4¼	+ ⅝
24	1	9,900	Gilliland Oil	4¾	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅞
2⅛	.55	27,400	Glen Rock Oil	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅛	+ ¼
.16	.03	17,000	Harvey Crude Oil	.10	.07	.10	+.03
1½	.10	19,600	Hudson Oil	.15	.13	.14	+.01
14	6¼	23,542	Imperial Oil of D.	11⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1½	.50	12,300	Keystone R. Dev.	1¼	1	1 1/16	..
..	..	500	Kay County Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
.07	.02	5,000	Lance Creek Royal	.06	.04	.06	..
.47	.29	1,000	Livingston Oil	.37	.37	.37	+.02
3½	1	2,900	Livingston Pet.	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1¼	.70	7,200	Lyons Pet.	.90	.85	.85	—.05
4½	2	200	Margay Oil	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
4	.50	1,200	Manhat'n O. & P.	.50	.50	.50	..
30	10½	11,200	Maracaibo Oil	27¼	25¾	26	..
3⅜	1	100	Magna O. & R.	1½	1½	1½	..
8½	1	1,400	Marland Ref.	3¼	2½	3½	+ ⅝
.22	.05	107,700	Meridian Pet.	.22	.15	.19	+.04
1	.74	1,500	Marland O. of Mo.	.85	.73	.85	+.10
15⅝	6¼	7,400	Merritt Oil Corp.	12⅝	10⅞	12¼	+ 1¼
2	.39	14,000	Mexico Oil	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅝	— 1/16
20¼	12	3,100	Mexico Eagle Oil	15	12¾	14⅞	+ 1
8½	2	600	Midwest Oil	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	..
3⅛	.12	1,200	Midwest Tex. Oil	.12	.12	.12	..
.91	.69	200	Mountain & Gulf	.80	.80	.80	..
6½	.73	2,300	Mex. Panuco	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+ ½
13½	5	6,500	Mountain Prod.	13½	10⅝	12⅜	+ 2⅝
8¼	.73	700	Nat. Oil of N. J.	2⅝	2½	2¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	100	Noco Pete	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
.20	.12	3,400	Northwest Oil	.19	.18	.18	—.01
.60	.40	1,100	Noble O. & G. pf.	.60	.40	.40	—.20
8¼	1¼	900	No. Am. O. & R.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
[illegible]	.10	65,500	Noble Oil & Gas	.15	.13	.14	..
3⅝	3¼	100	North Star O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
.16	.07	5,000	Ohio Ranger	.10	.09	.10	+.01
2½	.76	44,100	Omar O. & G., n.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
6½	3¼	2,700	Pennock Oil	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
.14	.08	500	Ranger Oil	.09	.09	.09	..
22	.16	1,000	Royalties Pr.	.17	.17	.17	..
1¼	.15	3,800	Red Rock O. & G.	1	.47	.95	+.48
7½	4¼	2,000	Ryan Cons.	7⅛	6¼	6½	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	1,000	Producers & Ref.	5	4½	5	+ ¼
15¼	9¼	13,300	Salt Creek (prod.)	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ 1⅛
2⅝	.73	1,000	Seaboard O. & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
5⅛	2⅝	2,700	Sapulpa Ref.	4⅛	4	4½	+ ¼
.30	.08	2,000	Sequoyah O. & R.	.06	.06	.06	..
.04	.01	6,000	Southwest Oil	.03	.02	.02	—.01
13¼	5¼	58,700	Simms Pet.	10½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅜	110,600	Sou. P. & R.	6⅞	3¼	5⅝	+ 1⅜
9¼	2½	16,200	Skelly	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
2½	2	200	South. O. & T.	2	2	2	..
398	348	50	Solar Ref.	398	393	393	..
.10	.03	5,000	Stanton Oil	.10	.09	.10	+.07
.07	.02	2,000	Texas Ranger	.03	.03	.03	+.01
1	.40	169,600	Texas Oil & Land.	.90	.60	.60	+.07
14⅝	10⅞	900	Tidal Osage	14⅛	13½	14	..
10⅝	5	100	Texas Chief	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
.88	.55	10,800	Tuckeny Oil	.81	.75	.75	..
1⅛	.04	1,100	Vulcan Oil	.96	.56	.95	+.43
1⅝	.40	106,900	Victoria Oil	1⅝	.60	1¼	+1.01
.50	.21	4,000	West. States Oil	.50	.42	.50	+.10
23	15⅜	400	White Eagle O.&R.	23	22½	22½	..
2	.37	4,800	Woodburn Oil	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛	+ ⅛
.95	.08	158,260	Y Oil & Gas	.95	.85	.91	+.12
5	1½	6,700	Wilcox O. & G.	3½	3⅜	3½	— ¼
			MINING				
11½	4	300	Alvarado M.	7	7	7	..
⅝	.29	14,300	Alaska-B. C. M.	.46	.42	.44	—.02
6	.01	1,000	Belcher Ext.	.02	.02	.02	..
.01	.01	1,000	Big Jim Con.	.01	.01	.01	..
.05	.04	1,000	Brougher Div.	.05	.05	.05	..
1/16	.13	141,200	Big Ledge	.35	.31	.34	+.02
.59	.40	1,900	Boston & Ely	.59	.55	.55	+.01
1⅝	.27	114,100	Boston & Mon.	.98	.91	.93	—.03
.55	.12	5,400	Candelaria Silver.	.30	.28	.29	+.02
2¼	1½	300	Canario Cop.	2½	2¼	2¼	..
.17	.06	38,000	Caledonia M.	.09	.06	.09	+.01
.80	.14	1,800	Canada Cop.	.30	.28	.30	..
1/16	.12	5,000	Calumet & Jer.	.18	.15	.15	..
.09	.03	3,000	Cash Boy C.	.05	.05	.05	+.01
1⅝	.83	5,200	Con. Copper	1 1/16	.92	1	+.10
.03	.01	400	Cons. Ariz. Smelt.	.01	.01	.01	—.02
4⅝	.60	12,200	Colomb. Emerald	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
2	.78	2,000	Copper Can. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	11/16	10,500	Cres. Con. G. M.	2	1 11/16	1 11/16	+ 1/16
.85	.62	12,800	Cortez Silver	.85	.81	.84	..
.45	.18	14,500	Divide Ext. (pros.)	.27	.25	.26	+.01
2½	1½	1,900	Delores Esper.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	.21	168,600	Eureka Croesus	.47	.42	.44	—.01
1/16	.08	17,900	El Salvador Min.	.16	.14	.15	—.01
2	.25	400	Eureka Holly M.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
.11	.03	2,000	Goldfield Cons.	.05	.04	.05	..
.50	.15	82,100	Goldfield Florence	.38	.35	.37	+.02
.26	.06	36,500	Gold Zone Divide.	.21	.14	.21	+.06
.52	.35	8,000	Gold State Min.	.52	.51	.52	+.01
.20	.20	1,000	Hard Shell M.	.20	.20	.20	..
7	5⅞	200	Hol'ger G. M., new	7	7	7	+ ¼
.34	.07	13,000	Harmill Divide	.13	.12	.13	—.01
4½	3¼	1,600	Hecla Mining	4 1/16	4	4 1/16	— 1/16
3½	1⅞	600	Howe Sound	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
.25	.12	2,000	Jerome Verde	.18	.16	.16	+.01
.27	.07	17,000	†Knox Divide	.09	.07	.09	+.01
3⅝	2	1,600	Kerr Lake	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
.11	.03	1,000	Marsh Mining	.03	.03	.03	..
1⅞	1½	2,500	McIntyre Porcupine	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
.30	.11	1,000	McKinley Darragh.	.18	.18	.18	..
1/16	.03	2,500	McN. Crescent	.07	.05	.07	..
1¾	1	2,200	Mason Valley	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
.34	.06	10,300	MacNamara Min.	.14	.12	.12	—.02
26½	17	800	Magma Copper	22	21½	21½	..
.96	.82	400	Motherlode C., old	.96	.82	.96	+.21
6	3½	5,200	Motherlode Col.	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
9½	3½	150	Motherlode Cop.	8½	8½	8½	+ 1½
1 1/16	.50	90,100	National Tin	.75	.68	.71	+.03
.42	.16	4,900	Nevada Ophir	.30	.25	.29	..
.16	.03	8,000	Nev. Silver Horn.	.06	.05	.05	..
142	110	39	New Jersey Zinc.	125	124	124⅞	+ ⅞
15¼	12	700	New Cornelia	15¼	14⅝	15¼	..
8¾	4½	2,700	Nipissing Min.	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
.98	.01	7,700	Nixon Nev. M.	.06	.01	.06	..
.35	.22	15,400	Pitts.-Mt. Shasta.	.29	.24	.25	—.05
⅝	.15	3,700	Ray Hercules Cop.	.24	.20	.22	—.01
.18	.03	3,000	Roch. Silver Cop.	.15	.14	.14	..
.19	.17	1,000	Rescue Eula	.19	.19	.19	..
.14	.04	23,100	Rex Con.	.10	.09	.10	..
..	..	1,000	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.08	..
.75	.25	4,700	Silver King Cons.	.60	.50	.50	..
.08	.03	300	Silver King Ariz.	.03	.03	.03	..
6⅝	3⅞	13,300	So. Am. Gold & P.	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
.28	.26	4,000	St. Anthony G.M.	.26	.25	.26	—.01
1/16	.08	2,100	Std. Silver-Lead	.10	.10	.10	..
1 1/16	.98	1,800	Tonopah Belmont	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
1 1/16	.54	9,000	Tonopah Divide	.71	.68	.70	..
1⅝	1 1/16	2,100	Tonopah Ext.	1 1/16	1½	1½	..
1⅝	1 1/16	100	Tonopah Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ 1/16
⅝	.35	11,000	Tuolumne Copper	.40	.38	.38	—.02
27	21	750	United Verde Ext.	27	26	27	..
3⅝	2	3,700	United Eastern	2 1/16	2 1/16	2⅜	— 1/16
1¼	.75	200	United Zinc	.75	.75	.75	..
.57	.57	200	Union Com. stock.	.57	.57	.57	..
10½	.37	1,400	U. S. Cont. Min.	.48	.46	.46	..
.06	.01	1,000	Victory Divide	.02	.02	.02	..
1¼	.63	6,500	West End Con.	.94	.87	.93	—.03
.07	.00½	3,000	White Caps Min.	.05	.04	.05	..
4¾	.01	5,000	Wilbert Mining	.02	.02	.02	..
.02	.02	2,000	Yerrington C.	.02	.02	.02	..
1⅝	⅜	600	Yukon Gold	1¼	1 1/16	1¼	..
			BONDS (In $1,000 Lots)				
55½	35	44	Allied Packers ctfs	47⅝	45	47⅝	+ 1½
60	38	12	Allied Packers 6s.	50	48	50	+ 2
100½	94¼	25	Am. T. & T. 6s, '22	100⅛	100	100	..
102	96½	60	Al'mMfg.7s,'33,w.i.	102	101⅝	102	+ ¼
100⅝	96	60	Alum. Co. 7s, '25	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ½
100⅝	82⅝	128	Am. T. & T. 6s, '24	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	..
102⅛	99⅝	4	Am. Tob. 7s, '22	101	100	101	— ¼
100	91¾	80	Am. L. & Tr.6s,'24	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
102	99⅝	6	Am. Tob. 7s, '23	101⅝	101½	101½	— ⅛
95¾	83½	29	Anaconda 6s, '29	95⅛	94½	95	+ ⅝
100¼	91	116	Anaconda Cop. 7s	100⅜	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
103⅝	97	71	Anglo-Am.Oil 7½s	103⅝	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
102⅛	93½	61	Armour & Co. 7s	102¼	101⅝	102¼	+ ⅛
98	90	13	Barnsdall 8s, '31	97½	96⅝	96⅝	— ¼
98¾	68	5	Beaverb'd 8s, '33	71¾	71	71¼	+ ¾
103½	82	87	Beth. Stl. 7s, '35	103½	101⅞	102¼	+ ⅝
100⅝	95	52	Beth. Stl. 7s, '23	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	99	13	Beth. Stl. 7s, '22	100⅝	100¼	100¼	..
98⅞	98½	16	Central Steel 1st mtg. 8s, '41, w. i.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅜
100¼	94	104	Can. Pac. 6s, '24	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛	..
104⅜	94½	18	Can.Nat.Ry.7s,'35	104⅜	103½	104¼	+ 1⅛
70	58¼	224	Chi. & E.Ill. 5s,'51	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	..
80	35	25	Col. Graph. 8s,'25	44½	42¼	42½	— 1⅝
90¼	78	17	Cit. Ser. D. 7s, '66	90¼	86½	87	+ 1¼
101¼	76	22	Con.G.,E.L.& P.Co. of Balt.7s,'31,w.i.	101¼	99¾	101¼	+ 1¼
40	39	1	Cons. Copper 7s	40	40	40	+ 1
101¾	99½	5	Cop. E. A. 8s, '22	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ¼
102¼	98⅝	52	Cop. E. A. 8s, '23	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
102½	98⅝	14	Cop. E. A. 8s, '24	102½	102⅛	102½	+ ⅛
103	99½	49	Cop. E. A. 8s, '25	103	102⅝	103	..
100⅝	98	3	Cudahy Pack. 7s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
100	95	23	Cub. Tel. Co. 1st lien & ref. mtg. g.b. 7½s,'41, w.i.	99½	99	99	..
99	91½	65	Deere & Co.7½s,'31	99	98½	98½	+ 2
101⅛	98⅜	1	Duquesne L. & P. 7½s, 1936	101½	101½	101½	+ 1½
102	91½	28	Galena Sig. Oil 7s	102	101	101	..
100¼	99	301	Goodyear T. & R. Co. 8s, '31, w. i.	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	..
100	83	263	Goodrich 7s, 1925	100	96½	98	+ ⅜
101⅝	92¾	36	Gr. Tr. 6½s, new	101⅝	99⅞	101⅝	+ 2⅝
102⅝	94	45	Gulf Oil 7s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
100	99⅞	2	Gulf Oil 6s, '23	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
103	83¾	8	Heinz 7s, 1930	103	102½	103	+ ½
100¼	94½	60	Humble Oil 7s	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	— ¼
83	67	54	Int. R. T. 7s	76	73	76	..
79⅞	69½	215	Int.R.T. 8s,'22(J.P. Morgan rcpts.)	75⅝	73½	74¼	— 1⅜
99⅝	81½	87	Kennecott Cop. 7½s	99⅜	98⅝	99¼	+ ⅜
97	84½	7	Laclede Gas 7s	97	96¼	96¾	— ⅝
101	99	25	Lig. & Myers 6s	100½	99⅞	99⅞	— ¼
102	91¼	43	Lib., McN. & L.7s	101½	100¼	100¼	— 1⅜
91¼	90½	38	Manitoba Pr. 7s, Ser. A, '41, w. i.	91½	90⅞	91	— ¼
103¼	95½	6	Morris & Co. 7½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
100	93½	20	Nat. Leather 8s	99⅝	99½	99½	— ¼
97	87	133	Nat. C. & S. 8s	96½	95	95¾	+ ¼
72	49	126	N.Y.,N.H. & H. 4s	60	56¼	56½	— 3½
47	42	40	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, '22 (E. iss.)	46¼	46	46	— 1
99¼	97¾	11	Otis Steel 8s, '41	99¼	99	99	..
98	95¼	141	Phil.G. 5½s,'41,w.i.	98	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
100	98	24	Phillips Pete. 7s, 31, w. i.	99½	98	98½	— ⅝
101¼	99⅝	2	Proc. & G. 7s, '22	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
91½	87½	212	Phil.Co. 6s,'44, w.i.	91¼	90½	90⅝	— ⅛
99⅝	99½	124	R.of Arg.7s,'23,w.i.	99⅝	99½	99½	..
23	12¾	4	Rus. Gov. 6½s, '19	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅝
21½	11⅞	34	Rus. Gov. 5½s, '21	14½	12⅛	14½	..
110	95	5	Seneca Cop. 8s	110	105	108	..
100⅛	93¾	72	Sears-R. 7s, 2 yrs.	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
100¼	94¼	66	Sears-R. 7s, 3 yrs.	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
101	97½	74	Shawsheen M. 10-yr. 7s, '31, w. i.	101	100	101	+ ½
102½	97	83	Solvay et Cie. 8s	102½	102	102½	..
86¼	86⅛	60	Sou. Ry. 5s,'94,w.i.	86¼	86⅛	86¼	..
101½	91½	46	Southwest. Tel. 7s	101½	101	101	— ¼
100⅛	94½	2	Southern Ry. 6s	99½	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	100	2	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'25	104¼	103⅝	104¼	+ ⅛
104	102⅞	2	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'26	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
104⅝	100	5	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'27	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
104½	103¼	7	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'28	104½	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
106	100¼	8	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'29	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ¼
106½	97½	6	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'30	106	105½	105½	— ½
107½	98⅝	9	Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'31	107½	107⅝	107½	..
104⅝	97	40	St. O. N.Y.6½s,'33	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ½
99	90	84	Sun Oil 7s	99	98	98½	+ ¼
103⅝	93¼	66	Swift & Co. 7s,'25	101¼	101	101	— ¼
102	97⅞	46	Swift & Co. 7s,'31	101⅝	101	101¼	— ¼
94⅝	70⅛	169	Swiss Gov. 5½s,'29	94⅞	94¼	94¼	..
101⅝	95⅝	21	Texas Co.7% notes	101⅝	101	101	— ⅝
102	96½	43	Toledo Edison 1st g. b. 7s, '41	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ¼
107¼	99	92	U. O. P. C. 8s,'31	103½	100⅝	101	+ ⅝
101⅝	91½	28	Un. R. H. 7½s,'36	101	100	100½	— ½
105⅝	97⅞	56	Vacuum Oil 7s	105⅝	104⅝	105	+ ⅝
103¼	97⅝	40	Western Elec. 7s	103¼	102	103¼	+ ⅝
96½	90½	62	Win.Rep.A.7½s,'41	96½	95	96¼	+ 1¼
			GERMAN BONDS				
		Marks					
18¼	7	3	Badische An. 4½s	7	7	7	..
15¼	3½	60	Berlin 4s	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
..	..	10	Cologne Ger. 4s	4	4	4	..
12	7	4	German G. E. 4½s	7½	7	7½	..
16⅝	3	114	Hamburg 4½s	4	3½	4	+ ½
2½	.40	160	Vienna 5s	.50	.40	.50	—.05
14½	4⅛	420	Nuernberg 4s	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
7	7	3	Nor. Ger. Lld. 4½s	7	7	7	..

NEW ISSUE

$400,000

City of St. Boniface, Manitoba

6% Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds

Principal and Semi-annual Interest payable in New York City, in United States Gold Coin

Subject to legal opinion of E. G. Long, Esq., Toronto

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Value Taxable Property		$15,472,720
Bonded Debt (including this issue)		2,386,355
Less: Water Debt	$ 625,000	
Sinking Fund	540,550	
Net Bonded Debt		1,220,805
Municipality's Assets		4,793,094

Population - 13,816

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the City of St. Boniface, which City bears the same relative position to Winnipeg as Brooklyn does to New York. St. Boniface is within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and is connected with Winnipeg by several bridges, the Winnipeg Street Railway, etc.

Price 95¼ and Interest, Yielding 6.50%

Further particulars and circular upon request

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Miller & Company
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Telephone Rector 7500

The information and statistics contained in this advertisement have been furnished us from sources that we consider reliable and are accepted by us as accurate, being the data upon which we based our purchase of the securities.

EST. 1870

Perferred Stocks In Demand

The recent advance in bond prices has directed the attention of investors to the opportunities still available in good Preferred Stocks.

The Preferred Stocks of the larger industrial companies supplying the essential needs of our vast population afford an excellent medium for the investment of funds with safety and profit.

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Preferred Stocks.	Div. Rate	Approx. Price	Yield
American Tobacco	6%	95	6.30%
Baldwin Locomotive	7%	102	6.85%
Bethlehem Steel	8%	104	7.70%
Endicott-Johnson	7%	104	6.75%
General Motors Debenture	6%	71	8.45%
National Enam. & Stamping	7%	90	7.75%
Standard Oil of N. J.	7%	112	6.25%
U. S. Steel	7%	112	6.25%

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Grand Trunk Pac. 4s, 1955
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Gr. Trunk Pac. Br. L. 4s, '39
Canada Atlantic 4s, 1955
Argentine Govt. 4s and 5s
Brazilian Gov. 4s, 4½s & 5s
Cuban Govt. 4½s, 5s & 6s
Jap. Govt. 4s, 4½s & 5s
Mexican Govt. 4s & 5s
Uruguay 5s, 1919

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November Bond List

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Leather Review

Our complete review of the leather situation gives detailed information regarding:

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Central Leather
National Leather
Armour Leather

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WESTERN RAILWAY BUSINESS SMALLER

Marked Slump in Recent Tonnage From That of Month When Strike Impended.

GRAIN TRADERS SKEPTICAL

Market Favors Buying Side, but Speculators Await Further Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Traffic over Western railroads has slumped materially as a result of the reaction from the stimulus given the movement of freight on account of the prospective strike late in October. Loadings of practically all commodities are materially less than those of October and also as compared with last year. The Burlington, which was handling around 650 cars of grain per day in October, is now down to around 160 cars. On the Rock Island coal loadings are off 1,500 cars so far this month.

The decrease, however, is expected to be only temporary, as much grain will come forward later in the month, although there is no certainty that the decreased freights on grain and grain products from Western and mountain Pacific territory will go into effect on Nov. 20, as is generally expected. The Board of Trade transportation department issued a statement Saturday to the effect that it might not, but the carriers expect that it will.

Railroads Begin to Buy.

Railroads continue to buy equipment, which is a bright spot in general business conditions, with the Burlington, Atchison & St. Paul contracts already let and others to follow shortly. There is more or less uneasiness created by the prospects of the railroads asking a 10 per cent. cut in wages, which would in all probability bring renewed strike talk.

People in a position to know are very confident that the proposed consolidation of the Haskell & Barker and Pullman Companies will occurr in the near future. There are several small differences to be ironed out yet, but they will be settled shortly, and Haskell & Barker are expected to be taken over at the basis of around $70@$75 share.

Iron and steel business is better, with local plants operating at around 50 per cent. capacity. Coal business is only fair. Retail business in seasonal goods has been stimulated by colder weather, but the wholesale trade has declined slightly, although it is still in excess of last year and continues in satisfactory volume. Leading jobbers report collections as satisfactory.

While there has been some improvement in the general world situation, especially in foreign finances, there was little in the wheat market news the past week to justify an advance of 10⅛@11¼ cents from the recent low. The upturn in American markets has been firmer than in Canada, with the result that cash wheat in that country has gone to a somewhat lower basis as compared with No. Hard Winter.

The bulk of the "distressed" domestic grain at the Atlantic seaboard has been taken care of, but there is still some that can be obtained at the gulf at relatively low figures. Chicago December closed Saturday at $1.09⅛, or 8⅛ cents higher than on Nov. 4, while Winnipeg December was $1.05⅞, or 4⅛ cents higher.

Buyers of Wheat Wary.

Sentiment, however, is more bullish than for some time, and more attention is now being given to statistics, although many traders are not inclined to follow bulges with buying orders until such time as the visible supply of domestic grain starts to decrease rapidly or there is a material change in the milling demand.

The purchases of yellow No. 2 hard Winter at Chicago by Buffalo mills last week is taken as indicating that they are unable to secure the regular hard for mixing purposes, and more business is looked for, as weather conditions are regarded as having bleached much grain and put it into the yellow hard class, that, from a milling standpoint, is just as desirable as the regular hard.

SHIP AFIRE AT SEA SENDS CALL FOR AID

Freighter San Francisco, With Crew of 45, Gets Aid 450 Miles From Azores.

The American freighter San Francisco, bound from Lisbon to New York with a general cargo, was reported to be on fire yesterday about 1,100 miles southeast of the Ambrose Channel lightship and 450 miles northwest of the Azores.

In the radio message sent out from the ship asking for assistance the Captain gave his position as 35.20 north latitude and 52.03 west longitude. The radio was picked up by the wireless station at Cape Race, N. F., and reached New York via the naval radio station at Bar Harbor, Me., and the Naval Communications Bureau.

The San Francisco is owned by the United States Steel Products Company and operated by the Isthmian Steamship Company of 11 Broadway. She carries a crew of forty-five and is commanded by Captain Smith.

When the officials of the Isthmian Steamship Company received the news that the vessel was on fire they sent a wireless to the Captain asking for further particulars. Three hours later anxiety for the fate of the crew on the San Francisco was set at rest by a message from Captin Smith informing the company that the vessel was in no immediate danger and that other steamships were standing by to render assistance.

The San Francisco left Genoa on Oct. 4, and then called at Naples, Palermo and Marseilles, picking up freight, and left Lisbon on Nov. 4 for New York. She is a single-screw steel steamship built at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1914, as the Saint Francis, and was renamed when she was purchased by the United States Steel Products Company. She is 5,102 gross tonnage and is 405 feet long, 52 feet wide and 28 feet depth of hold.

"CRAZY PRICES FOR HOGS."

Should Be Only Five Cents, but Seven Wanted, Packer Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Michael F. Cudahy, the Milwaukee packer, says packers are paying crazy prices for hogs and that instead of being 7 cents a pound, they should be 5 to 5½ cents, based on the European demand.

With corn at 25 to 35 cents the bushel in the country, hogs can be fattened for 4 to 4½ cents a pound by the farmers.

He predicts that if they do not sell where they belong, at 5 to 5½ cents now, and the product is in line with these prices, they will sell at 4 to 4½ cents next Summer.

BUILDING INVESTORS PREPARE FOR RUSH

Big Construction Work Will Not Wait for Spring Before Starting Operations.

1922 WILL BE ACTIVE

Material and Labor Markets Nearer Stability Than at Any Time Since 1914.

Building investors who have lately approached the construction market with the view of awarding contracts on pending big projects are proceeding with greater alacrity as the economic conditions of the Eastern building industry become better understood.

The singular characterization of this policy lies in the fact that there is present at the close of the 1921 building season much of the building construction aggressiveness that usually is found only as the building season approaches in the Spring.

Based upon current building reports there is approximately double the amount of estimating now in progress that there was in February of 1921 and contract awards indicate that all this estimating work is not in vain. There are more calls for men to fill estimating positions than there are for men to fill positions as superintendents of buildings. In the Spring there was a larger call for building superintendents than for estimators.

Firms that have recently been awarded important building contracts replied to questions propounded by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports as to why work is being given out at this time of the year, instead of holding it off until the start of the forthcoming building season, to the effect that there is a growing belief that 1922 is going to be a crowded year for building construction; that a six-month period of building material price decline, followed by approximately a four-month price plateau era, coupled with an active building material demand, will at least mark the extreme low point of material price reaction and, finally, that work started now would be available for the 1922 renting seasons, depending upon the size of the project.

The fact that last Winter was an open one as far as the general construction market was concerned is also encouraging building projectors to take a chance this year, according to successful bidders. They further point out that the only major cloud of threatening proportions now upon the building horizon is that of wage readjustment Jan. 1, which is already in process of negotiation, and therefore is being largely discounted by those who see a better financial outlook by having building projects under way than by taking a chance upon benefiting by possible slightly lower construction costs through wage cuts or further building material price reductions.

In a conference between an investor, an engineer, an architect and a builder to decide whether to proceed with a certain project the following tabulation of basic building material was used to show the position of prices today as compared with those of January, 1919, January, 1920, July, 1921, and November, 1921:

Material.	Jan., 1920.	July, 1921.	Nov., 1921.
Asphaltum, ton	$30	$28	$22
Brick, Hud., Com., M	23	14.50	14.50
Cement, bbl.	*3.40	†3.20	†2.90
Glass, A & B—Window, % off list	77	83.00-85.00	83
Plate 5 sq. ft. or less	70	80	82
Plate 5 sq. ft. or over	70	82	78
Gravel, cu. yd.	3.25	4.25	2.65-2.80
Grit, cu. yd.	3.25	3.25	3.00-3.50
Hol'w brick, M	20	25	25
Hollow tile (terra cotta) per M, N. Y. over 2 M sq. ft. 1½x12x12 split furniture	76.90	74.70	56.80
6x12x12 part'n	160	179.40	151.60
Face brick—Harvards, M	48	50	45
Enam. Am. size white	100	145	123
Kittanning rough buff	52	54	50
Structural steel per lb., mill	2.47	2.20	1.50-1.65
Angles	2.47	2.20	1.50-1.65
Lath-wire—(wood) yd.	.35	.38	.39½
(iron) yd.	.35	.37	.39½
Lath, spruce per M	20	19.50	11.50
Lime—Finishing bbl.	4.00	§4.70	§4.70
Common, bbl.	3.80	§4.50	§4.40
Hydrate fin. cloth, per ton	27.00	28.00	26.00
Hydrate fin. paper, per ton	23.00	26.00	24.00
Com. hydrate, cloth	23.50	22.50	22.50
paper	19.50	20.50	20.50
Lumber—White pine—Idaho C. Select 1x8	120	120	120
Y. pine flooring, B 13-16x2½ in.	160	87.50	95
Do rift	140	65	75
Oak 13-16x2¼ clear qu. white	275	135	130
Maple clear	145	105	115
No. 1	137.50	95	90
Y. pine timber, 3x6 to 6x6 23 ft. under	75.00	50.00-55.00	50
Linseed oil, per gal.	1.83	.83	.75
Plaster—Neat wall, per ton, cloth	*23.80	‡23	‡22
Finishing	*25	‡26	‡26
Sand—per cu. yd.	1.80-1.90	1.60-2	1.65-1.80
Stone—Crushed, per cu. yd.	3.25	4.00	2.65-2.80

*Bag rebate 25 cents 4 bags to barrel.
†Bag rebate 10 cents, 4 bags to barrel.
‡Bag rebate 15 cents.
§Bag rebate 20 cents.

PUSH AIR-COOLED MOTOR.

Pierre S. du Pont Says That Models Have Been Completed.

Pierre S. du Pont, President of the General Motors Corporation, has issued a statement in connection with the new air-cooled types of motors which the corporation is developing. Mr. du Pont says that the corporation has been experimenting for several years with air-cooled types of motors, as well as developing other types of motors and improvements incident to automotive practice.

"This work is conducted by a subsidiary of the corporation known, as General Motors Research Corporation, located at Dayton, Ohio, under the direction of C. F. Kettering," says Mr. du Pont. "The development of air-cooled motors has reached a point where experimental models have been completed and exhaustive studies and tests are now being conducted.

"As to when production will commence, what manufacturing divisions of the corporation will develop and sell these models, all this of necessity must be held in abeyance until the experimental development work is completed and the corporation is assured that these new products are everything that might be desired."

122 Years of Economic Development & the Bank of the Manhattan Company

Cotton Culture in the Southwest

By far the most important factor in the development of the West was the extension of cotton culture in the Southwest. Not only did it give the Southwest a valuable product to sell, thus adding greatly to the wealth of the nation, but it gave also to the North a considerable market for surplus agricultural products. By 1834, two-thirds of the entire cotton crop was raised in Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; and three-quarters of the crop was exported. New Orleans, the chief port of export, took its place as one of the important centres of the country.

* * *

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 12, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46	5	May & Sep.	82	84
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	68	72
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Aug.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	20	30
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	75	..
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	..
Do deb., '22	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	..
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	..
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	74	80
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	71½	..
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	77¾	..
Burlington G. L. 1st, '55	5	Jan. & July	60	..
Burling'n R. & L. 1st, '32	5	May & Sep.	47	53
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	86	90
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	89	90½
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	82	85
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Feb. & Aug.	85½	87
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. cons., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	80
Cit. S. deb. C. 1st, '66	..	Jan. & July	91	96
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89½	92
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	65	70
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	61⅝	..
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan. & July	79	82
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	79	80
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	65	67
Con. Water, Utica, 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	86	..
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	75	..
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Elec. Dev. 1st, '33	5	May & Sep.	86	89
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	50	..
Ellicott Sq. 1st, '35	5	Mar. & Sep.	79	84½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	80	..
El Paso Elec., '25	7	Jan. & July	94	97¾
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	73	..
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	73	..
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	74	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	78	80
Idaho Power, '47	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Indianap. Gas 1st, '52	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	..
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	40	44
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	85	87
Memphis St. Ry., '45	5	Jan. & July	61	65
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	82	84
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	84	85½
Nev.-Cal. Power, '27	6	Apr. & Oct.	82	..
Nev.-Cal. Elec., '46	6	Jan. & July	84½	86
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	78	80
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	70	75
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	39	44
N. Or. R. & L. gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	57	62
Niag., Lock. & O., '54	5	May & Nov.	91	96
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	92½	93
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	96	96¾
Do 1st & cv., '50	6	May & Nov.	94	96
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	66	67
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	75	80
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	73	76
No. St. Pr. 1st & ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	76	..
Nova S. Tram. 1st, '46	5	June & Dec.	55	60
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	87
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	65	..
Pensacola Elec., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	55	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. Co. 1st, '30	5	....	80	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	89¾	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	87	..
Riverside Trac., '60	5	....	50	..
Rockf'd E. 1st & ref., '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	83
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	84½	86
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Do 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	78
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	74	79
Syracuse Gas, '51	5	June & Dec.	77	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	84	..
Tex. Pr. & L. 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	81	84
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	73
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	66	68
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	64½	65½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	45	46
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	72	..
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	81½	82
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	61	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 12, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	116	118
Do pf. (50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	41	42¼
Am. Light & Trac.	*1	Q	Nov 1, 21	94	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	79	81
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 21	68	70
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	73½	75
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 21	70	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Sep 30, 21	100½	101½
Capital Traction	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 21	87	88
Cities Service	†½	M	Sep 1, 21	223	228
Do pf.	†½	M	Sep 1, 21	61	62
Do Bankers Shares	..	..	Jun 1, 21	25	26
Do pf., B	†½	M	Sep 1, 21	5⅜	6¾
Colorado Power	..	..	....	8½	9½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 21	80	83
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 21	62	67
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Aug 1, 21	9	10½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 21	25	27
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 21	78	..
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 21	29	34
East. Texas Elec. pf.	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	73	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	84	85
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 21	102	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	J. & D.	95	105
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	8	9
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 15	60½	63
Cal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 21	65	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 21	55	..
Miss. Riv. Power pf.	..	..	....	68	70
Newark Con. Gas	2¼	S	J. & J.	60	65
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 21	93½	95
Nor. States Power	1¾	..	Jan 20, 18	55	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 21	80	83
Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 21	71½	74
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 21	81	83
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	4	5
Do pf.	1½	..	Apr 15, 21	15	18
Southern Cal. Edison	2	Q	Sep 15, 21	93	94½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 21	103	104½
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	J. & D.	85	90
Standard G & E. ($50)	..	..	....	7½	9½
Do pf. ($50)	2	Q	Sep 15, 21	34¼	35½
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 21	113	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	¾	1¾
Do pf.	..	..	....	4¾	5¼
United Light & Rys.	..	..	....	22	23
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	61½	63½
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	..	..	....	8¾	9½
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Nov 1, 21	49¾	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	..	Sep 1, 19	35	40
Do pf.	2½	..	Mar 1, 21	63½	66
Western Power	..	..	....	30	30½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 21	72½	75

*Also 1% in common stock.
†Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 12, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	170	175
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Nov 1, 21	230	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	*2½	Q	Oct 1, 21	210	220
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	‡3	S	Jul 1, 21	140	155
Bowery	250,000	b3	Q	Nov 1, 21	425	450
B'way Cent'l	200,000	..	..	....	115	130
Bronx Nat.	200,000	5	S	Jul 1, 21	150	160
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	80	100
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 21	165	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($100)	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	130	140
Chase Nat'l.	15,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 21	255	265
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	7,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 21	230	240
Chelsea Ex.	1,000,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	73	100
Chemic. Nat.	4,500,000	4	B	Sep 1, 21	480	495
City Nat'l	40,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 21	315	322
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	215	225
Colonial	600,000	‡3	Q	Oct 1, 21	350	..
Columbia	2,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 21	150	160
Commonw'th	400,000	5	S	Aug 1, 21	215	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	230	235
Continental	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 21	130	..
Corn Exch.	7,500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 21	330	..
Cosmopolitan	200,000	..	..	....	85	100
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30, 21	170	..
Fifth Av.	500,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 21	900	..
Fifth Nat.	1,000,000	2¼	Q	Oct 1, 21	150	160
First Nat.	10,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 21	850	870
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	‡3	Q	Sep 30, 21	215	225
Gotham Nat.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	190	205
Greenwich	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	240	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 21	800	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 21	345	360
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 21	490	500
Irving Nat.	12,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	182	188
Manh'n ($50)	5,000,000	‡3	Q	Oct 1, 21	198	204
Mech. & Met.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	310	315
Metropolitan	2,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 21	350	..
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	510	..
Nat. Amer.	1,000,000	..	..	....	145	155
N. Netherl'd.	600,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	120	130
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	‡5	Q	Oct 1, 21	420	..
Pacific ($50)	1,000,000	a2	Q	Nov 1, 21	300	..
Park Nat.	10,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 21	395	405
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 21	150	160
Public	3,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 21	237	244
Seab'd Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	230	240
Second Nat.	1,000,000	‡3	Q	Oct 1, 21	450	..
State	2,500,000	6	S	Jul 1, 21	240	..
23d Ward	200,000	5	S	Aug 1, 21	185	..
United States	1,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 21	155	165
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jun 30, 21	170	180
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	325	..
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	425	..

*And ½% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 3% extra. §And 5% of First Sec. Co. a—And 2% extra. b—And 5% extra. c—And 10% extra. d—And 6% extra. f—And 20% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 12, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	20,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	295	300
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 21	410	420
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Oct 1, 21	330	340
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 21	285	290
Commercial	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	135
Empire	2,000,000	‡3	Q	Sep 29, 21	300	..
Equitable Tr.	12,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 21	264	270
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 21	362	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 12, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Fidelity-Int.	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	200	210
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 21	240	260
Guaranty	25,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 21	207	212
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	170	..
Kings Co.	500,000	8	Q	Nov 1, 21	660	..
Law. T. & T. C.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	104	108
Lincoln	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	155	165
Manufact'rs	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	205	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	290	316
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 21	230	240
New York	10,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 21	295	305
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 10, 21	565	..
People's Tr.	1,500,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 21	290	..
Title G. & T.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 21	320	330
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 1, 21	885	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 21	‡260	270

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 4% extra. §New stock. ¶See N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co. a—And 5% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7	S	J. & J.	240	250
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	59	62
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 21	210	215
City of N. Y.	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	160	170
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	..
Contin'l ($25)	10,000,000	10	S	Jul 8, 21	60	63
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jul 8, 21	470	480
Globe & Rut.	700,000	15	Q	Nov 1, 21	1200	..
Great Amer.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 21	226	230
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	85	95
Home Fire	12,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	355	356
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	120	125
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 21	80	88
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	140	155
Nat. Surety	5,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	187	192
N. Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	117	..
Niagara ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	120	128
N. River ($25)	600,000	10	S	A. & O.	35	45
Pacific ($25)	400,000	7½	S	Jul 20, 21	45	60
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 21	98	103
Stuyvesant	700,000	..	..	....	45	60
U.S. Fire ($20)	1,400,000	10	S	Aug 1, 21	42	47
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	20	Q	Nov 1, 21	31	33

†And 2% extra. ‡Includes Amer. Trust Co. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	2	Q	Nov 15, 21	195	200
Am. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 21	72½	75
Am. Piano	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	50	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	70	75
Am. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 21	38	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 21	78	82
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Sep 10, 21	110	115
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	67	72
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	103	105
Borden Co.	4	S	Aug 15, 21	98	100
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 21	87	90
Bruns.-Balke-Coll. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	83	88
Bucyrus pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	78	93
Carbon Steel	2	Q	Jul 5, 21	16	19
Do 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 30, 21	41	45
Do 2d pf.	6	A	Jul 30, 21	..	35
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 30, 21	97	99
Central Aguirre	$1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	56	59
Childs	2	Q	Sep 10, 21	90	93
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 21	98	100
Clinchfield Coal pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 21	75	85
Crocker-Wheeler pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 21	83	..
Draper Corp.	3	Q	Oct 1, 21	130	..
Eastern Steel	2½	..	Jul 15, 21	22	25
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 21	60	68
Fajardo Sugar	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 21	45	49
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 21	92	97
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 21	91	95
Fisk Rubber 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 21	57	61
Gen. Baking pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	140	150
Gillette Safety Razor	3	Q	Sep 1, 21	175¼	176
Grisw'dville Mf. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	80	92½
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Sep 24, 21	135	140
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep 24, 21	89	92
Ingersoll-Rand	2½	Q	Oct 31, 21	130	140
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 2, 21	92	100
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 21	71½	73
Lehigh Valley Coal	$2	Q	Oct 1, 21	67	69
L. A. Crossett 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 21	89	92½
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	122	124
Merrimac Chem. ($50)	2½	Q	Sep 30, 21	74	..
Nash. G. & C. P. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	92	95
Nat. Candy	4	S	Sep 7, 21	65	70
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Sep 7, 21	98	102
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Sep 7, 21	85	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Oct 31, 21	88	92
New Jersey Zinc	2	Q	Nov 10, 21	124	126
Niles-Bement-Pond	1	Q	Sep 30, 21	45	49
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 21	80	85
Norton Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	90	..
Penn. Coal & Coke	$1	Q	Nov 10, 21	29	31
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 21	123	127
Do 6% pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 21	99	101
Do 8% pf.	2	Q	Oct 15, 21	137	147
Royal Baking Powder	b2	Q	Oct 31, 21	80	84
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 31, 21	84	86
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	61	63
Savannah Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 21	57	61
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Oct 1, 21	116	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 21	..	86
Simonds Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	95	..
Singer Mfg.	‖	Q	Sep 30, 21	91½	93
Steel & Tube pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	65	68
Un. Twist Drill 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	89	92½
Watt & Bond pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	89	92½
Warren (S. D.) pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 21	95	100
Wire Wheel pf.	4	S	Aug 30, 21	20	23
Yale & Towne	5	Q	Oct 1, 21	245	255

*And 1½% extra. †And $1 extra. ‡Ex dividend. ‖Div. is 20 French francs per share. a—And 7½% extra.

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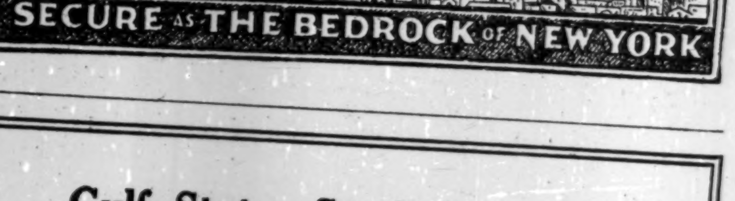

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Gulf States Steel Company

Notice of Expiration of Voting Trust

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates ***(extended to 1921) for***
First Preferred Stock,
Second Preferred Stock, and
Common Stock of
GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY.

Pursuant to the terms of the Voting Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1913, and of the Supplemental Agreement dated December 1, 1918, certificates for shares of the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Gulf States Steel Company to the amount and of the class called for by the Stock Trust Certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement and Supplemental Agreement will be deliverable on and after **December 1, 1921,** in exchange for and upon surrender of said Stock Trust Certificates duly endorsed in blank or accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer in blank duly executed at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the agent of the undersigned Trustees, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and upon the payment to said Trust Company at its said office of a sum sufficient to reimburse the undersigned Trustees for all stamp taxes in connection with the delivery of certificates of stock.

Holders of Stock Trust Certificates are required to surrender them for exchange as above provided on **December 1, 1921,** or as soon thereafter as possible. ***No transfer of Stock Trust Certificates will be made on or after December 1, 1921.***

In cases where the issue of certificates of stock is requested in the same name as that in which the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered for exchange are registered, said Stock Trust Certificates must be accompanied by all necessary New York and Federal transfer tax stamps, or the equivalent in cash, at the rate of four cents per share, that is to say, two cents per share for the New York tax and two cents per share for the Federal tax.

In cases where the issue of certificates of stock is requested in a name other than that in which the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered for exchange are registered, the signature of the endorsement or assignment of such Stock Trust Certificates must be guaranteed by a bank or trust company having an office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or having a correspondent in said borough, or by some New York Stock Exchange firm, and payment of New York and Federal transfer taxes will be required at the rate of eight cents per share, that is to say, four cents per share for the New York tax and four cents per share for the Federal tax.

Stamps for the New York and Federal transfer taxes should not in any case be affixed to the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered, as such stamps are to be attached to the stock held by the undersigned Trustees.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1921.

ALFRED A. COOK,
JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Surviving Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECT

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of General Baking Company has been called by the Board of Directors, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposals:

First. That all of the shares of stock of this Company (which have a par value of $100 per share), including any authorized but unissued shares, be changed, under the authority conferred by Section 24 of the Stock Corporation Law of New York, into shares of no nominal or par value;

Second. That (in lieu of the shares with a par value of $100 per share which it is now authorized to issue) the number of shares with no nominal or par value that may henceforth be issued by the Company shall be 250,000 shares, of which 100,000 shares with no nominal or par value shall be preferred stock and 150,000 shares with no nominal or par value shall be common stock;

Third. That the preferred stock shall be entitled in preference to the common stock to dividends cumulative from January 1st, 1922 or, if issued thereafter, then from the date of issue, at the rate of $8 per share per annum when and as declared by the Board of Directors. In any distribution of assets other than by dividend from surplus or profits the preferred stock shall also have preference over the common stock until $100 per share and $8 per share per annum from the time of issue shall have been paid thereon by dividends or distribution. The preferred stock shall not receive any dividend in excess of $8 per share per annum nor any such distributions in excess of $100 per share and the amount of accumulated dividends unpaid thereon, but the common stock alone shall receive any further dividends and shares in distribution;

Fourth. That the terms upon which the new shares without nominal or par value shall be issued in place of the outstanding shares of stock shall be as follows:

One share of preferred stock without nominal or par value and one share of common stock without nominal or par value, to be issued in place of each share of preferred stock with a par value of $100 outstanding.

Two shares of common stock without nominal or par value to be issued in place of each share of common stock with a par value of $100 outstanding.

Fifth. That the Company, having begun business with a capital of $500, shall carry on business with a stated capital which shall not be less than the aggregate amount of the preference to which all issued and outstanding stock having a preference as to principal is entitled and, in addition thereto, the amount of $5 in respect to every share of stock issued and outstanding other than stock having a preference as to principal and such additional amount as from time to time may by resolution of the Board of Directors of the corporation be transferred thereto;

Sixth. That any authorized shares without nominal or par value, which are not issued in place of the outstanding shares with a par value of $100 per share, may be issued and sold by the Board of Directors for such consideration as from time to time may be fixed by said Board;

Seventh. That the certificate of incorporation of the Company be amended so as to permit the issuance of shares without par value; so as to state the number of shares without par value that may henceforth be issued by the Company, the distinguishing preferences, rights, privileges and restrictions of each class of stock, the terms upon which the new shares without nominal or par value shall be issued in place of the outstanding shares of stock, and the stated capital with which the Company will carry on business; and so as to authorize the Board of Directors to issue shares which are not issued in exchange for outstanding shares; all as above provided;

Eighth. That the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or Treasurer of the Company be authorized and directed to execute and file the certificate required by said Section 24 of the Stock Corporation Law of New York and designated therein "Certificate of Amendment pursuant to Section 24 of the Stock Corporation Law," which certificate shall recite (among other things) the several amendments to the certificate of incorporation above set forth.

and for the transaction of any and all business in connection with said proposals, including any and all modifications or changes thereof that may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1921, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 22nd day of November, 1921.

By order of the Board of Directors.

New York, October 28, 1921.

G. E. FAWCETT, Secretary.

General Mercantile Corporation.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, November 10, 1921.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL MERCANTILE CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation:

You are hereby notified that resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this corporation held November 7th, 1921, declaring it advisable in the judgment of the Board and most for the benefit of this corporation that it should be dissolved and calling a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this corporation, to be held at its office, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, December 5th, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking action upon these resolutions, of dissolving this corporation, of passing such resolutions as the Stockholders' Meeting may desire upon and with reference to such dissolution and the liquidation of the affairs and the disposition of the assets of this corporation, as well as upon and with reference to the acts, transactions and resolutions of the officers and directors of the corporation, and for the transaction of any other business whatever that may be brought to the attention of said meeting.

The transfer books of this corporation will be closed from and after the close of business on Wednesday, November 9th, 1921, until the further order of the Board.

W. C. PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Electric Bond and Share Company,

71 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of Stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Schenectady, County of Schenectady, State of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1921, at one o'clock P. M., to consider and take action with respect to a proposed increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 by the authorization of an additional $5,000,000 of stock, to be divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which 25,000 shares shall be Preferred Stock and 25,000 shares shall be Common Stock.

The polls will remain open from one o'clock until three o'clock in the afternoon on said date.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, November 5, 1921, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, November 17, 1921.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. Z. MITCHELL, President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated October 28, 1921.

O'GARA COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of O'GARA COAL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the Company, being the office of J. B. Russell & Company, No. 21 East Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November, A. D. 1921, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors for the ensuing year and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open two (2) hours. Transfer books will be closed from November 1st, 1921, to November 21, 1921.

Dated October 31, 1921.

FRANK H. WOODS, President.

J. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Chartered 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

New York, November 5, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that an election of eighteen directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the directors.

O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate hereby certifies that THE BECHER LAUNDRY CORPORATION, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of October, 1921, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

(SEAL.) (Signed) G. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 24.

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
94.76	85.24	11	Lib. 1st 4s, 1932-47	94.76	94.30	94.30	+ .90
94.48	86.00	6	Lib. 1st 4s, '32-47.r.	94.48	94.40	94.48	+1.08
94.62	85.34	12	Lib. 2d 4s, '27-42	94.70	94.60	94.70	+ .56
94.40	86.30	3	Lib. 2d 4s, reg.	94.40	94.36	94.40	+1.96
95.50	85.70	972	Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, '32-47	94.92	94.40	94.92	+ .18
94.36	86.20	11	Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947, reg.	94.56	94.36	94.56	— .30
94.90	85.30	3437¼	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42	94.90	94.44	94.80	+ .08
94.82	85.30	207	Lib. 2d cv. 4s, 1927-1942, reg.	94.82	94.48	94.64	+ .18
96.92	88.00	5741	Lib. 3d 4¼s, 1928	96.86	96.20	96.36	— .44
96.64	88.40	87¼	Lib. 3d 4¼s, '28, reg.	96.64	96.24	96.26	— .18
95.20	85.74	8447½	Lib. 4th 4¼s, '33-38	95.20	94.60	94.78	— .14
94.92	85.60	77	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1933-1938, reg.	94.92	94.44	94.58	— .26
99.98	95.80	1325½	Vict. 3¾s, 1922-23	99.86	99.66	99.74	— .14
100.00	95.86	9520	Vict. 4¾s, 1922-23	99.86	99.62	99.74	— .14
99.88	95.80	491	Vic. 4¾s, '22-23, reg.	99.62	99.52	99.58	— .30

Total sales.................................$33,908,600

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
78	66½	18	Argentine 5s	78	77⅞	78	—11
40	40⅞	39	Chinese Govt. 5s	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
107	93½	46	City of Berne 8s	107	106	107	..
105	93¼	13	City of Bergen 8s	105	103½	103½	— 1
87½	74	6	City of Bordeaux 6s	86⅝	86½	86⅝	— ⅛
106	94	30	C. of Christiania 8s	106	105	105½	— ½
86¼	72	206	City of Copen. 5½s	86¼	84⅞	86	+ 1
87½	74½	6	City of Lyons 6s	87½	87	87½	+ ½
87½	74	8	City of Marseilles 6s	86⅝	68	86¼	— ⅛
101	97¾	320½	City of Rio de Janeiro 8s	101	100½	100½	+ ⅛
66	43	16	City of Tokio 5s	59¼	58¼	59¾	+ ½
106¼	94½	31	City of Zurich 8s	106¼	105⅛	106¼	+ ¾
106½	95½	13	Dan. Mun. s. f. 8s, A.	106½	105½	105½	— ½
106	95¼	38½	Dan. Mun. s. f. 8s, B.	106	105½	106	..
96	85½	84	Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	94	95	+ 1
96¾	87⅝	79	Dom. of Can. 5½s, '29	96¾	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
95	83¼	11	Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95	94½	94⅞	+ 1⅜

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83⅜	70⅝	11	Dominican Rep. 8s	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	..
101⅝	97	622	French Govt. 8s	101⅝	100¼	101¼	— ¼
96⅞	93¼	1050	French Govt. 7½s	96⅛	95⅛	96	— ⅛
87⅛	75	68	Jap. 4½s, ster. loan	85⅜	84½	84⅞	— ⅜
87	75	36	Jap. 4½s, 2d series	85	84½	85	..
72⅞	56	52	Jap. 4s, ster. loan	69⅜	68¼	68⅜	— ½
105	95¼	167	King. of Belg. 7½s	105	103¾	103¾	— ¾
97⅜	87	204	King. of Belg. 6s	96¼	95⅜	96	— ¼
105	96⅜	346½	K. of Belg. 8s, rects.	105	103⅝	104¼	+ 1⅛
107	95⅜	112	K. of Denmark 8s	107	106⅛	106⅝	— ⅛
92	81	20	King. of Italy 6½s	92	91	91¼	..
107¼	96¼	40	King. of Norway 8s	107¼	106¼	107	..
96⅝	82½	114	King. of Sweden 6s	96⅛	94¾	95	— 1¼
101⅝	100½	426	R. of Chile 8s, '46, w.i.	101⅜	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
99¾	99	289½	R. of Chile 8s, '26	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ¼
101⅝	92	309	R. of Chile 8s, '41	101⅝	100⅜	101	+ ¼
81	74½	19	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	76	75½	76	+ 1⅛
73	62⅜	22	Rep. of Cuba 4½s	72	71	72	+ 1⅛
103	98¾	110	Rep. of Uruguay 8s	103	101¼	101⅜	— ⅜
102¼	94¼	43	Sao Paulo 8s	102	100⅛	100⅜	— 1⅜
105¼	99¼	220	State of Queens. 7s	105¼	103¼	103⅞	— 1⅛
109½	102⅞	110	Swiss Confed. s. f. 8s	109¼	108	110	+ 1⅛
99⅝	94½	99	U.K.G.B. & I. 5½s, '22	99⅝	99¼	99½	..
96	86	644½	U.K.G.B. & I. 5½s, '29	95⅜	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
94⅜	83	382	U.K.G.B. & I. 5½s, '37	94⅜	93⅜	93⅞	— ⅜
104⅛	97¼	451½	U. S. of Brazil 8s	104	101⅜	102⅜	— ⅜
59¼	40	132	U. S. of Mexico 5s	51	49¼	50	+ ½
43⅝	29	38	U. S. of Mexico 4s	35⅝	35	35	+ 1

Total.................................$6,972,500

NEW YORK BONDS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87	78⅞	5	4s, 1957	87	87	87	+ 4
88	79	20	4s, 1959	88	88	88	+ 3¼
90⅝	87¾	8	4½s, 1963	96⅝	96½	96½	+ 3⅝
96½	89½	1	4½s, 1967	96½	96½	96½	+ 3¼
97½	86½	9	4½s, May, 1957	97½	96½	96½	+ 1⅛

Total sales.................................$42,000

Grand total.................................$61,721,600

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 22.

—1921— High.	Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
96⅛	81½	200	West Air Br (7)	89	88	89	+ 2
49⅞	38⅛	6,700	West E & M (4)	47¾	45⅝	47⅝	+ 2⅛
65	56	100	West 1st pf (4)	65	65	65	+ 5
11⅛	7½	900	Wheel & L Erie	8	7½	8	+ ½
19½	13½	600	Do pf	15¼	14¼	14¾	— 1
44	29¼	2,300	White Motors (4)	39½	37	37¾	+ ¾
17⅝	7	5,600	White Oil	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ¾
18½	9½	3,900	Wickwire Steel	11	9¾	10	..
47	30⅞	1,700	Wilson & Co.	31½	31	31½	— ½
89⅞	65	3,700	Do pf (7)	72½	70	70	— 3
10½	5¼	9,200	Willys-Overland	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
42	23	2,100	Do pf	31	28¾	31	+ 2¼
37½	23	300	Wisconsin Central	25	25	25	— 1
126	105	1,400	Woolworth (8)	123½	122¼	x123½	+ 1¼
55¼	30½	700	Worth Pump (4)	42	40½	42	+ 1⅜
65¼	54	200	Do pf B (6)	64	62½	64	+ 2
9⅝	6½	1,900	Wright Aero (1)	9⅜	8⅝	8¾	— ⅝

RIGHTS.

⅝	1/16	12,335	Invincible	1/16	1/16	⅛	— 1/16

Dividend rates as given in the above table are the annual cash payments based on latest quarterly or half-yearly declarations. Unless otherwise noted, extra or special dividends are not included.

*Last quarterly payment in stock. †Partly extra. ‡Including 4 per cent. extra in stock. §Last quarterly payment in scrip. xEx dividend.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 12, 1921:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Monday	492,000	1,192,683	1,481,460
Tuesday	Holiday	1,372,965	1,950,782
Wednes.	850,626	1,280,333	2,632,835
Thursday	773,186	807,705	2,252,978
Friday	Holiday	1,263,957	1,523,597
Saturday	368,525	723,818	509,850
Total wk.	2,484,337	6,641,461	10,351,452
Year to date	143,473,139½	188,768,361½	276,846,851

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$20,628,500	$13,085,500	$16,261,500
Tuesday	Holiday	14,271,400	13,259,500
Wed's'y	19,303,500	15,852,100	17,019,000
Thursday	15,087,900	13,413,900	17,625,000
Friday	Holiday	13,544,350	14,010,500
Saturday	6,701,700	6,052,500	7,049,000
Total wk.	$61,721,600	$77,219,750	$85,224,500
Year to date	3,840,394,041	3,218,901,700	2,887,066,250

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Nov. 12, '21.	Nov. 13, '20.	Changes.
Corps.	$20,890,500	$20,649,000	+ $241,500
Liberty	33,908,600	49,134,750	— 15,226,150
Foreign	6,872,500	7,248,000	— 375,500
State	....	18,000	— 18,000
City	42,000	170,000	— 128,000
Total all.	$61,721,600	$77,219,750	— $15,506,150

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.	—Nov.— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	1.03⅜	1.00½	1.09	1.05½	..	..
Nov. 8	Holiday					
Nov. 9	1.06½	1.03¼	1.11¾	1.08¼	..	..
Nov. 10	1.06⅞	1.04⅝	1.11⅝	1.09¾	1.05	1.04½
Nov. 11	Holiday					
Nov. 12	1.09¼	1.05¼	1.13½	1.10¾	..	..
Week's range	1.09¼	1.00½	1.13½	1.05½	1.05	1.04½

CORN—	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	.46⅜	.45½	.52⅞	.51½
Nov. 8	Holiday			
Nov. 9	.47⅜	.46½	.53⅜	.52¼
Nov. 10	.47	.45⅜	.53⅛	.51⅞
Nov. 11	Holiday			
Nov. 12	.47½	.46¼	.53¼	.52¼
Week's range	.47⅜	.45½	.53⅜	.51½

OATS—	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	.32½	.31½	.37½	.36⅝
Nov. 8	Holiday			
Nov. 9	.32⅞	.32¼	.37⅞	.37⅜
Nov. 10	.32⅜	.32⅜	.37⅜	.37¼
Nov. 11	Holiday			
Nov. 12	.32⅞	.32⅜	.37⅝	.37⅜
Week's range	.32⅞	.31½	.37⅞	.36⅝

RYE.	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	.75¼	.73¾	.80¼	.78½
Nov. 8	Holiday.			
Nov. 9	.79	.76½	.85¼	.81
Nov. 10	.79	.78	.83⅜	.82
Nov. 11	Holiday			
Nov. 12	.81½	.78¾	.85¼	.82⅜
Week's range	.81½	.73¾	.85¼	.78½

Provisions.

LARD.	—Jan.— Hi.	Lo.	—Mar.— Hi.	Lo.	—May— Hi.	Lo.	—Nov.— Hi.	Lo.
Nov. 7	8.77	8.62	9.00	8.85	..	..	..	..
Nov. 8	Holiday.							
Nov. 9	8.72	8.62	8.95	8.87	9.17	9.05	9.25	9.10
Nov. 10	8.62	8.47	8.85	8.72	9.05	8.95	9.13	8.95
Nov. 11	Holiday.							
Nov. 12	8.45	8.40	8.72	8.63	8.95	8.85	..	..
Week's range	8.77	8.40	9.00	8.65	9.17	8.85	9.25	8.95

RIBS.	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 8	Holiday.			
Nov. 9	..	..	7.82	7.72
Nov. 10	7.30	7.30	7.62	7.60
Nov. 11	Holiday.			
Week's range	7.30	7.30	7.82	7.60

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	16.50	16.38	18.50	18.23	18.30	18.06
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	16.20	15.70	18.20	17.35	17.98	17.15
Nov. 10	15.70	15.25	17.36	16.80	17.30	16.55
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	15.25	15.00	16.90	16.15	16.59	16.08
Wk's range	16.50	15.00	18.50	16.15	18.30	16.08

	—Mar.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Nov. 7	18.18	17.98	17.91	17.75	17.45	17.28
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	17.88	17.04	17.61	16.85	17.10	16.40
Nov. 10	17.22	16.55	17.00	16.46	16.54	16.00
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	16.57	16.10	16.45	16.05	16.05	15.70
Wk's range	18.18	16.10	17.91	16.05	17.45	15.70

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Nov. 7	11.85d	18.25c	18.90c
Nov. 8	Holiday.		
Nov. 9	11.58d	17.75c	18.00c
Nov. 10	10.83d	17.00c	17.40c
Nov. 11	Holiday		
Nov. 12	Holiday	16.25c	16.70c
Week's range— High	11.85d	18.25c	18.90c
Low	10.83d	17.00c	16.70c

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF LITHOTEX CORPORATION:

A meeting of the stockholders of LITHOTEX CORPORATION has been called by the Board of Directors of the corporation to be held at the office of the corporation, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of November, 1921, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated, October 17th, 1921.

C. F. STREET, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF AN ASSOCIATION for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York, for the election of a board of trustees and officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Home, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the board.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	3.94¼	3.93	3.93¼	3.95	3.93⅝	3.94
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	3.94⅜	3.93½	3.94⅜	3.95¼	3.94¼	3.95⅛
Nov. 10	3.94⅛	3.94	3.94⅛	3.95¼	3.94⅜	3.94⅞
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	3.94⅛	3.93⅞	3.93⅞	3.94⅝	3.94⅜	3.94⅝

Week's range:
High ....3.94½ Thursday 3.95¼ Thursday
Low ....3.93 Monday 3.93⅝ Monday

Year to date—
High ....4.00¼ May 19 4.01 May 19
Low ....3.53½ Jan. 3 3.54 Jan. 3

PARIS.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	7.36	7.25	7.26	7.36¾	7.25¾	7.26⅝
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	7.29½	7.26¼	7.28½	7.30¼	7.27	7.29¼
Nov. 10	7.27½	7.25⅝	7.26½	7.28	7.26½	7.27¼
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	7.23	7.20½	7.22¼	7.23¾	7.21¼	7.23

Week's range—
High ......7.36 Monday 7.36¾ Monday
Low ......7.20½ Saturday 7.21¼ Saturday

Year to date—
High ....8.81 May 19 8.81¾ May 10
Low ....5.80 Jan. 4 5.80⅝ Jan. 4

ITALY.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	4.12½	4.15½	4.16	4.13¼	4.16¼	4.16⅝
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	4.22	4.15	4.22	4.22⅝	4.15⅝	4.22⅝
Nov. 10	4.15	4.08½	4.00	4.15⅝	4.00¼	4.09⅞
Nov. 11	Holiday					
Nov. 12	4.10½	4.09	4.09¼	4.11	4.09¼	4.10

Week's range—
High ...4.22 Wednesday 4.22⅝ Wednesday.
Low ...4.08½ Thursday 4.09¼ Thursday.

Year to date—
High ....5.70 May 13 5.70⅝ May 13
Low ....3.40 Jan. 4 3.41 Jan. 4

SPAIN.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	13.61	13.52	13.57	13.62	13.53	13.58
Nov. 8	Holiday					
Nov. 9	14.05	13.97	14.02	14.06	13.98	14.03
Nov. 10	14.10	14.00	14.06	14.11	14.01	14.09
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	13.78	13.63	13.64	13.79	13.64	13.65

Week's range—
High ......14.10 Thursday 14.11 Thursday.
Low ......13.52 Monday 13.53 Monday.

Year to date—
High ....14.23 Feb. 16 14.25 Feb. 16
Low ....12.45 May 13 12.46 May 13

HOLLAND.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	34.65	34.40	34.45	34.66	34.41	34.46
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	34.64	34.54	34.57	34.65	34.55	34.58
Nov. 10	34.65	34.60	34.62	34.66	34.61	34.63
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	34.70	34.65	34.67	34.75	34.70	34.72

Week's range—
High .....36.28 Saturday 34.75 Saturday
Low .....34.40 Monday 34.41 Monday

Year to date—
High ....36.28 May 14 36.35 May 14
Low ....30.44 Aug. 3 30.46 Aug. 3

GERMANY.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 7	.37½	.33	.34½	.38	.33½	.35
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	.43⅝	.38	.40⅝	.44¼	.38½	.41¼
Nov. 10	.37⅝	.35¼	.36⅝	.38¾	.35⅝	.37¼
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	.37¼	.35¼	.37	.37	.35⅝	.37½

Week's range—
High ... .43¾ Wednesday .44¼ Wednesday
Low ... .33 Monday .33½ Monday

Year to date—
High ....1.87 Jan. 24 1.87½ Jan. 24
Low .... .39 Nov. 7 .33¼ Nov. 7

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab.
Nov. 7	18.20	18.25	23.07	23.12	13.70	13.75
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	17.90	17.95	23.00	23.05	13.80	13.85
Nov. 10	18.35	18.40	23.07	23.12	14.10	14.15
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	18.70	18.75	23.00	23.05	14.90	14.95
Week's range— High	18.70	18.75	23.07	23.12	14.90	14.95
Low	17.90	17.95	23.00	23.05	13.70	13.75
Year to date— High	20.10 Jan.24	20.15 Jan.24	23.83 Apr.14	23.88 Apr.14	19.60 Jan.24	19.65 Jan.24
Low	14.95 Jly.18	15.00 Jly.18	20.05 Jan.3	20.10 Jan.3	11.70 Oct.4	11.75 Oct.4

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab.	Belgium. Dem.	Cab.	Austria. Dem.	Cab.
Nov. 7	18.68	18.65	7.04½	7.05	.03¾	.04¼
Nov. 8	Holiday.					
Nov. 9	18.77	18.79	7.03½	7.04	.04	.04¼
Nov. 10	18.83	18.85	6.94½	6.95	.03⅝	.04¼
Nov. 11	Holiday.					
Nov. 12	18.89	18.91	6.94¼	6.95	.03½	.04
Week's range— High	18.89	18.91	7.04½	7.05	.04	.04¼
Low	18.63	18.65	6.94½	6.95	.03½	.04
Year to date— High	19.23 Oct15	19.25 Oct15	8.77 May19	8.78 May19	.31¼ Jan26	.32 Jan26
Low	15.22 Jan.3	15.25 Jan.3	6.12 Jan.4	6.13 Jan.4	.03¼ Nov.5	.04 Nov.5

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab.	Peking. Dem.	Cab.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	54.625	54.75	83.50	83.60	76.75	77.00
Low	53.50	53.75	82.25	82.35	75.25	75.50
Year to date— High	59.00 Jan.6	59.10 Jan.6	88.25 Sept.28	88.35 Sept.28	83.00 Sept.28	83.50 Sept.28
Low	44.50 Mar.5	44.60 Mar.5	64.50 Mar.5	64.60 Mar.5	59.00 Mar.5	59.50 Mar.5

	GREECE. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama Dem.	Cables
Week's range— High	4.25	4.30	47.875	48.00	47.875	48.00
Low	4.25	4.30	47.75	47.875	47.75	47.875
Year to date— High	8.15 Feb. 23.	8.20 Feb. 23.	48.625 Feb. 5.	48.75 Feb. 5.	48.625 Feb. 5.	48.75 Feb. 5.
Low	4.15 Nov. 5.	4.20 Nov. 5.	47.312 Oct. 13.	47.327 Oct. 13.	47.312 Oct. 13.	47.327 Oct. 13.

	INDIA Bombay. Dem.	Cab.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Manila. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	26.875	27.00	26.875	27.00	50.00	50.25
Low	26.75	26.875	26.75	26.875	50.00	50.25
Year to date— High	29.50 Jan. 31.	29.75 Jan. 31.	29.50 Jan 31.	29.75 Jan. 31.	50.00 Oct. 10.	50.25 Oct. 10.
Low	23.00 July 22.	23.25 July 22.	23.00 July 22.	23.25 July 22.	45.00 July 19.	45.25 July 19.

South America.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cable.	Rio. Dem.	Cable.
Week's range— High	32.625	32.75	13.00	13.125
Low	32.50	32.625	12.75	12.875
Year to date— High	35.625 Jan.26.	35.75 Jan.26.	16.125 Feb.21	16.25 Feb.21.
Low	28.25 July 19.	28.375 July 19.	10.375 July 13.	10.50 July 13.

	Jugoslavia. Dem.	Cab.	Czechoslovakia. Dem.	Cab.	Belgrade. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	.34	.34½	1.12	1.13	1.36	1.37
Low	.26	.26½	1.03½	1.04½	1.05	1.06

	Finland Dem.	Cab.	Rumania Dem.	Cab.	Poland Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	2.00	2.01	.80	.80½	.03¾	.04¼
Low	1.87	1.88	.47	.47½	.03¾	.04¼

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

	100 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.	500 Rubles Bid.	Asked
Nov. 7	.20	.30	.08¼	.10½
Nov. 8	Holiday			
Nov. 9	.32½	.32½	.00½	.11½
Nov. 10	.25	.35	.10	.12
Nov. 11	Holiday			
Nov. 12	.25	.35	.10	.12

Week's range—
High .... .35 Thursday .12 Thursday
Low .... .20 Monday .08½ Monday

CANADIAN RATES.

	Premium in Montreal, Per $1,000.	Discount in New York Per $1,000.
Nov. 7	$85.00	$78.12
Nov. 8	Holiday	
Nov. 9	86.25	79.40
Nov. 10	91.25	83.62
Nov. 11	Holiday	
Nov. 12	98.75	89.87

Week's range—
High .....$98.75 Saturday $89.87 Saturday
Low ..... 85.00 Monday 78.12 Monday

Year to date—
High ....$177.50 Jan. 3 $150.74 Jan. 3
Low .... 85.00 Nov. 5 78.12 Nov. 7

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

CALL MONEY.

	High	Date.	Low	Date.
Last week	6	Nov. 7	5	Nov. 7
Same week 1920	10	Nov. 8	7	Nov. 11
Year to date	6	Feb. 2	3½	July 28
Last year to date	25	Feb. 4	6	Jan. 2

TIME MONEY.

Last week	5½	Nov. 7	5¼	Nov. 7
Same week 1920	8¼	Nov. 9	8	Nov. 8
Year to date	7½	Jan. 8	5¼	Oct. 18
Last yr. to date	9½	Mar. 8	7	Jan. 2

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week	5⅜	Nov. 7	5¼	Nov. 7
Same week 1920	8	Nov. 8	8	Nov. 8
Year to date	8	Jan. 3	5½	Sep. 26
Last year to date	8	July 2	6	Jan. 2

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	5	5	5
Richmond	5½	5½	6½
Atlanta	5½	5½	5½
Chicago	5	5	5
St. Louis	5	5	5
Minneapolis	5½	5½	5½
Kansas City	5	5	5
Dallas	5½	5½	5½
San Francisco	5	5	5

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Trade Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Agricultural and Live Stock Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	5	5	5
Richmond	5½	5½	5½
Atlanta	5½	5½	5½
Chicago	5	5	5
St. Louis	5	5	5
Minneapolis	5½	5½	5½
Kansas City	5	5	5
Dallas	5½	5½	5½
San Francisco	5	5	5

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

3144 Passyunk Avenue
Philadelphia

November 10, 1921.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 10, 1921, a dividend of $5.00 per share was declared on the common stock of the Company, payable December 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 21, 1921. Checks will be mailed.

W. D. ANDERSON, Secretary.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELEC. CO.

Preferred Dividend No. 19

A $3.00 semi-annual dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 15, 1921.

STONE & WEBSTER, INC., General Manager

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELEC. CO.

Common Dividend No. 37
(Shares, $50 par value)

A $1.25 quarterly dividend is payable Dec. 1 to Stockholders of record Nov. 15, 1921.

STONE & WEBSTER, INC., General Manager

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY

General Mortgage 5% Bonds, due July 1st, 1926.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 100 Broadway, New York, up to 2 P. M. November 25, 1921, sealed tenders for the sale on January 3, 1922, of not more than $10,000 bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
By A. C. DOWNING, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

New York, November 14, 1921.

ADVERTISE LOST ARTICLES.

Lost property advertised without delay in The New York Times helps in early restoration. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Past Week Shows Sharp Recoveries in Grains, With Cotton at Heavy Loss.

The most striking of the price changes registered in last week's local wholesale markets, as affecting the subjoined list of eighteen staples, were the sharp recoveries scored in the grains from levels which a week ago bordered on the lows of the year, and the pronounced weakness in spot cotton, the latter showing a drop in a comparison of week-end prices of 220 points, or $11 per bale. The advances in the grains were steady from the opening of the week, continuing right up to the close, with wheat, corn and oats higher by from one to eight cents per bushel. Other advances recorded were in coffee, eggs and copper, while losses, aside from cotton, were reported in butter, lead and lard, Middle West. The few staples unchanged included sugar, flour, pork and several of the metals.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before and a year ago:

	Nov. 12, 1921.	Nov. 5, 1921.	Nov. 12, 1920.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.17½	$1.09¼	$2.06
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.65¼	.63½	1.08¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.44½	.44	.64
Flour, Minn. patent	7.75	7.75	11.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼	.08⅝	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	.052	.052	.10
Butter, cream, 92 score	.46	.46½	.65
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.62	.57	.85
Lard, Mid W	10.00	10.55	19.75
Pork, mess	25.25	25.25	30.00
Beef, family	14.50	16.00	26.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	23.50	23.50	47.79
Steel billets, Pitts	29.00	29.00	50.00
Lead	4.67½	4.70	7.00
Copper	13.00	12.87½	15.00
Tin	28.50	28.25	37.50
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	16.70	18.90	19.40
Printcloths	.06¼	.06¼	.06⅛

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	—Highest—		—Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.48½	July 14	$1.08¼	Nov. 3
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.96⅝	Jan. 3	.61½	Oct. 14
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.44	Oct. 17
Flour	10.50	Jan. 15	7.75	Oct. 13
Coffee	.09	Nov. 2	.05⅝	Mar. 13
Sugar	.06¼	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 30
Eggs	.79	Jan. 7	.23⅜	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	19.75	Aug. 11
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	29.00	Sep. 8
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	26.25	Aug. 2
Cotton	21.55	Sep. 27	10.85	June 28
Printcloth	.06½	Oct. 1	.04½	June 24

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1920 were as follows:

	—Highest—		—Lowest—	
Wheat	$3.50	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 27
Corn	2.31⅝	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.60	Nov. 23
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	9.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.16¾	Jan. 11	.06½	Dec. 22
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.89	Dec. 10	.42½	Mar. 12
Lard	23.50	Jan. 9	13.55	Dec. 20
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	28.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	33.00	Dec. 22
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 27
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	32.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	12.50	Dec. 28
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 22
Printcloths	.16⅝	Apr. 13	.05⅛	Nov. 30

London Money and Securities.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4½s.
Monday	3¾@3⅞	104s 4d	39d	48½	81
Tuesday	3¾@3⅞	104s 3d	39⅛d	48½	81
Wed'sday	3¾@3⅞	104s 2d	38⅞d	48½	81
Thursday	3⅞@4	104s 2d	39d	48⅜	81
Friday	4	104s 6d	38⅞d	48⅜	81
Saturday	4	104s 6d	38⅞d	48⅜	81

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Monday	53f 90c	53f 90c	13f 64½c
Tuesday	53f 80c	53f 80c	13f 76½c
Wednesday	53f 90c	53f 35c	13f 75c
Thursday	53f 95c	54f 29c	13f 74c
Friday	53f 80c	54f 50c	13f 83½c
Saturday	53f 80c	54f 30c	13f 83½c

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of the First and Refunding 5% SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS of the International Paper Company.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Sinking Fund provided under the First Mortgage of the International Paper Company, dated January 1, 1917, is $58,359.24, and that Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under said Mortgage, and pursuant to Section 1 of Article V. of said Mortgage, will receive at its Corporate Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, until three o'clock P. M. November 23, 1921, sealed proposals for the sale to it of bonds secured by said Mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust such funds, at the lowest prices at which said bonds may be offered for sale, but at a price if so purchased, not to exceed the par value of the principal of said bonds with accrued interest and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) premium upon the amount of said principal. Accepted bonds should be delivered on November 28, 1921, accompanied by Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for amount of accrued interest, on which date payment will be made.

Such proposals must state the numbers and aggregate principal amount of the bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are so offered, and must be signed by the holder thereof, and state his address.

Dated at New York, this 7th day of November, 1921.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1954.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under the Indenture dated November 30, 1904, and Supplemental thereto dated February 28, 1906, securing the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund of as many bonds of this issue as can be purchased, at prices not exceeding 120% of par and accrued interest, for the sum of One Hundred Fifty-one Thousand, One Hundred Twenty-one Dollars and Fifty-seven Cents ($151,121.57). Offers will be received at the office of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, November 16, 1921. Such offers should be sealed and endorsed: "Offers for sale of Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds to the Sinking Fund" and addressed to the Trust Department. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers, in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By WILLIAM C. POTTER, President.

Dated, October 25, 1921.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% 35-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT & WATER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1945.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-described bonds, holds in the sinking fund applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 18th, 1921, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously, the sum of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-five Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents ($2,995.87).

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, TRUST DEPARTMENT, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before November 16th, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on November 18th, 1921, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

New York, November 1st, 1921.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1957.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 2:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1921, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $46,805.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By A. C. DOWNING, JR., Assistant Secretary.

New York, October 27, 1921.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Pressure is high in the Atlantic States and on the North Pacific Coast, and it is low over all regions between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, with centres of minimum pressure over Texas. Pressure is also abnormally low over the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

There have been snows within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley and local rains in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, Tennessee and the East Gulf States. Rains are also reported from Montana and North Wyoming. Temperature has risen over the Great Central Valleys, the region of the Great Lakes and the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and it has changed little in other parts of the country since Saturday night.

The outlook is for unsettled weather with rains and snow along the North border and rains elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will rise Monday throughout the Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and it will fall Tuesday in the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Snow and rain Monday, Tuesday cloudy, probably somewhat warmer.

Southern New England—Rain or snow and warmer Monday, Tuesday rain.

Eastern New York—Rain on the coast and rain or snow in interior Monday, warmer Monday, Tuesday rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion, warmer Monday, Tuesday probably rain.

New Jersey—Rain and warmer Monday, Tuesday probably rain.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Abilene	78	62	29.68	..	Clear
Albany	34	32	30.12	..	Clear
Atlanta	50	50	30.04	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	44	44	30.16	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	42	36	30.12	.01	Raining
Bismarck	28	22	29.86	..	Clear
Boston	40	36	30.12	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	32	32	29.98	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	38	38	29.86	.04	Cloudy
Charleston	62	56	30.10	..	Cloudy
Chicago	38	28	29.76	.04	Snowing
Cleveland	30	30	29.90	.02	Pt. Cl'dy
Denver	58	52	29.72	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Detroit	34	32	29.86	.02	Snowing
Galveston	78	74	29.78	..	Cloudy
Helena	48	36	29.90	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Jacksonville	68	62	30.10	..	Clear
Kansas City	54	46	29.84	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	66	60	29.94	..	Clear
Milwaukee	36	34	29.72	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	74	64	29.92	1.66	Raining
Oklahoma	66	58	29.74	..	Clear
Philadelphia	42	40	30.16	..	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	34	34	29.98	.14	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	38	34	30.08	.01	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	54	52	30.12	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	56	54	29.92	..	Pt. Cl'dy
San Antonio	86	78	29.70	..	Clear
San Diego	..	52	29.90	..	Cloudy
Seattle	50	48	30.12	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	54	52	29.78	..	Cloudy
Washington	42	42	30.12	..	Raining

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperatures—*Average*, 36.

3 AM	32	12 M.	39	6 PM	39
6 AM (low)	30	1 PM (high)	41	7 PM	38
8 AM	31	2 PM	40	8 PM	38
9 AM	33	3 PM	40	9 PM	38
10 AM	34	4 PM	40	10 PM	39
11 AM	36	5 PM	39	11 PM	39

1920—High, 42; low, 26; average, 34.
Average same date last 33 years, 45.

Barometer, 30.12 at 8 A. M.; 30.14 at 8 P. M. Humidity, 50 at 8 A. M.; 56 at 8 P. M. Wind at 8 A. M., northwest, velocity 16 miles; at 8 P. M., west, velocity 8 miles. Weather clear at 8 A. M.; cloudy at 8 P. M. Precipitation, none.

Fire Record.

Loss.

A.M.
12:35—163 St. and Edgecombe Av, auto; Mitchello Jallinair ....Slight
1:25—738 Greenwich St.; Bernstein & Rohen ....Slight
10:00—210 E. 124 St.; unknown....Slight
P.M.
12:50—178 Ludlow St.; M. Guentes....Slight
2:45—203 Greene St.; S. Morrell Co. ....Not given
3:10—314 Front St. ....Not given
3:10—49 Jane St.; Joseph Schiffer....Slight
3:55—4,111 Southern Blvd., the Bronx; unknown ....Slight
4:10—86 E. 7 St.; Albert Zoller....None
4:15—2,024 Webster Av., the Bronx; Fred Shankem ....Not given
4:20—314 Front St.; Jackson Bros....Slight
4:30—162 W. 48 St.; Behrens Lipshutz.Slight
4:30—26 Cherry St.; P. Dillon....Slight
4:40—177 St. and Boston Road, the Bronx; I. R. T. subway platform..Not given
5:05—11 W. 115 St.; D. Silverman....Slight
5:30—1,673 Av. A; Frank Stein Co....Slight
6:05—301 Mulberry St.; Tucker & Alishier..Slight
6:30—279 Hudson St.; Mary Fallon....Slight
8:55—96 St. and E. River, shanty; Peter Moran ....Slight
9:20—7 Rutgers St.; Alansky & Cohen.Slight
9:35—792 E. 152d St., the Bronx; J. Silkin ....Slight
11:25—1,345 5 Av.; Ira Fischer....Not given

New York to South America on U.S. Government Ships

Fastest Time

to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Finest ships—American service—American food—American comforts. Sailings from Pier 3, Hoboken.

S.S. Southern Cross, . . . Nov. 23
S.S. Aeolus, ... Dec. 7
S.S. Huron . . . . Dec. 22
S.S. American Legion . Jan. 5

For descriptive booklet, address

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Munson Building, 67 Wall St.
New York City, New York

CUNARD-ANCHOR

Passenger & Freight Services from New York.

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ......Nov. 15 Dec. 13 Feb. 7
CARMANIA ......Dec. 3 Dec. 31

LIVERPOOL
ALBANIA (new)...Dec. 10 Jan. 17 Feb. 18
SCYTHIA (new)...Dec. 24 Jan. 28 Feb. 25

HALIFAX, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG
SAXONIA ......Dec. 8 Jan. 21 Mar. 16

LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ......Dec. 10
ALGERIA ......Dec. 21 Jan. 21 Feb. 25
ASSYRIA ......Jan. 7 Feb. 11

BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ......Dec. 5

SPECIAL MEDITERRANEAN SAILINGS
Madeira, Gibraltar, Monaco, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus, Alexandria. (Ports vary according to voyage.)
CAMERONIA ......Nov. 19 Jan. 10
CARONIA ......Dec. 7

Cunard and Anchor Steamship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

N·G·I· NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

For Palermo, Naples and Genoa

*TAORMINA......Nov. 25 Jan. 21
*From Philadelphia......Nov.28
AMERICA ......Dec. 7
COLOMBO (New Express Steamer)......Dec. 16
PALERMO ......Dec. 29
ITALIA-AMERICA, INC., 1 State St., N. Y.

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THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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FRENCH LINE

Weekly Sailings
NEW YORK—HAVRE—PARIS
For sailing dates, rates, etc., apply to Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated April 1st, 1904, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to Two P. M. on the 25th day of November, 1921, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $4,894.52. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By A. C. DOWNING, JR., Asst. Secretary.

New York, November 14, 1921.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A. M.	P. M.	Governors Island. A. M.	P. M.	Hell Gate. A. M.	P. M.
High water	6:27	6:49	6:46	7:05	8:26	8:59
Low water	0:13	12:55	6:46	1:25	2:37	3:18

THE SUN.

Rises. A. M.	Sets. P. M.
6:41	4:39

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Zeeland	Antwerp	Nov. 3
New Britain	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Sydic	Shields	Oct. 27
Atlantic City	Colon	Nov. 5
Hunnie	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 25
Katonia	Jucaro	Nov. 4
Marengo	Hull	Oct. 29
Maddequet	Avonmouth	Oct. 27
City of Flint	Hamburg	Oct. 28
Southern Cross	Buenos Aires	Oct. 27
Ulua	Havana	Nov. 10
Vardulia	London	Oct. 21
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Nov. 10

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Savoie	Havre	Nov. 5
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Mount Clinton	Hamburg	Nov. 3
Montevideo	Cadiz	Oct. 30
Buenos Aires	Havana	Nov. 10
Caracas	Caracas	Nov. 3
Tiberton	Shields	Oct. 27
Canopic	Genoa	Oct. 26
Gen. G. W. Goethals	Colon	Nov. 4
Oregonian	Hamburg	Oct. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 12
Canejos	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Sommelsdyk	Batavia	Oct. 1
Half Moon	Marseilles	Oct. 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Hudson	Bremen	Nov. 6
Taormina	Naples	Nov. 3
Tarantia	Newcastle	Nov. 3
Hawkeye State	Colon	Nov. 7

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Gordon Castle, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	South Africa (specially addressed only).
Centennial State, London	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia.
Vinton County, Guadeloupe	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, &c.
Sheaf Field, San Domingo	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Spain (specially addressed only).
Aquitania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia.
Asia, Piraeus	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Madeira (Italy and Greece must be specially addressed). Mails close 8 P. M. by rail to Providence, R. I.
Balzac, Rio Janeiro	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Bahia and Sergipe (other ports in Brazil if specially addressed).
Munplace, Vera Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Mexico (specially addressed only).
Sixaola, Santa Marta	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Jamaica and Colombia (except Cauca and Narino departments).
Sheaf Field, Barahona	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Gothland, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Spain, Italy and Greece.
Santa Teresa, Valparaiso	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Canal Zone, Panama, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile
Rosalind, St. John's	7:00 A.M.	10:00 M.	Newfoundland. (Specially addressed.)
Quillota, Guayaquil	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Canal Zone, Panama and Ecuador.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Java, Batavia	Nov. 15	11:00 A.M.
Nile, Bombay	Nov. 15	10:00 A.M.
Chickasaw, Hamburg	Nov. 18	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	Nov. 19	11:00 A.M.
Vardulia, London	Nov. 19	10:00 A.M.
Editor, Rotterdam	Nov. 19	11:00 A.M.
Alness, Hamburg	Nov. 18	10:00 A.M.
Eastern King, Dublin	Nov. 19	12:00 M.
City of Valencia, Bombay	Nov. 19	10:00 A.M.
City of Edinburgh, Auckland	Nov. 20	10:00 A.M.
West Helix, Timaru	Nov. 20	10:00 A.M.
Havre Maru, Kobe	Nov. 20	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 5 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, via San Francisco	Wilhelmina	Nov. 18
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco	Marama	Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Seattle	Silver State	Nov. 21
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Persia Maru	Nov. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma	Dec. 1

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Singapore, Oct. 13; Manila, Oct. 18; Shanghai, Oct. 21; Hongkong, Oct. 22, and Yokohama, Nov. 1—which arrived per steamer Silver State, were dispatched east from Seattle on Nov. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 16.

THE ARABIC

First Early Winter Sailing to the Mediterranean

Season of gayety at resorts along Mediterranean just beginning. The popular White Star Liner *Arabic*, largest ship regularly in this service and built specially for it, sailing on

December 6

from New York to Azores, Gibraltar, Monaco, Madeira, Naples and Genoa.

White Star Service—utmost in ocean comfort—bookings now being made—excellent accommodations available.

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NEW YORK to EUROPE on U.S. Government Ships

Sailings from Pier 74, 34th St., N. R., except S. S. Geo. Washington and America, which sail from Piers 3 and 1, Hoboken.

To Plymouth—Cherbourg—Bremen
America: Nov. 29—Jan. 3
George Washington: Jan. 17

To Plymouth—Boulogne—London
Centennial State: Nov. 14—Dec. 14
Panhandle State: Nov. 26—Dec. 27

To Bremen—Danzig
Hudson: Dec. 3
Princess Matoika: Dec. 10
Potomac: Dec. 31

United States Lines
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WHITE STAR

Sailings Pier 58-62, North River, New York
At noon unless specified.

Adriatic, *Olympic* } Cherbourg Southampton } Nov. 30; 1 P. M. Dec. 10 Dec. 31
Baltic, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, *Haverford* } to Liverpool } Nov. 19 Dec. 13; Nov. 24 Dec. 23; Dec. 3 Dec. 31 Feb. 1; Dec. 10

New York—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
†*Gothland* (3d class only)......Nov. 16
Canopic......11 A. M., Nov. 22
Cretic......Dec. 4
Arabic......‡Dec. 6 *Jan. 21 *Mar. 4
Adriatic......*Jan. 7 *Feb. 18
*(Special voyages). Also call at Madeira, Algiers, Monaco, Athens and Alexandria.
†To Vigo, Naples and Genoa only.
‡Also calls at Madeira and Monaco.

RED STAR LINE

Zeeland, *Finland*, *Lapland*, *Kroonland* } Plymouth Cherbourg Antwerp } Nov. 19 Dec. 24 Jan. 28; Nov. 26 Dec. 31 Feb. 4; Dec. 3 Jan. 7 Feb. 11; Dec. 17 Jan. 21 Feb. 25

Hamburg—Libau—Danzig
Samland (3d class only)......Nov. 30

AMERICAN LINE

Manchuria, *Mongolia* } Hamburg } *Nov. 28; Dec. 1
Minnekahda (Hamburg, 3d Class)......Dec. 15
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One Way	$30.38	One Way	$36.54
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LLOYD SABAUDO
FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE
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BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 16025 navy. Bernstein, Baum, Da Costa. 38 West 32d.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 6185, sorrento. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 23d.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American, 21278, Stewart 8200; all colors. Watkins 7958.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—0453, 16025, Gerona and panzaline. Mad. Square 6067.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Cash; 0417, all colors. Madison Square 2193-2195.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Cash; 0417, all colors. Madison Square 2193-2195.

CHIFFON Velvets Wanted—In evening shades, either imported or domestic; all silk cloth. Samuel Sherlip, 37 West 28th.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted—Black, navy and brown. Loewenthal & Rosenberg, 44 East 29th. Madison Square 2328.

CHIFFON Velvets Wanted—Open to buy large quantity; immediate delivery. Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted—11098, brown and reindeer; also H. O. Wilson 4323, all colors; must be cheap; cash. Watkins 3886.

COATINGS Wanted—American woolen 21227 color 1 or similar. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway.

COATINGS Wanted—Stevens's 16183, 1, 2, 3. Spring 8676.

COATS Wanted—Also suits, dresses, millinery, underwear, hosiery, by reliable party running series of sales; will consider handling on memo. BB, 917 Tribune Bldg.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy 800, beaver, squirrel, wolf trimmed, or sample lines; cash on delivery. Longacre 4664.

COATS and Suits Wanted—Buying Spring samples, medium-priced coats and suits. 135 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber open for any quantity cloth coats; immediate delivery. Aronow Bros., 45 West 27th.

COATS and Suits Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring garments; all week. 151 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted — Bolivia, panvelaine; superior, fur trimmed and plain; cash. Canal 4222.

COATS Wanted—Jobs for cash, also regulars at a price; any quantity. Canal 1161.

COATS Wanted—Jobber open lot plush coats, low price, for cash. Phone Longacre 1662.

COLLARS Wanted—Beaver, wolf, squirrel; spot cash. Invincible Cloak, 363 7th Av.

CORDUROY Wanted — Wide wale copen, cherry and purple. Telephone Chelsea 1220.

COTTON Goods Wanted—Open to buy large quantity of 72-80 pajama check. Canal 8279.

CREPE de Chine Wanted—3-thread, at a price, in flesh. Sarasohn, 50 West 17th.

DOLLS Wanted—Large quantity; immediate delivery; for cash. G 506 Times.

DRESSES Wanted—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade evening dresses, Canton and lace combination dresses and taffeta Spring models. Call all week with samples. 10th floor, 30-32 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade canton crepe, poiret twill, tricotine, lace and party dresses; submit samples; 9 to 5. Bijou, 6 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted — Contractors, model makers and manufacturers; we are open for new Spring styles in all fabrics. Call all week with samples. 10th floor, 30-32 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring styles in taffetas, crepes, graduation georgettes, ginghams and all cotton materials. Schaffman Bros., 26 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber buying new Spring models, taffetas, crepe de chine, canton and sport dresses. Apply all week, from 9-1, Mr. Katz, 229 West 36th, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will buy for cash, jobs in any quantity, tricotine, poiret twill, serge, canton crepe, lace and party dresses; submit samples; 9 to 12. 5 East 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better made Spring dresses, taffeta, canton crepe and all other fabrics. 12 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Big jobber placing orders better grade Spring dresses, in all materials. Call, 11-5, 333 7th Av., 13th floor (28th St. side).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade silk and cloth dresses for Spring, also gingham and dotted swiss of better grade. 10 East 33d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses of the better kind; looking at samples all week. Lipshitz Bros., 34 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in silks and cloths for Spring; also buying jobs for cash. 130 West 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted — Jobber placing orders better grade Spring dresses in all materials. Call between 12 and 5, 108 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better-made dresses for Spring in all new materials. Call with samples, 40 West 27th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring dresses, all materials, and Krepe Knit, Paisley Silk and novelties. 14 East 33d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—The largest out-of-town jobber placing orders on high-class taffeta, canton; submit samples. X 2010 Times Annex.

DRESSES Wanted — Jobber buying new dresses, taffetas, canton crepes, Poiret twills; only better kind. 29 West 32d, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring dresses, taffetas, canton crepes. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on taffetas and canton dresses. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring dresses; orders placed on desirable merchandise. Chicline Dress, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs tricotines and Poiret twills; also new Spring samples, silk and cloth dresses. 29 West 32d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Cash paid for jobs in canton crepe; also new Spring styles, silk and cloth. 319 5th Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring taffeta and canton dresses only. 9 West 20th, fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Real snappy, original, new Spring silk models; orders placed, volume business. 48 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on fine ginghams and new silks; submit samples. 10th floor, 28 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Looking at Spring samples all week; also velours; stock orders. Wiesen, Cohen & Smith, 45 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring styles, canton crepes, cloth, wash dresses. Bronner Mfg. Co., 1 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring styles, street and sport; entire week. 126 West 26th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Spot cash for high-class jobs silk dresses; placing orders new Spring styles. Alva Dress, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on stouts and regulars for Spring in leading materials. 15 East 32d, one flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on high-grade cantons, taffetas and tricotines. See Mr. Kramer, 27 West 33d, 6th floor.

DRESSES—Jobber open for confirmation and graduation dresses, georgettes and nets only. 24 West 25th, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—We are looking at Spring dresses of the better kind in all latest materials. 28 West 25th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will buy any quantity cloth and silk dresses, cash. Box 256, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking all week at better grade dresses, silks and cloths. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses for Spring; call with samples. 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders for cloth and silk dresses; submit samples all week. 3 East 31st, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Looking at Spring models, taffeta and canton crepe. Miss Weinstein, 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on taffetas, tricotines, canton crepes, Poiret twills. 137 West 27th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on Spring styles. Call after 1 P. M., 3 East 28th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing large orders new tricotine and taffeta dresses. 5th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber buying Spring dresses, in all fabrics; also stouts. 151 West 26th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new snappy Spring styles. 150 Madison Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade Spring silk and wool dresses; also stouts. 37 West 28th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at better grade Spring dresses; call all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Looking at Spring samples, all materials. Feigenbaum-Holtzman, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted — Stylish stouts, Spring styles. Call with samples, 10th floor, 31 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Spring samples; call all week. 25 West 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs, all kinds; spot cash; call with samples. Lincoln Dress Co., 47 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Snappy styles for Spring; cantons, taffetas, satins. Skudowitz, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Taffetas, cantons, tricotines; Spring styles. 141 West 33d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, tricotine, jerseys; must be cheap; cash. Stuyvesant [illegible]

DRESSES and Skirts Wanted—Open to buy jobs. Call all day. John Paul, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs of tricotine; spot cash. Phone Watkins 4479.

BUYERS' WANTS.

DRESSES Wanted—We are placing stock orders on lace models only and tricotine, poiret twills, canton satin, canton velveteen, chiffon velvet, lace and party dresses; submit samples, 9-1 daily. 28 West 33d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—We will buy for cash jobs any quantity canton, charmeuse, crepe, satin velveteens, chiffon velvets, tricotines, poiret twill, lace and party dresses; submit samples daily, 9-5. 28 West 33th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Tricotines, cantons, any quantity, cash. 9 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders Spring dresses. Room 809, 370 7th Av.

DUVETEENS Wanted—Open for cotton and silk in highest shades. Feinberg Bros., 3 East 31st.

DUVETYNS Wanted—Copen. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d.

DUVETYNE Wanted—Assorted colors; must be cheap. Canal 4470.

FLANNEL Wanted—Red, all wool. Madison Square 5848. 1,182 Broadway, Room 507.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Raccoon, squirrel and other good jobs; cash on delivery. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

FURS Wanted — Black piece-dyed skunk, beaver, squirrel and fox. Herman Goldstein, 122 West 27th.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Jobs, large quantity, beaverettes; cash; cheap. Wex-Maid, 19 West 20th.

FUR Collars Wanted—Raccoon, opossum, beaverettes and wolfs. Suckno Bros., 1,140 Broadway.

FURS Wanted—Beaverette collars, any quantity, for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 213 West 35th.

FURS Wanted—Open to buy sealine and coney coats for cash. 12 W. 32d, 7th floor.

FURS Wanted—Muskrat, raccoon and sealine coats; cash. Rosner Bros., 803 5th Av.

FURS Wanted—Brown cooney sets. 135 West 27th, 1st floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted—White and flesh, at a price. Stern & Co., 33 East 33d.

GEORGETTES Wanted—For cash. Harold B. Bernstein, 404 4th Av.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ladies' heathers, wools, &c., imported and domestic. Madison Square 8099.

JERSEY Wanted—Open for 8-ounce jersey, cheap for cash. 119 West 25th (11th floor).

MARVELLA Wanted—Black and navy, for cash. Phone Madison Square 6025.

ORLANDO, Marvella, Gerona Wanted—Black only, for cash. Longacre 4600.

PANVELAINES Wanted — Forstman-Hoffman's and Geronas; all colors; cash. Intervale 1750.

PANVELAINES Wanted—Navy, brown and sorrento, for cash. Longacre 5197.

PANVELAINE Wanted—Will pay $5.25 for black. Madison Square 8274.

PLUSH Wanted—Pressed plush, black and navy. Weisman, 36 West 32d.

PLUSH Wanted—Furist, Nishni, B-5, B-7. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson seal for cash. Chelsea 9485.

PONGEE Wanted—12 momme jap; immediate delivery; open for quantity. Hub Waist Co., 131 Spring St.

PONGEES Wanted for cash, twelve momme. Abe Garfiel & Bros., 29 West 30th.

PRUNELLAS Wanted—Stripes and plaids, all wool; will buy any quantity. Finkelstein Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

PRUNELLAS Wanted—Close-outs; must be cheap. Room 404, 1,225 Broadway.

PRUNELLAS Wanted—For cash; must be cheap. M. Gollomp, 18 West 27th.

RADIUMS Wanted — Interested in large quantities for cash; must be high grade merchandise at low price. Wolf Co., 364 5th Av.

SAMPLE Goods Wanted—Job lots, for cash. L 315 Times.

SATIN and Crepe Wanted—At a price. Regina, 20 West 22d.

SECO Wanted—White. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

SERGES AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted—CFS, all colors, 315, 362, brown; cash. Gramercy 4621.

SERGES Wanted—200 pieces; cash; must be cheap. Empire Waist and Dress, 149 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted—Open to buy large quantity, Hamilton 5200. Watkins 2347.

SERGES Wanted—7614, will pay 90c cash. William Berrah, 45 East 17th.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—Will buy for cash, at a price, all kinds of silks, cottons, &c. E. R. Goldberg, care Commodore Hotel.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—68-72 and 80-square percale, also printed madras. Goldstein Fisher Co., 688 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted—Canton crepes, taffetas, silks of any description; spot cash; any quantity. Weinstein & Lewin, 152 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted—Quantity plaids and stripes, messalines, taffetas and twills. Madison Textile, 112 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted—Open to buy large quantity crepe back satins, charmeuse; also seconds. Madison Square 2673.

SILK Wanted—Jap, in bond, 4 to 6½ mm. blue and red label. Mayer, 564 Broadway. Spring 5387.

SILK Wanted—Jap, all weights, any quantity for cash. Call Madison Square 8565.

SILK Poplins Wanted—Susquehanna and other makes. 58 West 15th. Watkins 6091.

SILKS Wanted—Japs, 4 to 7, momme, for cash. Madison Square 9094.

SILKS Wanted—Washable satins, flesh color. 1,150 Broadway, Room 507.

SILKS Wanted—Jap Kaga 4½, 5, 6½, 6 momme. Longacre 5310.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Stevens 4330; only brown and tan. N. Y. Manufacturing Co., 600 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted—For immediate delivery; will pay spot cash. $9.75 Dress Co., Inc., 23 West 32d.

TAFFETAS Wanted — Better grades; cash. Room 519, 225 5th Av. Madison Square 5820.

TAFFETA Wanted—500 pieces chiffon taffeta for cash. Joseph Kahn, 12 West 32d.

TAFFETAS Wanted—No. 88 Dery's, black. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d.

TAFFETAS Wanted—All shades, at a price. Jess Dress. 333 7th Av.

TAFFETS Wanted—200 pieces for cash. 459 4th Av., 1st floor.

TAFFETA Wanted—A. and S. Cohen, 108 West 25th.

TRICOLETTE Wanted—Remnants, from ¼ yard and up. Phone Spring 1383.

TRICOTINES, Velours, Poiret Twills Wanted; big quantities; must be cheap. Meyer Bosniak, 40 West 27th.

TRICOTINES and Poiret Twills Wanted—Light weights, for cash; must be cheap. Tip Top, 35 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—200 pieces; cash; must be cheap. Empire Waist and Dress, 149 West 27th.

TRICOTINE and Serges Wanted—Quantity, cash; must be cheap. Silverman-Stock, 130 West 28th.

TRICOTINE and Poiret Twill Wanted—Good quality; cash. Joseph Kahn, 12 West 32d.

TUB SILK Wanted—Satin striped, for cash. Miller & Gleen, 484 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—Will buy better kind, also bolivias; any quantity; cash. S. & M. Silverstein, 12 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, shades 384 and 302; must be at the right price. Chelsea 5380.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516-13518, all shades. Aronow Bros., Watkins 4089.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, brown, reindeer and taupe. Madison Square 6067.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13518, all colors, for cash. Spring 4846.

VELVETS Wanted—Open to buy large quantity of Cheney's chiffon velvets, also seconds. Madison Square 4941.

VELVET Wanted—Chiffon; open to buy large quantity for cash. Kaufman Bros., 122 West 26th.

WOOLENS Wanted—Any quantity; pay cash if cheap. Remarkable Clothing, 85 Bleecker.

WOOLENS Wanted—American, 21278, shades 163, 373, 378. Madison Square 10047.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ANDREA — Superior black and navy, $5; Merz's black and navy coating, $3; F. & H. Moussyne, $2.50; all colors Garfield's velour, $1.75; all colors Andrew's navy tricotine, $1.90. W 557 Times.

APRONS—Specially reduced prices, bungalows, pinafores and white aprons. A. S. Katzenberg & Bro., 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

ARMY and Navy Merchandise—O. D. shirts, overcoats, hip boots, blankets, underwear, steel cots, &c., for immediate delivery. International Jobbing and Export Co., 64 Lispenard St.

BEADED BAGS for sale, imported; half cost price. 120 West 123d, Quittner.

BOLIVIAS—American 0417, 21283, Steven's 6185; also American camel's hair, tweeds and other fancies; Fall and Spring fabrics. Madison Square 1520-5191.

BOLIVIA—Velour 0417, 0453, 21283, 13520, 13516, 13911, Julliard's 2214, 110 Pollyana. Louis Leifer, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 5868.

BOLIVIAS—Buckley Cohen, ulua, navy, reindeer, black, copen and other shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BOLIVIAS—0453, 0417, 21278, raritans, 908, 911; all colors. Heymen Cohen & Sons. Fitzroy 1162-1163. Mr. Drucks.

BOLIVIAS—0417, 0453, 16025, 21278; similar at $1.75. Solomon & Wollman, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1234-1332.

BOLIVIAS—4865, 21282, 21283, 911, 908, 1263, also diagonal Moussyne; very cheap. Fitz Roy 4377.

BOLIVIAS—American 21278, 21282, 21283, 13413; all colors. L. Arbus. Watkins 3334.

BOLIVIAS—16025, 13413, 21278. Chelsea 7689.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOLIVIAS—Jobs 16025, 21282, 21283, 21278, 15091, close out cheap. Watkins 3076.

BOLIVIA—Ulua, seconds, to pass sponger; $2. Instaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

COATS, Coats, Dresses—Values extraordinary, youthful styles; bolivias, silk lined, fur trimmed, blouse effect; big seller today, $18.75; prettily trimmed heavy velours, all lined, $10.75; snappy styles, enormous sellers, $8.75; children's coats, $3.75, $4.75; dresses, serges, $2.90; tricotines, $4.50; crepes, $5; never undersold. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS—Long and short, in desirable materials, trimmed with raccoon, Australian opossum and beaverette collars; also big assortment of plush coats for immediate delivery. Mines & Flaster, 103 West 27th.

COATS—500, will close out; made in Pollyanna, moirette and bolivia; trimmed with squirrel, wolf, beaver; also 200 plush coats with raccoon and Australian opossum collars. Premier Garment, 45 West 27th.

COATS—Wonderful values, plushes and cloths, fur-trimmed and plain, snappy models, latest materials, low prices; on racks for immediate shipment; will pay to call. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS—Gerona, Evora, panvelaines, Pollyanna; trimmed beaver, squirrel, wolf, &c.; season's newest models; popular prices; immediate deliveries. Stollerman-Donovan-Berkman, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS—Bolivia and normandy coats, full peau de cygne line and interlined, fur trimmed; all shades; immediate delivery; price $21.75. Bloom & Lowenthal, 104 East 32d.

COATS—Wrappy coats and blouses, on racks, bolivias, velours, plain and fur trimmed beaverette and Australian opossum to close out. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th.

COATS—Plush coats, fur-trimmed, for your holiday trade. It's Volume that makes our Values possible. Come up and see for yourself. Cohen & Whellan, 48 West 25th.

COATS and Suits—Russian blouse, fur collored coats; value extraordinary; 500 suits velour and broadcloth; fur trimmed; sacrifice price; cash. Pride Garment Co., 25-27 W. 32d.

COATS—Children's, and lots of them, at the right price; plushes and all wool clothes, also boys' chinchillas; sizes 3 to 14. Rudinger Oppenheim, 34 East 12th.

COATS, Wraps, Capes—Trimmed with beaver, squirrel, wolf, nutria, Persian lamb; on racks for immediate delivery. Dushkind Bros., 142 West 26th.

COATS—Misses', juniors', children's, latest models, desirable materials; fur and self trimmed; immediate delivery. Gleichenhaus Bros., 51 West 24th.

COATS of the better kind, trimmed with beaver, squirrel, wolf, opossum, nutria, for immediate delivery. Fitwell Cloak Co., 34 West 32d, 10th floor.

COATS—Infants' and children's broadcloth, velours; snappy style, for immediate delivery. Bernhard's Coat House, 177 West 26th.

COATS, Suits and Dresses—Of pure worsted jersey; immediate delivery; sleeveless dresses, $1.50. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

COATS — Bolivia and plush, fur-trimmed, infant and intermediate coats, $2.50 up. Rosenfeld Bros. & Rosenberg, 22 West 21st.

COATS — Sport, polo and all kinds fur-trimmed; also jersey suits; immediate delivery; low prices. Libowitz, 131 West 28th.

COATS—800 black coats on racks; regular sizes and stouts; up to date models; $6.75-$9.50. Gelfond, 111 West 28th.

COATS—Children's and infants', at remarkably low prices; immediate delivery. Dubin & Horn, 45 West 27th.

COATS — Plush, cloth, Australian raccoon, nutria and beaverette trimmed, also jobs; low prices. Korostoff, 28 West 27th.

COATS—Immediate delivery, beaver, squirrel, wolf trimmed coats; also plaid back sport coats. Edelman Mfg., 7 West 22d.

COATS—Big job of fine bolivia coats, fur trimmed, to close out very cheap. Hoffman & Horowitz, 45 West 29th.

COATS—Large assortments plushes, bolivias and vlours; immediate delivery. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS—Immediate delivery, veldynes, panvelaines, Andria superior bolivia. Brooks Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS—Infants', children's and juniors'; close out cheap, $2.25 up. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS — Ladies', children's, closing out cheap. Weinstein Cloak Co., 110 West 27th. Watkins 8231.

COATS—To close out; Normandy, bolivia, suede and plushes. Lew & Goldstone, 12 West 27th.

COATS—Ladies', juniors', children's, close out cheap. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th.

COATS—Children's, ladies', fur and self-trimmed. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

COATS—Fur trimmed and plain, $10.75 up; immediate delivery. Schachna, 6 W. 28th.

COATS—Closing out entire stock; retiring from business. 1,372 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS—Juniors', children's, velour, bolivia, close out. Clawsberg Bros., 20 East 13th.

COATS—Cloth plush, also jobs; best values in town. Korostoff, 28 West 27th.

COATS—Fur-trimmed; best values in town. Eisen & Son, 149 West 36th.

COATS—Bolivias, newest models, close out very cheap. Margolin, 35 West 20th.

COTTON Duck—A bargain; 50,000 yards No. 2 O. D. 22 in.; original rolls; price 20 cents per yard. S. Kershbaum, 628 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COTTON Goods—64x64 black twill; 36-inch; under market price. Gotham Children's Underwear Co., 524 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS — Will sell several cases Peggy cloth, assorted colors. Watkins 5224.

COVERTS, Burellas and Bolivias—In Spring shades, also Americans and Stevens new sample pieces, below market price. Fitz Roy 4376.

CREPE de chine, crepe meteors, 65 colors; canton crepes, crepe satins, heavy crepes, charmeuse, wash satins, shirtings, radiums, messalines, poplins; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 7300.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors, Canton Crepes, Crepe Satins, Heavy Crepes, Charmeuse, Wash Satins, Shirtings, Radiums, Messalines, Poplin—All colors; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 7300.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—100 pieces in flesh, orchid and blue; also radium and satin, in quantity. Gottlieb Bros., 40 East 22d St. Gramercy 1545.

CREPE DE CHINES—3 and 4 thread, dark colors; below market price. Princely Silk Corp., Madison Square 4335.

CREPE DE CHINE—10 pieces flesh, 80c; navy georgettes, 2x3, 80c close out. Rosedale Waist, 119 Prince.

DRESSES—Bromly style 2-piece, all sizes and colors; pleated skirt made of 10-oz. Jersey at closing out prices, also new tricotines and velour dresses to retail below $10. Landes, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES—1,000 Bromley's 2-piece jersey, close out at sacrifice; also good lot 300 tricotines at a price. Betsy Ross Dress Co., 119 West 25th. Watkins 584.

DRESSES—Contractor, Spring line of better made taffeta dresses; ready for jobbers. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 4493.

DRESSES—Wonderful values in velours and tricotine dresses; immediate delivery. 21 West 19th, 4th floor. Chelsea 6865.

DRESSES—Last call, 1,500 leading materials; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Feigenbaum-Holtzman, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES — Jersey, closing out, attractive prices; sleeveless; all colors; $2. Rubber Garment, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES — High-grade tricotines, poiret twills and silks to close out. Dolly Varden Dress Co., 510 6th Av., at 31st.

DRESSES—500 tricotine and poiret twill, new styles, to close out at a price. H. & J. Libowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES—Jobs tricotines and serges to close out, at sacrifice price. Empire Waist and Dress, 149 West 27th.

DRESSES—To close out; French serge, $4.50; tricotines, $5.75. Kalish & Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES—Stylish stouts; also sizes 38 to 48 in stock; $6.75 up. Kalish & Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES—2-piece Bramleys, to close out at a sacrifice price Jacob Rosenberg, 10 Waverley Place. Spring 8020.

DRESSES—Leading materials; close out; reasonable offer accepted. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobbers don't fail to see our exclusive line of Spring models. 5th floor, 27 East 30th.

DRESSES—Tricotine and velours; wonderful new styles, $6.75 up. Tip Top, 35 West 32d. 32d.

DRESSES—Contractor now showing Spring line of better kind taffeta dresses. 32 East 23d, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Contractor closing out better grade charmeuse dresses. Room 308, 100 West 21st.

DRESSES—Jobs in tricotine and velvet dresses. Rolnick Bros., 370 7th Av.

DRESSES—150 silk back, to close out at $5. H. & J. Libowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES—Job lot on dresses, very reasonable. A. D. S. Dress Co., 115 W. 30th St.

DRESSES—110 tricotine and velveteen, at sacrifice. Rosbro Dress Co., 37 West 24th.

DRESSES—Contractor has 100 tricotines to close out. J. H. Langrock, 16 East 12th.

DRESSES—200 tricotines to close out at sacrifice. Brill Dress, 118 West 27th.

DRESSES—Close out cheap. 30 West 21st, 12th floor.

DRESSES—Job 1,000, all wool serge, $2.75 up; tricotines, $4.75 up. Brimo, 1,160 B'way.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, satins; wonderful styles at low prices. Tip Top, 35 West 32d.

DRESSES—1,000, all materials; sacrifice. Winthrop Dress Co., 123 West 33d.

DRESSES—Cloth and silk, to close out. Yudell & Garment, 6-8 West 18th.

DRESSES—Children's serge to close out. Max Reiss, 93 Greene St.

DRESSES—Closing out Jersey dresses in all colors. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES—Sensational, unequaled values, for special sales; tricotine, all wool $4.50; serges, all wool, $3.75; closing out other lots of dresses remarkably cheap; America's cheapest dress house. Isaac Ipp, 118 W. 22d.

DRESSES—Attention, buyers! See our new adaptations for the Spring, manufactured in taffetas, canton crepe, chiffon velvet also other leading materials. Crescent Dress, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES—Contractor has 500 close out, Poiret twill, tricotine, canton and charmeuse; wonderful styles; low price. David Satten 140 West 22d.

DRESSES—Have 1,000 cloth and silk dresses to close out at very low price; suitable for basement department. Rosebul Mfg., 37 West 26th.

DRESSES — 1,000 tricotine, chiffon velvet, beaded and trimmed canton crepe, close out. Samuel Yasner & Co., 39 East 20th.

DRESSES—Closing out serges, Swiss embroidered, $4; also tricotines and silks, $6.75 up. Manhattan Maid, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES—Contractor has 250 embroidered tricotines to close out. 116 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES—To close out at a sacrifice cloth and silk dresses; better kind; good styles. Alvina Costume Co., 368 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted—Open to buy new styles silk dresses. 20th floor, 6 East 27th.

DRESSES—Sacrifice 2,000 for sale. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

FLANNELS—All wool, reds, Kelly green and navy; for immediate delivery. Heymen Cohen & Sons. Fitzroy 1162-1163. Mr. Drucks.

FURS—Monkey trimmings, lynx, American broadtail, &c.; millinery, dress trade. Herman, 20 West 28th. Watkins 3933.

FURS—One lot sealine coats, trimmed and untrimmed, to close out. Call Watkins 3768.

GABARDINE — Cotton, white, 2,000 yards. Senora Dress Co., 701 Broadway. Spring 5081.

GEORGETTE—In all shades and all qualities, at a price. Princely Silk Corp., Madison Square 4335.

GINGHAMS—2 cases (5,000 yards); plaids, 19220, assorted, 4 colors. Z 2462 Times Annex.

HOSIERY SALESMAN—Have opening for several experienced hosiery men to sell jobbers and department stores; commission; good opportunity for right party. S 57 Times.

HOSIERY—If you are interested in case lots for domestic and export, do not miss this opportunity. Thomas Hosiery Mfg. Co., 32 Walker St.

HOSIERY—2,000 dozen ladies' silk hose, first quality, $4.25 dozen up. The Washington Mills, 593 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Jobs of men's and women's heather stockings. Simon Kahn, 911 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Liquidating all classes below market prices. Friedman Mills, 565 Broadway.

JAP SILK—7 mu. 65c. net, cash; also Pdc. reasonable. Madison Square 587.

LACES and Neckwear—Close out cheap; venises, orientals, novelties, &c. Schwartz. Madison Square 8434.

MERCHANDISE—To retail 5c-$1, for syndicates and bargain basement; hosiery, underwear, towels, knit goods, ready-to-wear, &c. The Washington Mills, 593 Broadway.

NECKWEAR—10,000 dozen men's silk at less than producing cost; call and be convinced. Royal Cravat, 27 East 21st.

NECKWEAR, men's knitted cravats, 466 dozen to close out, $3.50 a dozen; big sacrifice. Silknit Mfg. Co. 15 East 26th.

OVERCOATS, mackinaws and suits for boys and children; also men's mackinaws on hand for immediate delivery, at right prices; excellent line. Segal & Lipshutz, 751 Broadway.

PLAIDS — All wool, to close out cheap. Spring 7652.

POIRET Twill—Tricotines; Andrew's, Reed's; others. Madison Square 1520, 5191.

SERGES, also brown 5302, 54289, 7120, 7002, 7312, 7614, 8850; also tricotines, poiret twills, velours, bolivias and a large variety of fancy skirtings in stripes and plaids. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716

SERGES, Tricotines, Velours, Broadcloths, Silvertones, Oxfords, &c. Franklin Woolen, 30 West 24th.

SERGES—54289, 7512, 54296, 11433, 7002, 519, "CSG" 87, 7301, 528, 1210, 4061, 0936. Madison 1373.

SERGES—7301, 7120, navy and black. Heyman, Cohen & Sons. Fitzroy 1162-1163. Mr Drucks.

SERGES—54-inch French Serge 54289; below market. Call Vanderbilt 10484.

SHIRTINGS—Imported woven colored yarn, stripes, for immediate delivery; good assortment; a phone message or a post card will bring a salesman. Narragansett Fabrics, Inc., 122 East 25th. Madison Square 9554.

SHIRTS, Silk—Silk shirts are the biggest Christmas feature in your store; buy the best made silk shirts at the lowest possible price; the most complete line of silk shirts made in the United States. Rainbow Shirt Corp., 583 Broadway, near Prince St. Spring 9018.

SHIRTS—Pure silk, fibre silk and silk mixtures; styles, collars to match or bands; all sizes; to close out $24 per dozen. Bischoff Brothers, 524 Broadway.

SILKS—Imported woven colored yarn, stripes, for immediate delivery; good assortment; a phone message or post card will bring a salesman. Narragansett Fabrics, Inc., 122 East 25th. Madison Square 9554.

SILK—40-inch navy Duchess satin; cheap. B. H. Simon Co., 24 West 30th.

SILK—3-momme black Jap. B. H. Simon, 24 West 30th.

SKIRTS—All wool pleated plaids, stripes and prunellas, $2 up. Victor Garment Co., 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS—Closing out balance of better grade Fall suits. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

SUITS—50 tricotines and velours to close out. Schachna, 6 West 28th.

SUITS—Closing out jersey suits, $5 and up. Rubber Garment, 18 West 27th.

SUITS — High priced, to close out cheap. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 12 West 32d.

SUITS—Plain and fur trimmed, to close out. Lee Hexter, 114 West 26th.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LIBERAL FINANCE CORPORATION, Plaintiff, against WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET REALTY CORPORATION, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1921, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sale room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by I. Lincoln Seide, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

ALL that lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

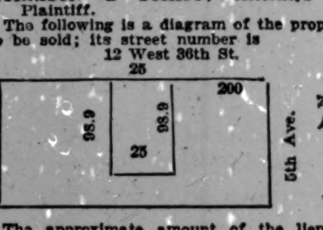
BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of 36th Street distant 200 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 36th Street and 5th Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with 5th Avenue and 98 feet and 9 inches, to the center line of the block; thence westerly along said center line 25 feet, thence northerly again parallel with 5th Avenue 98 feet and 9 inches to the southerly side of 36th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 36th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 7th, 1921.

ERNEST E. BALDWIN, Referee.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 West 36th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Nine thousand One hundred and eleven ($9,111) Dollars with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1921, together with costs and allowance amounting to $349.65, with interest from November 5, 1921, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is approximately $1,350.00 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages:

Subject to a first mortgage of $82,000, interest 5½%, payable semi-annually and due about July 7, 1925.

Subject to a second mortgage of $38,000, payable in installments of $2,000 on January 13, 1922, and balance due July 13, 1922.

Dated, New York, November 7, 1921.

ERNEST E. BALDWIN, Referee.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I, William M. Butler, Receiver of Endurance Battery Corporation, will sell at public auction on the 29th day of November, 1921, at ten thirty (10:30) o'clock A. M., at No. 580 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., all the assets of said corporation, excepting bills and accounts receivable.

WILLIAM M. BUTLER, Receiver Endurance Battery Corporation, Office and P. O. Address, 67 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS—Three-piece, all wool, all colors, sacrifice, $5.50. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

SUITS—Closing out sample line. Edelman Mfg., 7 West 22d.

SUITS—To close out. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SWEATERS—Men's, ladies', children's samples, to close out, $9 dozen. The Washington Mills, 593 Broadway.

SWEATERS—300 dozen men's, boys' sweaters, close very cheap. Simon Kahn, 911 Broadway.

TAFFETA, Crepe de Chine and Canton Crepe. Sol Rosenfield, 25 East 30th. Madison Square 2983.

TAFFETAS, Crepe de Chines—3, 4, 5 thread; also velveteen; at bargain prices. 230 5th Av., Room 507.

TOWELS—Jobs of Turkish and huck towels way under mill prices. Simon Kahn, 911 Broadway.

TRICOLETTES—Plain and fancy weaves, 55c up. DeForest Co., 305 East 43d. Murray Hill 8884.

TRICOTINES, Poirets, Twillcords cheap; Andrew's, Reeds's, U. S., others. Madison Square 1520-5191.

TRICOTINES—5782 and better makes cheap. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 5154.

VELOURS—13518, 13520; heavy and light weights at $1.10. Solomon & Wollman, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1234-1332.

VELOURS—Heavy weight, in brown, navy, reindeer and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 5372.

VELOURS—13518, 13911, 09105, 55, 1000; all colors. Heyman Cohen & Sons. Fitzroy 1162-1163. Mr. Drucks.

VELOURS, Bolivias—16021, reindeer 13911, 16025, 21278, 15091; close out. Watkins 3076.

VELOURS, Tricotines and Poiret Twills—All qualities, to close out cheap. Fitz Roy 4376.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELVET—Chiffon, Stirns, black. Chelsea 2276.

VELVETEENS—Twill back, 36 inches, colors; reasonable price. Watkins 3647.

VENETIANS—Suede and silk linings, very cheap. Fitz Roy 4376.

WAISTS—Jobber's line ready; tricolette, georgette, crepe de chine; $18 up. Eagle, 130 West 28th.

WAISTS—Closing out odd lots georgette, crepe de chine. Frank, 130 West 28th.

Contracts Offered.

ATHLETIC underwear manufacturer, either cut, make, trim or make only men's high grade underwear. Hodes, Franklin 5985.

BLANKETS—Army O. D., woolen, reclaim, large quantity. Silberstein & Son, 746 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Spring 2380.

PERMANENT manufacturer wants out-of-town contractor to cut, make and press about 300 dozen high grade pajamas weekly; write particulars. Z 2460 Times Annex.

Allied Industries.

GLOVES—Men's, ladies'; duplex fabrics; have 100 dozen each to sell at ridiculous price, as we need money; by importer. Phone Gramercy 3194. Philgus, 2 East 23d St.

PEARLS — Opalescent, hard, unbreakable, 24-27 inches; $24 dozen. Gutter, 88 Chambers St.

WANTED—500 to 800 gross imported cuticle scissors, 3½ in. and 4 in; give quotation and samples. Address X 2381 Times Annex.

Help Wanted.

SALES agent wanted, for English line sport wear; only those having had connection with better houses need answer; liberal commission given to right man. Moorland Suede, 4609 Plaza.

Situations Wanted.

BATHING Suits—Eastern representative now selling 200,000 of high grade ladies' sweaters wants an equally representative line bathing suits. G 491 Times.

Wholesale Only

ATTENTION
UNDERWEAR BUYERS
NEW
U. S. ARMY UNDERWEAR

In quantities of 5,000 garments. All new and best sizes at prices lower than ever offered by any other concern in market.

This underwear in original bales.

Terms net cash—f. o. b. warehouse, New York. This is the underwear opportunity of the year. Communicate immediately.

P. G. K. Trading Company
1133 Broadway, Room 820.
Chelsea 9704.

Wholesale Only

COHEN AND EDELMAN

BEAVER WOLF SQUIRREL
FUR TRIMMED
COATS
PLAID BACK SPORT COATS
RACCOON FUR SPORT COATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
1225 B'WAY, N.Y.
AT 30TH ST.

Wholesale Only.

CHAS. N. MELTSNER COMPANY
FULL DRESS SUITS

See Our Specials. $35 to $75
113-115 University Place
(Cor. 13th St.)
New York

Wholesale Only

STOUTS

SUITS—To Close Out
COATS—Immediate Delivery
J. DUNN
127 WEST 25TH STREET

GET A RELIABLE MAN FOR YOUR OFFICE

It is the most important department in your business. Will check your credits, watch your accounts carefully. Have had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper and credit man. Six years with largest dress house; moderate salary; excellent references. Box S 61 Times.

GERMAN BRAIDING MACHINES, ALL LINES
For Sale; in Good Condition.
BOX C. B., 60 TIMES.

Wholesale Only

2000
# Polo & Sport Coats
for immediate delivery

Suede lined

Plain and trimmed with Raccoon and Australian
2000 Coats
In Stock

Blouse backs, and straight line, Fine fur trimmed and plain, Ladies, Misses and Juniors,

$12.75 to $39.75

Newman & Finkelstein
161 West 29th Street
near 7th Ave.

OPEN TO BUY
SHIRTINGS
Any Quantity
FOR CASH;
Must be at a price.

Percales,
Printed Madras, Repp, etc.
White Madras, Pongee, etc.
Woven Madras,
Fibre Striped Madras,
Silk Stripes, etc.
Fibres and Silk Mixtures,
White Jersey,
Broadcloth, etc.
Silks.

Suite 205-320 5th Ave.

AUCTIONS. AUCTIONS.

AUCTION NOTICE—IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL,

Auctioneers, 470-472 Broome Street, N. Y. C.

Will Sell by Auction

To-morrow (Tuesday), Nov. 15th, and Wednesday, Nov. 16th, 1921,

Promptly at 10 o'Clock, on a credit of 30 days,

BY ORDER OF THE

American Glove Auction Sales Corporation,
GLOVERSVLLE, N. Y.

Representing Prominent Gloversville and Johnstown Manufacturers

Over 15,000 Dozen
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S

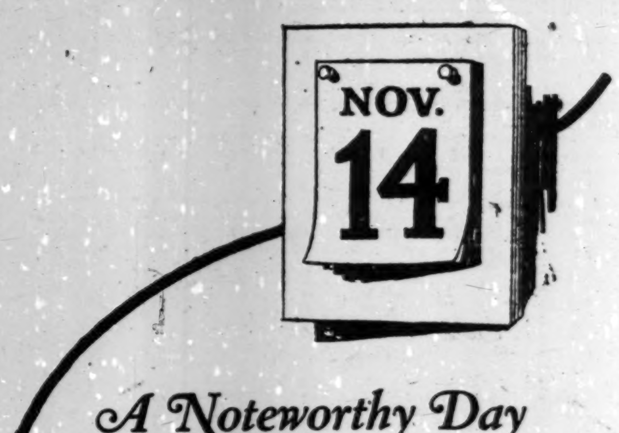
GLOVES

Consisting of

GENUINE BLACKHEAD MOCHAS and SOUDAN MOCHAS,
SUEDES and FLESHERS,
MEN'S BUCK and AUTOMOBILE GAUNTLETS,
GENUINE SOUTH AFRICAN CAPES,
SPANISH and DOMESTIC CAPES,
IMPORTED KID and LAMBSKIN
FABRIC and WOOLEN GLOVES.

Men's Gloves Will Be Sold in Morning, Women's and Children's in the Afternoon.

The Gloves will be ready for examination with catalogue today, Monday, November 14th, day preceding Sale, at our Salesrooms, 470-472 Broome Street, N. Y. C., and all will be sold absolutely Without Reserve.



A Noteworthy Day

Today—marks the beginning of a new era in commercial banking—the opening of a new bank in the heart of the garment and fur center, where the officers and directors will make a sincere effort to provide every facility to those who call for a friendly visit of inspection or for the purpose of discussing business.

Officers

Harry H. Revman	*President*
Harry Henemier	*Vice-President and Cashier*
Charles H. Gallagher	*Assistant Cashier*

Board of Directors

Barron Collier	*Capitalist*
Frank Hedley	*Pres. Interborough Rapid Transit*
Harry Henemier	*Vice-President and Cashier*
Robert C. Montgomery	*Famous Players-Lasky Corp.*
George H. Olney	*Attorney*
Hugh J. Pritchard	*Vice-President and Treasurer Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.*
Harry H. Revman	*President*
Herbert H. Vreeland	*Capitalist*

TERMINAL EXCHANGE BANK
of NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at Thirtieth Street

Gilchrist Company
BOSTON

BUYERS
FOR ALL BASEMENT DEPARTMENTS
WILL BE AT OUR NEW YORK OFFICE

200 Fifth Avenue
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15 AND 16
FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 A. M.

To Buy Special Underpriced Merchandise for Sales Manager's Record Day.

Below Is List of Merchandise Wanted
—Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
—Girls' and Juniors' Coats and Dresses
—Women's Sweaters, Silk and Cotton Waists
—Women's and Children's Millinery
—Silk, Flannelette and Muslin Underwear
—Aprons, Bath Robes, House Dresses, Petticoats
—Infants' Wear, Corsets and Brassieres
—Women's and Children's Hosiery.
—Knit Underwear, Women's & Children's Gloves
—Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Furnishings

DRESS CONCERN

having well known retail name and connection, also long lease on new building off Fifth Avenue in the 50's

DESIRES CONNECTION OF

FINANCIAL MAN

with capital, who also must have general knowledge of retail business.

For particulars

ARTHUR W. WEIL, Att'y,
185 Madison Ave., N. Y.

I WANT TO SELL

for—
Manufacturers
Retail Stores
Importers
Exporters
Producers

Straight commission basis. Only good merchandise handled. WRITE ONLY. Make best offer.

PERSONAL SERVICE
For Buyers and Shoppers
162 Ninth Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTIONS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs,
Will Sell Wednesday
Nov. 16, 1921, 10:30 A. M.
$50,000 Inventory

FIXTURES
Of BRILL BROTHERS
On Premises, 44 E. 14th St.

Consisting of most elaborate, all portable, solid oak clothing, hat and furnishing fixtures of every description.

LOANS
AGAINST
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE MOTOR LIEN NOTES
MERCHANDISE
TRADE ACCEPTANCES

COLONIAL
Finance Corporation
300 Madison Ave

FINANCING

of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.

WORMSER & CO.
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gold Stores; Miss Weinraub, new cloth, silk dresses; 366 5th Av., Room 712.

BALTIMORE—Wagner, Weyforth & Schmidt; W. O. Weyforth, woolens; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Mirvis & Small; B. Mirvis, children's wear, knit goods; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—P. Herman & Co.; I. T. Shuman, notions, hosiery, underwear; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; S. John, trimmings; 130 W. 42d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Gold's Stores; L. Gold, raccoon, plush coats; 366 5th Av., Room 712.

BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, women's ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av., Room 207.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, neckwear, belts; W. Dawson, men's hosiery, underwear; S. E. Emery, cotton, French underwear, petticoats; A. McKittrick, blankets, quilts, cottons; E. A. Pitman, books. Basement buyers: J. A. Keogh, men's hats, clothing, youths' clothing; J. Lamb, basement goods; B. E. Taylor, infants' wear, small wares, underwear; C. H. Smith, men's hosiery, neckwear; Miss L. McCarthy, silk, cotton waists, children's waists; R. J. Trimble, cotton underwear, sweaters; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; basement buyers: A. Aronson, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, men's neckwear, bath robes; G. A. Winchester, silk, cotton waists, sweaters; 200 5th Av., 6th floor.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; H. Liebes, mdse. mgr., basement jobs fur coats; 1,164 B'way, 3d floor.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; A. E. Levine, girls' coats; basement; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. A. Browning Co.; J. J. Crowley, hats; Imperial.

BROCKTON, Mass.—J. Edgar Co.; H. K. King, mdse. manager; Miss A. McNamara, garments, furs; Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. A. Morgan & Babcock Co.; B. C. Burlingame, dress goods, fancy linens, hdkfs.; Mr. Farrell, gloves, hosiery, infants' wear, jewelry, books, stationery, leather goods; 3 W. 29th (P. S. Farmer).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. J. Rice, jobs dresses; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Emser, umbrellas; 240 Madison Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; A. M. Eisenfelder, ladies' neckwear, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, ribbons; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, hdkfs., underwear, leather goods; B. C. Paulfield, mdse.; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, wash goods; 43 White St., 2d floor.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Hillman, jobs silk dresses; 253 5th Av. (Hart, Flanagan & Co.).

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Key, traveling representative; 621 B'way, Room 623.

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. P. Platt; Leo Levitan, fu. fashion hosiery; 1,182 B'way, Room 1408.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Dunbar, white goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—A. Kleinman & Co.; A. Kleinman, men's clothing materials; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; B. J. Reilly, women's, misses' coats, suits, for Spring; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, linens, Hudson seal coats; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; T. L. Stix, hosiery; 377 B'way, Room 903.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; M. J. Lindner, waists, sweaters; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).

CLEVELAND—Guggenheim Co.; S. D. Guggenheim, waists, dress materials; Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Cussins & Fearn Co.; T. H. Sullivan, hosiery, underwear, dresses, waists, silk, cotton underwear; Longacre.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Lace Shop; Miss A. Altmaier, laces, embroideries, trimmings; Martinique.

DENVER, Col.—May Co.; W. I. Mead, men's clothing; A. G. Morse, boys', children's, young men's clothing, furnishings; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).

DENVER, Col.—Colorado Garment Mfg. Co.; B. Lutz, mackinaw, overall materials; Pennsylvania.

DENVER, Col.—The Baer-Weil Knitting Co.; F. L. Weil, jobs bathing suits, fibre silk sweaters, wool novelties; Pennsylvania.

DETROIT, Mich.—Frank & Seder Co.; Miss Sherlock, hosiery, leather goods, umbrellas, holiday specials; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ERIE, Pa.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, jobs silks; 432 4th Av.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Max De Jong; M. De Jong, jobs crepe de chine overblouses; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

HARRISON, N. J.—Harrison Dept. Store; A. Schoenfeld, women's, children's coats, dresses, skirts; 38 W. 33d, Room 609.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise-Smith Co.; I. Wise, coats, suits, furs; 404 4th Av. (Jay Co.).

HARTFORD, Conn.—Lee Bros. Furniture Co.; G. W. Lee, furniture; Herald Square.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; 72 Leonard, Room 411.

INDIANAPOLIS—Kipp Bros.; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Broztell.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A. Morris & Co.; A. Morris, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; William Phelan, millinery; M. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; 25 Madison Av.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—The Ross Stores; M. Lewin, framed pictures; 3 W. 29th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; H. C. Eisenberg, gen. mdse.; 48 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pollak Co.; J. Berger Sr., ladies' suits, coats, furs, skirts, plush coats; 1,372 B'way (S. Solomon).

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; M. Mason, piece goods, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; R. F. Gough, shoes; 225 5th Av. (I. S. Farian).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Pennsylvania.

LOUISVILLE—H. P. Selman & Co.; H. M. Young, shoes; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

MELBOURNE, Australia—Meyers, Ltd.; Miss Dickerson, fashions; Mr. Thompson, mgr.; 276 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; I. Gollusch, men's, boys' clothing; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; Miss Klappa, underwear; 1,373 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Fields, Inc.; Miss L. Sacks, jobs waists; R. S. Schneider, coats; 1,140 B'way, Room 604.

MINNEAPOLIS—Fields, Inc.; Miss J. Gans, jobs dresses, coats; Miss I. Hynes, jobs waists; 1,140 B'way, Room 604.

MINNEAPOLIS—Rosen Bros.; C. S. Wood, cloth, plush coats; 1,225 B'way (Lesser & Wood).

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. H. Smith, millinery; 621 B'way, Room 623.

NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; M. Scherr, skirtings; Pennsylvania.

NEW ORLEANS—Leon Godcheux Co.; W. E. Mouney, men's straw hats, furn. goods; 41 Union Square; Martinique.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The Ross Stores; M. Lewin, framed pictures; 3 W. 29th.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; L. B. Clough, carpets, rugs, housefurnishing goods; 200 5th Av. (O. H. Osborne).

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; D. S. Scott, men's furnishing goods; V. Zaumer, candy; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss M. G. Doyle, waists; 1,261 B'way; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Dursky, bungalow aprons, house dresses, jobs coats (basement); 1,372 Broadway (S. Solomon).

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder Co.; H. J. Chambers, furs; Mrs. L. Strong, jobs dresses; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, representing; 225 5th Av. (J. F. Hall).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, men's furnishing goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss F. Feinstein, waists, petticoats; 315 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; B. H. Trinkel, women's knit underwear, umbrellas; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, men's furn. goods; 256 Church, Room 51.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley-Lindsay-Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholsterey; 432 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; A. C. Proll, cloaks, suits, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—C. Davis Co.; C. Davis, dry goods, gen. mdse.; 43 Leonard, Room 311.

SAN FRANCISCO—E. Friedlander & Sons; J. Friedlander, women's, children's wear; Pennsylvania.

SAN FANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. J. Walsh, curtains, draperies, blankets; 432 4th Av. (S. A. Rice).

SAVANNAH, Ga.—D. Hogan & Co.; D. J. Hogan, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—T. W. Garland—Miss M. L. Cable, suits; Miss L. Frank, women's, children's coats; Miss A. Von Paul, misses' dresses, children's wear; Miss K. Woods, waists, skirts, petticoats; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, knit, cut silk neckwear (close-outs); 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss L. Berkmier, designer; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thorton, waists, sweaters, costumes; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Son Cloak Co.; S. L. Friedman, cloak, suit materials; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—J. Golluber; millinery; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Merc. Co.; E. S. Levis, flowers, feathers; 579 B'way (A. A. Levis).

ST. LOUIS—New Era Mfg. Co.; T. L. Rubenstein, mfrs. shirts; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs women's, misses', girls' coats, cloth, silk dresses; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. H. Finch, piece goods; 320 B'way, Room 911.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Gordon & Ferguson; E. D. Cook, coat, mackinaw materials; Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; F. E. Hicks, men's, boys' clothing; 3 W. 29th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Merc. Co.; J. H. Driessen, silks; Martinique.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Northrup-Rutland Co.; Miss A. Burke, J. H. Rutland, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d; Imperial.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Lederer-Feibelman; S. Strauch, women's garments; 303 5th Av., Room 909.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. D. Griffith, men's clothing, boys' clothing, furnishings, caps; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; L. E. Railey, holiday slippers; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

TOLEDO—Morgan-Anderson Co.; M. Murray, better Spring dresses; 1,140 B'way, Room 1105.

TOLEDO—Meyer, Jonasson & Co.; W. Miller, jobs better dresses; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; Miss G. Harwood, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' goods; Prince George.

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. R. Taylor Co.; W. A. Rempe, women's ready-to-wear, silks; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

WILMINGTON, Del.—Topkis Bros. Co.; L. Topkis, piece goods; 350 B'way, Room 706.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; Miss N. Spellman, laces, veils, neckwear, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BIG B CLOAK AND SUIT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 West 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, cloth, silks, sewing machines, racks, irons, individual ironing boards, carpet, show room fixtures, office furniture, fixtures, etc.
BENJAMIN F. STEINBERG, Trustee.
SAMUEL SCULNIK, Attorney for Trustee, 1,123 Broadway, New York.
HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 217 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE BARTLETT MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, November 23, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clocks, office furniture, fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of said premises.
MARY G. POTTER, Receiver.
SHAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KRAMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, &c.
MELVILLE G. NEWMARK, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until November 21, 1921, at same time and place.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

The leaseholds, machinery and equipment, automobiles and supplies, manufactured candy, candy in process of manufacture and raw materials, packing articles, accounts receivable, and all other property included in the

CHICAGO PLANTS
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will be offered for sale in bulk as a going concern and in parcels by the undersigned, at the office of

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Room 1709,
299 Broadway,
New York City,

on

NOVEMBER 15TH, at 12 o'clock noon

The property offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustee, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for at least five days before the sale.

Each bid for any parcel must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent (10%) of the amount bid, and each bid for the entire property in bulk as a going concern must be accompanied by a certified check for at least $50,000.

JAMES B. A. FOSBURGH,
Trustee in Bankruptcy,
52 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

ROSENBERG, BALL & MARVIN,
Attorneys for the Trustee,
74 Broadway,
New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC COHEN and DAVID LOEBEL, as individuals and as copartners trading as COHEN & LOEBEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, &c. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the store formerly occupied by bankrupt at 157 Stanton Street.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
BENJAMIN F. STEINBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 752 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until November 21, at 2 P. M., at same place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ORNSTEIN, doing business as ORN MILLS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 402 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Berge Merchandise Co., 402 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at U. S. Dry Goods Stores, 46 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general merchandise, dry goods, cotton goods, hosiery, fixtures, &c.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARRIS MANDELBLATT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, November 21, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 361 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general line of dry goods, men's, women's and children's furnishings, office furniture, fixtures, etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOM ININZERILLI, trading as Up-to-Date Mfg. Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 127 West 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machines, fixtures, etc.
MARY G. POTTER, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MESSING, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shoes, rubbers, fixtures, &c.
Receiver.
REMINGTON & MEEK, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADLER DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 14, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 49 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, etc.
HAROLD A. CONTENT, Receiver.
AARON & SIKAWITT, Attorneys for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY POST, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, November 21, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 10 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, office furniture, fixtures, etc.
GEORGE W. CLUNE, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

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54 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 302.
New York Office, 51 East 42d St.
Tel. 1078 Vanderbilt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
House to let, furnished; 9 rooms and bath, electric light; owner would board with tenant if agreeable; terms reasonable. For appointment phone Hillcrest 5471R, between 6:30 and 8 P. M., or write to "Owner," 161 West 2d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Charming New England Colonial home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; garage; beautifully located amid forest trees; secluded, yet convenient; price $22,500; cash required, $6,000.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SYLVESTER FROHOCK,
41 West 34th St.
New York City. Tel. Fitzroy 1570.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

MALBA, on Long Island Sound, 28 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; beautiful residence, 8 years old, 9 rooms, 2 baths; plot 150 feet on water front by about 120; price $18,500; $5,000 cash; must dispose of immediately. H. Trowbridge Harris, 152 Fulton Av., Long Island City. Astoria 406.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Two houses, six minutes from station, 8 rooms, tile bath downstairs; toilet, oak floors throughout; plots 60x150; one on corner, $12,500; one inside, $11,500; location, Park and Hendrickson Avs.; terms easy. Inquire First National Bank, Rockville Centre. Can be seen Sunday. Phone 279-R.

ADDISLEIGH, St. Albans, L. I.—House, reasonable price, in restricted neighborhood, near station; golf course and tennis courts; less than half hour to Pennsylvania and Flatbush Stations; easy terms. G. W. McDougall, Central Av. and L. I. R. R., St. Albans, L. I. Phone Jamaica 2581.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
Colonial house, stucco, tax exemption; 7 rooms, 2 baths, oak floors, all improvements, excellent location; price low, terms easy. Durand, Broadway and 22d St., Flushing. Telephone Flushing 3508.

GARDEN CITY—3 attractive stucco houses, six rooms and bath, for rent and for sale. G. M. Taylor, 119 7th St., Garden City. Phone 1683.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

MALBA-ON-THE-SOUND.
FOR SALE OR RENT, BEAUTIFUL NEW COLONIAL HOME, 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, VIEW OF SOUND; OPPORTUNITY SECURE VERY HIGH-CLASS PROPERTY BELOW COST. PHONE FLUSHING 256.

SIX-ROOM cottage, all improvements, at Farmingdale, L. I.; built about 6 years ago; garage; plot 50x140; price $6,000; need cash $2,000. Brodsky, 1,392 2d Av., N. Y. Tel. Rhinelander 508.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

197 ACRES, seven miles from City of Norwich; State road; 75 acres cultivation, 30 timber; nearly 1,000 apple trees; fortune on these trees; $3,500, cash $1,000. Johnson & Son, Norwich, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

QUAINT COLONIAL HOME on an old-fashioned street, located in a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks, of six rooms and bath; can be occupied and title secured on the payment of $1,750, balance of $6,000 may remain on mortgages; the second mortgage can be reduced as you now pay rent at the rate $42 per month; splendid neighborhood; fine neighbors; 700 feet elevation; only a few minutes' walk to railroad express station on best commuting road out to New York City; over 300 commuters from this section now; bathing, boating, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available. It's a bargain; wonderful place for children. For details tel. Mr. CAMPBELL, 1522 Cortlandt.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BOYS' SUMMER CAMP FOR SALE.
Equipped for fifty persons.
Has successful record.
Natural lake.
Food lodge.
Owner going abroad; bargain.
Z 2433 Times Annex.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

SPACE WANTED.

Advertising agency wants 2,000 to 3,000 square feet in desirable office building, 32d to 45th St. district; light essential; sublet preferred. Phone for appointment.
PECK ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.,
347 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 7567.

WANTED
DESK ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with some privacy and use of stenographer and telephone; if uptown, in the vicinity of 42d St.; downtown, in the vicinity of Fulton. Address with particulars S 67 Times.

RESPONSIBLE manufacturer of silk waists wants part of loft, about 1,500 square feet, from 23d to 32d St., between 4th and 6th Avs.; price not to exceed $1,800. Box 33, Ritesrvice, 621 Broadway.

30,000-40,000 SQUARE FEET, for warehouse; must have railroad siding; lease only. M 341 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$6,000, second mortgage wanted; 6 per cent. and bonus; positively best and safest investment. X 2018 Times Annex.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS.
West 141st St., near 7th Av.—5-story, six-room apts., steam heated; good income; price $36,500; terms to suit.
34th St., near Lexington Av.—5-story business building, stores and studio apartments; rents $9,700; price $62,500.
Second Av., near 53d St.—3 brick store buildings, each four floors with store; price $48,000; suitable terms.
West 53d St., near 10th Av.—Five-story brick, with store, 5-room apartments; price $14,000; terms to suit.
16 BIBLE HOUSE. Stuyvesant 1695.

$2,500 CASH over first mortgage will buy a 5-story tenement, with store, at No. 215 East 7th St., near Av. B; price $13,500; rents low, $1,824 yearly. Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St.

DWELLING, near 72d St. subway, 17 rooms, 4 baths, $30,000; easy terms; tremendous bargain. Leroy Coventry, 54 West 72d St.

GREENE ST., loft building, rents $12,000; equity $35,000; sell or exchange. M. Rosenthal, 287 7th Av. (27th). Watkins 0130.

NEAR 91st subway, two extra wide flats, never offered before, rentals $13,500; owned by estate. Telephone Columbus 224.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 square feet; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonably. Owner, Murray Hill 6667.

ATTRACTIVE modern nine-room house; price $18,000. 654 West 170th St., Wadsworth 4158.

120TH, 129 WEST—14-room private house; all improvements; suitable professional; bargain.

BUILDING, 6th Av. 34th, 21x60; lease or sell. De Rosa, 209 Lexington Av.

FIVE-STORY double steam with stores; very cheap. Folsom, 300 West 120th.

FIVE-STORY house; income $8,600; price $44,000. Koenigsberg, 110 East 23d.

78TH, WEST—House, 13 rooms, 4 baths, $250 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S, WEST—House, 13 rooms, 2 baths; sell $22,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

APARTMENT house for sale University Heights, one block west of University Av.; tax exempt; most modern in every detail; built-in showers, side lights; built by contractor for an investment; 20 families; four and five room apartments; gross rental $21,500 a year; will sell for cash above first mortgage of $57,500; will consider taking back a small second; no trades considered or no brokers; price $110,000. G 466 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR BOROUGH HALL, BROOKLYN.
Four-story building for sale; two floors, about 2,600 square feet now used for manufacturing; third and fourth floors divided into apartments; fireproof; all improvements; rent income $5,000; same can be bought for reasonable amount.
Building 156 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 9575.

FLATBUSH—9-room new Colonial house, double garage with all latest improvements; will give lease for 2 or 3 years, with privilege to buy. 724 Avenue R, Brooklyn, between East 7th and East 8th Sts.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—House built for doctor's office, 11 rooms, brick; easily converted into two-family house; latest improvements, parquet floors throughout; will sacrifice; no brokers. Dr. Harry Shapiro, 346 Wyona St., East New York.

THEATRE BUILDING (NEW),
corner Chester and Livonia Av.; corner store, also 3 other stores, suitable for pharmacy, cigar, candy and music; reasonable rent. For particulars, I. Fajans, 122 East 25th St., N. Y.

FOR SALE, 2-family stucco house, 12 rooms, double garage, up-to-date home, with all improvements, in finest residential section of Borough Park. Apply A. Siegel, 1,335 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLATBUSH—Owner will sell charming home with garage, 273 Argyle Road, near Beverly station, Brighton subway; very easy terms. Apply on premises, or telephone Spencer, 2685 Beekman.

WIDOW must sell two-family brick house; 13 rooms; 20 minutes to Macy's; $11,000, need $..500; balance mortgage; worth $14,000; write McNally, 243 West 34th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FLUSHING — Beautiful corner, brick residence, ten rooms, three baths, sun parlor; copper gutters and leaders; greenhouse and 2-car garage, with saparate heating plants; most exclusive section of town; convenient to trolley and trains; price $45,000; terms arranged. H. Trowbridge Harris, 152 Fulton Av., Long Island City. Astoria 406.

HOLLIS COURT—Owner must sell corner cottage on boulevard; bargain; terms to suit right party. Phone 6593 Hollis.

HOLLIS COURT—Buckingham Place, $1,500 cash; cozy 6-room cottage; price $9,500; 42x111. Anderson, Phone 6423 Hollis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

OPTION wanted for 60 days on acreage or lots within 5 or 10 cent zone to New York City; must be a genuine bargain; will buy and start building before time expires. G 508 Times.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

HOTEL FOR SALE—MIAMI, FLORIDA.
Valuable corner 150x150. Faces bay. Present building of excellent quality. Requires $75,000 for initial payment. "Best buy in city." Further particulars upon application. W. H. Pierson & Son, Miami, Fla.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

FARM wanted by responsible party, to lease, with option of buying; 25 miles New York; 10 acres or more; commuting distance. G 500 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

55 cents a line.

DOWNTOWN OFFICES.
Stewart Building—
3 rooms, furnished, 500 ft.; $150.
Light furnished office; $75.
42 Broadway—
Suite, 2 R., 529 ft.; $150.
1,300 ft., 4 rooms.
Trinity Building—
Ind. office, 400 ft., sublease.
Carpeted suite, 3 R., 400 ft.; $133.34.
Equitable Building—
Outside office, 375 ft.; $158.
Light office, 500 ft., sublease cheap.
Bowling Green Building—
Small light ind. office; $90.
Suite, 3 R., 650 ft.; $200.
Whitehall Building—
Light ind. office, 247 ft.; $94.
2 rooms, 550 ft.; $166.
WILLIAM S. CONSTANT CO.,
115 Broadway, Room 1320. Rector 4993.

MODERN LOFTS—Immediate possession.
Bleecker St., 130, 25x100.
Bleecker St., 130, store, 25x100.
20th St., 15 West, 58x92.
24th St., 133 West, 25x110.
26th St., 343 West (200 lbs.), 63x100.
OWNER, FITZROY 4843.

DEPARTMENT store has very desirable space to let; fixtures, light, heat, &c., furnished, suitable for millinery, men's clothing, ladies' cloaks and suits, housefurnishings, toys or groceries. Mirkus Dept. Store, 5,208 3d Av., Brooklyn, between 52d and 53d Sts.

LOFT, 5th Av., near 23d St., top, skylight, windows on 4 sides, passenger and freight elevator, about 4,500 square feet, immediate possession; also first floor, good light and show windows, about 4,500 square feet, possession Feb. 1; low rental. Inquire Orchard 0515.

165 BROADWAY—OFFICES.
Subleases at remarkably low rates, available from responsible tenants.
Suites, 1,000 sq. ft. and upward.
STURGIS & LYON, SPECIAL AGENTS,
80 BROADWAY. TEL. RECTOR 2064.

TO SUBLEASE—Beautiful fireproof sprinkler loft; completely furnished showroom; also electrical wiring; ready to do business; best location in town; immediate possession or later; size approximately 50x100. 36 West 32d St., 5th floor.

EXCEPTIONAL LOFT to let; light on four sides; sprinkler system; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; best location; 34 feet front 50-feet rear, 300 feet deep; rental $8,000. 7th floor, 583 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE BUILDING,
11-19 MOORE ST., 7-11 WATER ST.
Large and small offices, reasonable rent, river view; owner on premises. Telephone Bowling Green 8094.

STORE, BASEMENT AND FIRST LOFT.
Fireproof building, 16th St. near Broadway; 2 elevators; all improvements; possession in part now, and Feb. 1. Owner, William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

SUBLET PARTITIONED OFFICE, CUNARD BUILDING, 3,000 FEET, DESIRABLE LOCATION, LIGHT, AIRY AND QUIET; REASONABLE RENTAL. APPLY 25 BROADWAY, ROOM 1626.

LOFT, 22x60, about 1,500 square feet, for immediate possession; 5th Av. and 38th St.; suitable for millinery, manufacturing or jobbing; long lease, low rent. For information call Vanderbilt 10484.

ALL or part of entire second floor of 4 buildings, over department store, to let; suitable for manufacturer; heat and light. B. Jacobson, 5,208 3d Av., Brooklyn, between 52d and 53d Sts.

BROADWAY, 827 (13th)—Two lofts, 37½x100 each; high ceilings, top floor, 4 skylights; absolute daylight, manufacturing purposes; immediate possession. Inquire premises or Melrose 2042.

HOUSEFURNISHING department, completely furnished with fixtures, light, heat, &c., to let; owner not familiar with line. Mirkus Dept. Store, 5,208 3d Av., Brooklyn, between 52d and 53d Sts.

20,000 DAYLIGHT LOFT, $12,000.
100% modern; light manufacturing; will divide.
HENRY W. FOX,
220 5th Av. Madison Square 4441.

WALL ST.
Private offices, also desk room, monthly, in nicely furnished suite, near Broadway; switchboard with telephone extensions. W 798 Times Downtown.

SPACIOUS office, with large reception room, well furnished, large, front window; with or without telephone and secretarial services. 535 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 1870.

RENTS AT MARKET PRICES.
171 MADISON AV.; 505 AND 850 FT.
1 WEST 34TH ST.; 800 AND 555 SQ. FT.
SUPT. OR FITZROY 5980.

SPLENDIDLY furnished offices to sublet temporarily; no stock or investment propositions; just off 5th Av.; reasonable. Apply 12th floor, 16 West 46th St.

THREE-STORY brick building to let, term of years; 8th Av., near 48th St.; any kind of business. Bleakley & Co., 787 8th Av.

SPACE, 600 square feet, light all around, suitable for showroom or office; immediate occupancy; reasonable rental. Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.

PART of millinery store will be rented to a dressmaker, corsetier, lingerie, furrier or any other high-class ladies' establishment. Apply 46 West 49th St., near 5th Av.

FLOOR with large show window, theatrical section, modern improvements, suitable for upper stores, office, showroom, or light manufacturing. J. Friedman, 117 West 48th.

ATTRACTIVE, LIGHT OFFICES for rent; phone, stenographic and mail privileges; located near Pennsylvania Hotel and Station. See Logan, 6th floor, 134 West 32d St.

8TH AV., 896-898 (53d-54th Sts.)—Light studios and offices to let; new building; near "L," subway and theatrical district; $35 up.

58TH ST., 10 WEST—Entire floor, overlooking Plaza; ideal location for physician, dentist, refined business; if necessary will divide; rent $4,000. Telephone Longacre 2736.

PRIVATE OFFICE.
Excellent telephone service; rent $30 monthly. Call Stuyvesant 10127. No lease required.

SPACE for storage; railroad siding; fireproof building; most convenient location for trucking; monthly basis considered. L 334 Times.

OFFICES for rent; one or more suitable rooms for rent, including furniture and telephone service; very reasonable. 1 Beekman St., fifth floor.

FRONT half of store, about 1,000 square feet, to let; suitable office furniture; vicinity West 34th St.; rent reasonable; good opportunity. S 59 Times.

BROADWAY FURNISHED OFFICE.
Also roll top desk; telephone service. Duane, 296 Broadway. Telephone 248 Worth.

OFFICE, with partition. Room 510, 1,400 Broadway; rental $60. Knickerbocker Theatre Building. Apply Superintendent.

LOFT, 37.6x100; fireproof; large elevator; good light; office or manufacturing. 215-217 West 53d St., near Broadway.

OFFICE space in elaborately furnished office, with telephone and stenographic services. Room 910, 1,457 Broadway, near 42d.

LOFT, 49 West 3d St., daylight; all improvements, 25x104; manufacturing; immediate possession; owner. Rhinelander 9837.

FURNISHED OFFICES.
Large, small, telephone service; low rent. 799 Broadway, at 11th. Room 305.

BROADWAY, corner 26th St., 450 square feet; no manufacturing. H. M. Levin, 1,140 Broadway, 7th floor.

BEAUTIFUL showroom to let for millinery or any other line. 7th floor, 583 Broadway.

STORES—LOFTS—BUILDINGS,
ALL LOCATIONS, MODERATE RENTALS.
WILGUS, 25 WEST 42D, SUITE 426.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING—Office to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; telephone. J 619 Times Downtown.

OPTICAL department for rent in large department store. Mirkus Dept. Store, 5,208 3d Av., Brooklyn, between 52d and 53d Sts.

5TH AV. (Brunswick Bldg.)—300 and 1,100 square feet; no manufacturing. Apply Room 500, 225 5th Av.

LOFT, 22x100 ft.; 12 East 32d; immediate possession; light manufacturing. Murray Hill 3909.

DESK ROOM with service; reasonable; all facilities, good light. Miss Higgins, Room 617, Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d.

PARLOR FLOOR, 169 West 74th St., corner Amsterdam Av.; wonderful business location.

SUBLET showroom and fixtures, ladies' apparel, all improvements; very light loft, 17th floor. 39 West 32d, corner Broadway.

DESK ROOM in architect's office, for young lawyer or professional man, central location; references. X 2013 Times Annex.

OFFICE to sublet; reasonable rent; immediate occupancy. Room 411, 17 West 42d St. Apply to agent in building.

BEAUTIFUL show room, work room and stock room on 5th Av. and 33d St. Apply 5th floor, 152 West 25th. Watkins 4571.

DESK ROOM, telephone and use of stenographer if desired; reasonable. Room 1905, 154 Nassau St.

DESK ROOM for rent, good light; space available at once; telephone service. 30 East 23d St., 9th floor.

PART of office on Park Av., near 59th St., to sublet to chiropodist or physician. Call Plaza 2780.

LOFT, 20x40, one flight, near Broadway, West 52d; good light. Brett & Goode, 582 5th Av. Mr. Sulley.

OFFICES—Light, heat and telephone accommodation. First floor, 43 East 31st. Madison Square 8707.

ONE or two office rooms to let, with or without furniture. Apply Room 206, 15 Whitehall St.

LIGHT, AIRY OFFICE to sublet; location 23d St., near 6th Av. Phone Gramercy 2009.

OFFICE, whole or part, furnished, for light business, near subway. Telephone 9-12. Watkins 0153.

AT 500 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.
Mail and telephone service, $4. Suite 402.
Desk propositions with service, $7 up.

SPACE for rent in Madison Av.; specialty shop, for milliner, corset'ere or kindred business; good workroom; reasonable. G 487 Times.

PART of office, about 10x14 feet, to rent, unfurnished, in downtown office building. F 728 Times Downtown.

SPACE to let for toy department in 2 of our stores, 1,213-15 Broadway and 11,318 Jamaica Av.

OFFICE for rent; best suited for doctor. Apply 341 East 116th or call Harlem 0631.

ATTRACTIVE DESK SPACE.
Stenographer, telephone. Gillet, 303 5th Av.

A NICE office and stock space, cheap; desk room, $8. 246 Canal St.

DESK SPACE or part office, reasonable. Times Square, 1,480 Broadway, Room 419.

DESK ROOM, $35 per month. Room 529, Canadian Pacific Bldg., 342 Madison Av.

TIMES SQUARE—Two small connecting offices, reasonable. Room 31, 121 West 42d.

DESK ROOM, offices, Times Bldg.; very reasonable. Call Room 303.

DESK ROOM with service, $15. Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., 111 West 42d.

PRIVATE OFFICE, furnished; reasonable. 334 5th Av., corner 33d St., Suite 403.

2 LIGHT lofts for light manufacturing, 20x50; rent reasonable. Phone Circle 4406.

OFFICE, 12x18 ft., 1,416 B'way., cor. 39th St. Apply Room 501.

MADISON AV., 961—Large front room for business purposes. Rhinelander 7716.

LOFT, 50x90, for light manufacturing or storage; elevator; $3,000. 310 W. 39th St.

SUBLET—Private office, furnished or unfurnished; phone. 110 West 40th, Suite 603.

OFFICE to sublet, desk and telephone service. 2 Rector St., Room 802.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St., New York.

5TH AV., 223—One large, one small, private office; vacant. Room 314.

Bronx.

149TH, 352 E. (cor. Cortlandt Av.)—NEW DAYLIGHT SHOW WINDOW OFFICES, facing on 149th St., the Bronx business centre, 200 feet west of 3d Av. and 149th St. subway and "L" station. Agent Room 1, on premises.

INTERVALE AV. (163d St.)—Store for rent. Cortlandt 3661.

Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING lofts (2), 100x100 each, steam heat, elevator, &c; light on 4 sides; opposite railroad terminal; rental $4,200 a year each; will divide. Martin Company, 32 Court St. Main 7708.

STORE, vicinity Borough Hall, Brooklyn, 20x85, new front; ten year lease; suitable restaurant, confectionery, men's furnishings. Martin Company, 32 Court St. Main 7708.

STORE, entire building; best restaurant corner in Brooklyn; long lease; cheap rent; tenant must purchase lease. Call in person, Martin Company, 32 Court St.

MANUFACTURING lofts, 5,000 sq. ft.; light on 4 sides; corner; elevator, steam heat; rental $1,800 a year. Martin Company, 32 Court St. Main 7708.

FACTORIES.

FACTORIES.
To lease, two-story and part basement daylight factory building, 80x100; high ceilings, elevator, steam heat. Owner, 243-249 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

100,000 SQ. FT., fireproof building, one-story and basement, saw-tooth type; north light; R. R. siding. Tanenbaum, 902 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

FOUR-STORY brick building, heavy mill construction, sprinklered, 40,000 sq. ft.; R. R. siding, garage, yard space. Tanenbaum, 902 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

CHEMICAL plant, located in unrestricted section; R. R. siding; 10 acres land, power plant, storage tanks, &c. Tanenbaum, 902 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH-PARK AV. AND VICINITY.
GARDINER, WATKINS & CO.,
10 EAST 43D ST. MURRAY HILL 1666.

9TH, 15 EAST—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath in well-managed, unusually quiet house; door service. J. Irving Walsh, Agent, 73 West 11th St.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two room suits, bath; $21 week up.

22D ST., 9 EAST—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath; service. Ring Paddel's bell.

30TH, 135 EAST—Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment, two toilets; $200 month. Telephone Madison Square 2256.

32D ST., 34 EAST (Hotel Regent)—Attractive front apartment, very light; three rooms, bath; large closets; furnished or unfurnished; also two rooms, bath; $25 to $40 weekly; special monthly rates.

34TH, 56 EAST—3 rooms, bath, $125; private; near Vanderbilt Hotel; apartment for sale; year lease. Cohn's bell.

40TH, 149 EAST—Four rooms, high up, in fine elevator building; beautifully furnished; must sacrifice lease, furniture. Thompson.

40TH, 149 EAST—Three beautiful outside rooms, including kitchen; high-class elevator house; seen afternoons only. Apt. 84.

40TH ST., 142 EAST—Six-room apartment, well furnished, having two open fireplaces; references required.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.
One or two room apartments; service.

55TH ST., 63 EAST.
Complete apartment, richly furnished; exclusive neighborhood; large bedroom, twin beds; spacious living room; fireplace; Oriental rugs; Weber grand.

59TH, 63 EAST (Manhanset)—Apartment hotel; 3 large rooms, kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable rent; yearly lease, monthly.

60TH, 147 EAST—Unusually attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, linen; $135. Superintendent.

13 EAST 65TH ST.
Delightfully furnished bachelor apartment, $100; maid; restaurant; valet service.

66D ST., (at Madison Av., Hotel Ashton)—Newly decorated and furnished 1, 2, 3 outside rooms and bath; buses, surface cars, subways; $100 per month up; hotel service; restaurant.

CHARMINGLY furnished apartment, 5th floor, southern exposure; large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; foyer. Plaza 1923.

MADISON AV., 961—Completely furnished large single room, kitchen, bath; twin beds; very reasonable. Rhinelander 7716.

ON PARK AV.—Modern building, 8 rooms, 3 baths, reasonable rental; long or short lease. R. de Florez, Vanderbilt 9848.

PARK AV. (in the 60s)—Going to the coast, will lease until May 1 my beautiful 10-room corner apartment, elegantly furnished; immediate possession; quick action necessary. Address Box 110, 1,030 3d Av.

PARK AV., 50S—Four rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen; also five rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen; reasonable rentals; long, short leases. Telephone Vanderbilt 9848. De Flores Co.

PARK AV., 440 (56TH).
Exclusive, beautiful three-room apartment, kitchen, grand piano, Oriental rugs. 7 South.

YOUNG LADY will share attractive apartment, East 38th St., with lady or young couple. B 297 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 178—3 great rooms, studio apartment, kitchenette, foyer. Gramercy 2218.

8TH, 12 WEST—Beautiful studio apartment to sublet, furnished. Spring 1079.

27TH, 39 WEST—Two or three rooms; hotel service. Watkins 0476, Manager.

39TH ST., 5 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; sleeping porch enclosed; ideal for children.

40TH, 80 WEST—Studio, bedroom, bath; completely furnished; lease until October. Beardsley.

43D ST., 208 WEST (HOTEL SCARBORO)—2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, BATH; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; 21 PER WEEK UP. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1446.

45TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3580.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable 2 rooms, kitchenette, heat, hot water, bath; $110.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Luxuriously furnished four-room apartment, with three big windows looking on 50th St.; parlor, with grand piano, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath and foyer, immediate possession; superintendent will show.

51ST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

53D ST., 223 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; HOTEL SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $120 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53D, 29 WEST—Small apts.; tile bathroom, shower, steam, telephone, maid service.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 TO $175; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

56TH, 208 WEST (HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

56TH, 371 WEST—Completely furnished bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, steam, electricity; $80. Keys in drugstore.

58TH, 327 WEST — Attractive, outside 4 rooms, bath; open fireplace; elevator. Wolfe.

Continued on Following Page.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 327 WEST—Attractive sunny, 4 rooms, bath, elevator, open fireplace. Wolfe.

57TH, 200 WEST,
NEAR CARNEGIE HALL.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful duplex apartment in the delightful Rodin Studio Building, 200 West 57th St., near Carnegie Hall. Immense parlor with double height ceiling. Grand piano, fireplace, books and beautiful things. Kitchenette with central refrigeration plant, bath. From the parlor picturesque little staircase leads up to mezzanine balcony with bedroom. Restaurant in building. Maid and valet service. Mrs. Prescott's studio. Circle 3560. Immediate possession. Seen all day (11E).

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH, 301 WEST—Beautifully, newly furnished two rooms; kitchenette, bath; elevator building; southern exposure; $125 per month.

58TH ST., 10 WEST—Entire second floor; 4 beautiful rooms, bath; rent $3,600; 2 rooms, bath, $1,800; overlooking Plaza; latest improvements. Telephone Longacre 2736.

58TH, 10 WEST.
Overlooking Plaza and 5th Av.; unusually attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

59TH, 24 WEST (Phone 8430 Plaza)—Five rooms, living room facing park, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two baths.

61ST, AT BROADWAY.
HOTEL PASADENA.
Modern, beautifully furnished suites of two rooms and bath, $100-$200 per month. Full hotel service. Cuisine a la carte. Room service.

65TH, 10 WEST—Beautiful parlor, bedroom, tearoom, kitchenette, bath; $125. James.

72D, 166 WEST—Apartment of four rooms, consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, tile kitchen, particularly fine bathroom, alcove shower; if two bedrooms are required, dining room can be furnished as extra bedroom; apartments are sumptuously furnished; rental $250-$375 monthly; maid service supplied if desired. Apply Supt., on premises, or telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 20 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES.

72D ST., 174 WEST—Attractive, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; ideal bachelor; reasonable. Supt.

72D ST., 344 WEST—Five rooms, two baths; attractively furnished. Columbus 5153.

73D ST., 128 WEST (HOTEL NOBELTON)—Newly decorated and furnished 1-2-3 outside rooms, bath; elevated, surface cars, subway; room, bath, $90 monthly and up; full hotel service; restaurant.

73D ST., 272 WEST—Entire floor; refined, exclusive; $175 per month on lease. E 165 Times.

74TH, 3 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, THREE ROOM-KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

74TH, 103 WEST—2 rooms, kitchen, bath; also double room, kitchenette, bath.

75TH, 111 WEST—1-3 room furnished apartments; kitchen, parlor, bath; piano; electricity; immediate possession; private house; phone.

75TH, 162 WEST—Ideal two-room kitchenette apartment; private telephone; $140. Reynolds.

79TH, 307 WEST—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, grand piano; windows on three sides; references. Telephone Schuyler 6800 for appointment to inspect; possession promptly.

80S—Apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST. (Columbus Av., Hotel Colonial)—Newly decorated, furnished, 1-2-3 outside rooms, bath; elevated, surface cars, subway, $60 room, bath, full hotel service; restaurant.

81TH ST. (between West End and Riverside Drive)—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid's service; all modern improvements in gentleman's home; suitable for single gentleman; highest references exchanged. Schuyler 1049.

83TH, 128 WEST—Large combination living room-bedroom, kitchen, bath; $115. Eaton.

84TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; maid service; $100-$250.

86TH—7 rooms, 2 baths, piano, $185; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

87TH, 342 WEST—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette; floor through; private house.

92TH, 145 WEST—Exclusive 1-room kitchenette, bath, semi-private; $80; private $85.

93TH, 68 WEST—2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette; references. Meade.

90S—Apartment, five rooms, bath, $150 month; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

92D, 306 WEST—2 sunny rooms, kitchenette and bath; high-class elevator house; $210.

93TH, 145 WEST—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished; piano, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

97TH, 226 WEST—Highest type two-room kitchenette apartment; artistic home; unusually attractive; near Broadway; worth investigation; immediate possession. Apt. 2C.

97TH, 315 WEST (Apt. 62)—2 desirable light housekeeping rooms; no objection to one child; references required.

101ST, 311 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

102D, 245 WEST (West End)—One and two room apartments, nicely furnished.

107TH, 308 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, THREE ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

107TH, 203 WEST—Sublet, attractively furnished 4 rooms, telephone, elevator; immediate possession.

109TH ST. (215 MANHATTAN AV.)—Two to six rooms, elevator, non-elevator, kitchen and kitchenette, $70 a month and up. Open Sunday and evenings; references required. Telephone Academy 1647.

110TH ST., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Attractive housekeeping apartments.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $80 per month and up.
Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $100 per month and up.
Linen and maid service at moderate rates.
Out-of-town transients accommodated.
Tel. Academy 613 regarding vacancies.

110TH, 601 WEST—6 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly, beautifully furnished; leaving city.

112TH, 604 WEST—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; front. Inquire Swigart.

113TH, 507 WEST—High-grade fireproof elevator building; 3-4-5 rooms, completely furnished; moderate rents. Cathedral 7380.

113 TH, 546 WEST.
Two rooms and bath; maid service.

113TH, 610 WEST—4-6 rooms, completely furnished; high-class elevator apt. Fischer.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

124TH ST., 509 WEST (Apt. 18)—5 large rooms; excellent arrangement; completely furnished; $125.

127TH, (6 Convent Av.)—Elegant housekeeping suite; electricity, bath, phone; reference; reasonable.

128TH ST., 411 WEST—Four-room apartment, newly furnished; steam heat; electric; immediate possession. Morningside 8420. Apt. 8.

133TH ST., 601 WEST—Elegant apartment, complete; piano; 4 rooms; bath; elevator; $125 a month. D568 Times.

137TH, 609 WEST, Apt. 31 (Riverside)—4-room elevator apt.; light; complete.

139TH, 515 WEST—6 outside rooms, ground floor, $100; concession responsible lessee.

140TH, 603 WEST—Four-room front apartment, beautifully furnished, modern and clean; reasonable to good tenant; immediate possession.

142D ST., WEST, and Convent Av.—Four rooms and bath, including kitchen, $150 month; in beautifully furnished private residence, references exchanged. Telephone 3044 Audubon.

161ST ST., 553-555 WEST (near B'way)—Well furnished flat, with pianola and light housekeeping rooms; all conveniences.

172D, 550 WEST—Exceptional four-room apartment; reasonable. McCrudden. See Superintendent.

172D, 650 WEST—3 handsome sunny rooms, piano; complete home; security. Dore.

174TH, 557 WEST—4-room apartment; all conveniences; every room light; call evenings or see Superintendent.

ARTISTICALLY furnished, elegant, remodeled two-room apartment, bath, large kitchenette; parquet floors, telephone; near Central Park; $100-$125 monthly. Tel. 4956 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 103D ST., SUBWAY.
Elegantly furnished 4 and 6 room apt.; elevator service. Supt., 2,731 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 3,117—5 lovely outside rooms; immediate possession; lease; references; Callahan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—BEAUTIFUL CORNER SUITE, FACING PARK, 3 ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; REASONABLE TERMS. RIVERSIDE 1893.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50 (corner 65th St.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in the "Prasada"; highest class house with restaurant. Apt. 6A.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 225—Comfortable, attractive suite; refined, responsible people; four rooms, elevator; can divide. Schuyler 4095.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385—8 large rooms, 2 baths; desirable apartment; well furnished; beautiful view park; sacrifice $210.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS
E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d. Col. 1077.

CONVENT AV., 90—Four cozy rooms, grand piano, attractive view. Apt. 25.

DESIRABLE SEVEN and eight rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; short leases. 2,345 Broadway.

EIGHT outside rooms, corner apartment, with three baths. Cathedral 3703.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO RENT; SEASON OR LONGER. LAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

HOTEL FELIX PORTLAND, 132 West 47th (near B'way)—Under new management; 50 single rooms with running water, 50 single rooms with private bath; attractive 2-room apartment with private bath; moderate rates; full hotel service.

348 RIVERSIDE (83d St.)—7 rooms, attractively furnished; facing river; sublet at sacrifice; 11 months. Premises, or Baldwin. Rector 8530.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468 (Cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; completely furnished; high class. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Five rooms, newly furnished; attractive; reasonable; would sell. Audubon 0133.

STEAM-HEATED apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, spacious living room; furnished or unfurnished; private porch. Hudson Park and Pelham Roads, New Rochelle. Telephone 3066.

SUITES of two or three rooms, with bath; newly decorated and rented with complete hotel service at reasonable rates at Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23d St. Phone Watkins 6200. This hotel recently passed under Knott management, and during past Summer has been entirely renovated and equipped.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (near B'way)—3 front rooms; references required. Call Wadsworth 2875.

WEST END, 840 (101st St.)—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished; 7 rooms, baths, sunny apartment; long lease; reference. 4D.

WILL SHARE my attractive 3-room apartment with another business woman; must see to appreciate. M 330 Times.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—Two rooms, private bath, heat and hot water; furnished; maid service; all subways. 117 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn Branch.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.
GARDINER WATKINS & CO.,
10 EAST 43D ST. MURRAY HILL 1666.

18TH ST., 118 EAST (Gramercy section)—Two rooms and bath, open fireplace, all improvements.

27TH, 39 EAST—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; all improvements; elevator apartment.

34TH ST., 64 EAST—MODERN 1-2 ROOM APARTMENTS; MEAL AND VALET SERVICE OPTIONAL; ADJOINING VANDERBILT HOTEL.

49TH ST., 47 EAST—Ground floor, rear; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; large private entrance hall can be furnished as additional sitting room. Janitor on premises or telephone Bryant 2935.

54TH ST., 65 EAST—Entire house, two to four room apartments; all conveniences; reasonable. Plaza 7587.

57TH, 121 EAST (near Park Av.)—Apartment, four rooms, bath, all light rooms; southern exposure. Apply in store.

13 EAST 65TH ST.
Beautifully decorated 3-room apartments; restaurant; valet, maid service; $150-$175.

82D ST., 17 EAST (near 5th Av.)—Beautiful large, sunny, 2, 3, 4 room apartments; open for inspection. Telephone Lenox 5817.

AT NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST 95TH ST., near Fifth Avenue. Superb residential location. Seven rooms and bath; immediate possession; rents $150 to $165. Apply on premises.

CENTRAL APARTMENT CO.
1-2 rooms, bath. 40 East 51st St.

DOCTOR'S, DENTIST'S OFFICES.
Apply at 40 East 55th St.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 626.
APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

MADISON AV., 500—Attractive ten room apartment; large windows; open fireplaces; high ceiling; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 926 (73d)—Three rooms, modern, low rent. Apply Parker, 924.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH, 53 WEST—Handsome five-room apartment, bath, steam, electricity; choice locality.

14TH, 344 WEST—Handsome six-room apartments; parqueted, telephone; steam.

15TH, 352-360 WEST—Beautiful three, four, five room apartments, telephone, steam.

16TH, 140 WEST—Seven exceptional rooms, electricity, parquet floors, telephone; $1,800, $2,000.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

46TH, 328 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, shower bath, newly remodeled; reasonable rent.

46TH ST., 37 WEST—2-room studio apartment; immediate possession. Fee Supt.

48TH, 72 WEST—Newly decorated unfurnished apartments; entire floor of 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; steam heat; lease; reasonable.

55TH ST., 145 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, on 11th floor; southern exposure. Apply Superintendent.

56TH, 327 WEST—Two, four, seven interestingly remodeled rooms; elevator; desirable location.

57TH ST., 52 WEST—2 large rooms, kitchenette and bath, $125; immediate possession. Inquire Winifred, 1st floor.

58th St., 125 West.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
7 magnificent rooms, bath; every modern convenience; exclusive neighborhood; pre-war rents.

58TH ST., 127 WEST—Seven large beautiful rooms, finest location; reasonable rent; immediate possession.

65TH ST., 136-138 WEST—Near subway and "L" express; 2 rooms and tiled bath; artistic building; rents $80, $85 and $100 monthly on lease. THE SHROPSHIRE.

74TH—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $70. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

75TH, 108 WEST—Exceptionally attractive apartment, 5 rooms, real kitchen, tiled bath.

75TH ST., 321 WEST—Exceptional apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $2,000.

80S—Apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST ST., 9 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, maid service; overlooking Manhattan Square. Wood, Dolson Co., Broadway, corner 80th St.

86TH, 110 WEST—2 beautiful front rooms, bath, kitchenette; moderate rent.

86TH—7 rooms, bath, $85; sell furniture $600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

87TH, 315 WEST—Desirable apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; rent moderate.

90S—Apartment, six rooms, bath, $125 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

91ST, 20 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, beautifully decorated; rent reasonable.

93D ST., 64 WEST—Three very beautiful rooms, $80. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

94TH, 319 WEST—5 rooms, kitchen, in 7-room front apt.; sunshine, quiet, privacy; $110. Tel. Ellis, Riverside 5383.

94TH ST., 308 WEST—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths.

94TH ST., 104 WEST—Apartment, sunshine all day, two rooms, large kitchen; $150.

96TH ST., 210 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—NEW UP TO DATE ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; $1,400 UP YEARLY.

97TH ST., 29 WEST—6 large rooms, all improvements, including electric lights; $100. Janitor on premises. Office phone, Gramercy 3303.

97TH, 308 WEST—5, 6 unusually spacious, sunny rooms, entirely redecorated; elevator.

98TH ST., 255 WEST—Three rooms and bath (kitchen), in doctor's apartment, to responsible couple or bachelor. Call Monday.

101ST ST. and Manhattan Av. (Corner)—Elevator apartment, five large rooms.

110TH, 527 WEST—Modern fireproof building; 2-3-4-6-7 large rooms, 1-2 baths; $1,200-$2,800.

112D, 515 WEST—Elevator apartment, choice 4 rooms; immediate possession; $85. Supt.

124TH, 510 WEST—Modern elevator; 7 rooms, very reasonable; immediate possession; redecorate.

141ST, 630 WEST (corner Drive)—High-class elevator, new building; 6 large rooms, 2 baths; worth seeing; rent very reasonable; immediate possession; will redecorate.

157TH, 602 WEST—3, 4, 5 beautiful rooms; just completed; elevator; reasonable.

163D ST., 600 WEST (cor. Broadway)—High-class elevator apartment house; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, fronting Broadway; $155 and $165.

178TH ST., 501 WEST.
High class elevator house, 6 large light rooms; $1,140 per annum; immediate possession.

181ST, 728-736 WEST—High class elevator apartments; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

183D ST., 521 WEST—7 rooms, improvements, $80. Cortlandt 3861, Wadsworth 2045.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

192D ST., 600 WEST—4 AND 5 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

BAILEY AV., 2,894 (231st St.)—6 beautiful rooms, improvements; subway station; $85.

BROADWAY, 2,272 (81ST ST.)—NEW, TWO ROOMS AND BATH, KITCHENETTE; MURPHY BEDS; $70 TO $80.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 439—Three to four rooms, unfurnished, real kitchen; entire block remodeled into best type of dwellings; $75-$100; leases only. Acme Improvement Corp.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424 (cor. 102d St.)—8-room elevator apartment, redecorated; immediate occupancy; $2,000. Phone Lenox 8701.

FLOOR private house, large, light rooms, heat, hot water; fine view; restricted location; references. N 937 Times Harlem.

HAVEN AV., 112—Four, five rooms, all improvements, facing Hudson River. Superintendent.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20 (Cor. 116th St.)—7 large, light rooms, modern elevator apartment; facing Morningside Park; $135.

POST AV., 130 (Cor. 207th St.)—Four-room apartment; elevator. Supt.

REDUCED RENTALS.
4-6 ROOMS.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
225th St., West (corner Marble Hall Av. at Broadway subway station and N. Y. Central Station); one of the healthiest, most picturesque and countrified sections in city; 4 corner rooms, $90; 6 corner rooms, $110. Supt. on premises. Phone Marble 3775, or phone Gramercy 3303.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575 (Corner 135th)—Elevator apartment, newly decorated throughout; 6-room apartment, all rooms, including kitchen, bath, extra toilet, facing river and on Drive, $190; one 8-room front apartment, $200 monthly; 3-room, bath apartment, $100; 2-room, bath apartment, $75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270 (cor. 99th St.)—Sublet high class, exceptionally attractive 9-room apartment until Oct. 1; longer lease if desired; $400. Riverside 2748, Apt. 11A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 60—4 exceptionally large rooms, occupying entire floor; corner 78th; private elevator; just completed; rent reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362 (109th)—High-class elevator apartment, $4,200-$4,500; 9-10 rooms, 3 baths; renovated; immediate. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 360—Finest elevator apartment, 6 large, beautiful rooms, 2 baths, extra foyer; at greatly reduced rents.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 324—Six, seven, eight rooms, elevator apartment, facing Drive. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th St.)—8 rooms, suitable for physician; 3 separate entrances. Cortlandt 3661. Audubon 6804.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260 (Corner 98th)—7-8 rooms 2-3 baths; corner apartment; all rooms facing Drive. Apply premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 60 (78th St.)—Two rooms, bath; just completed; elevator; $1,300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450 (116th)—High class 7-room elevator apartment, $3,600; very choice; immediate possession. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452—2 and 3 room fireproof elevator apartments. See Supt.

UNFURNISHED, large corner suite, four rooms, foyer and bath, $200 monthly, on lease. LIVING APARTMENT, DOCTOR or SELECT BUSINESS.

WEST END, 674 (93d)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; light, airy; also furnished.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
all on avenue and street corner; elevator now vacant. Supt. 600 West 192d St.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

OWNER, moving out of town, will rent large 7-room apartment, modern improvements, beautifully decorated. Jacobson, 1,199 Boston Road.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
HENRY ST., 226—6 rooms and bath, $175; well adapted for physician or dentist.
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 68—Overlooking harbor; $100; 3 rooms, bath and kitchen.
CLINTON ST., 265—3 rooms, bath; $75.
G. Girard, 215 Montague St. Main 9554.

PIERREPONT ST., 35, one block from Boro Hall, five minutes from downtown, Manhattan; restricted neighborhood; two large rooms, bath, kitchen, four closets; all sunny rooms; parquet floors; all conveniences and improvements; rent $115 per month.

Unfurnished—Queens.

JAMAICA—Upper floor, new two-family house, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; near L and Jamaica main station; rent $100. O'Neill, 14,801 Grove St.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,425—4 and 5 room apartments. See agent.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

NEW FLOOR—Five rooms, bath, porch; impts.; $60 monthly. Van Winkle, Rutherford, N. J.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RELIABLE young couple desire furnished apartment two rooms, kitchenette and bath, Dec. 1 to May or June; rent $100 to $125. B 409 Times.

TO SUBLET—Artistically furnished apartment, near Central Park, of 3 rooms or more, for 4 or 5 months; best references. Phone Plaza 3537.

WANTED—Furnished apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, west side, for two adults; best references. Burkhardt, 70 East 94th St.

ROOM and bath; maid service; monthly. G 497 Times.

Unfurnished.

FOR PHYSICIAN, 6-8 room street floor apartment; convenient to subway; moderate rental. Address Dr. Paul Norwood, 237 West 42d St. Telephone Bryant 5131.

TWO or three rooms and bath, east or west side; $50 to $75 monthly. Jos. Rauschkolb, 340 Madison Av.

WANTED—Four-room apartment not over $65 per month; two in family; take lease one year. M 345 Times.

3 OR 4 ROOMS, bath, young couple, west side, between 42d and 100th Sts.; bonus. Phone Longacre 605.

LARGE corner apartment wanted; ground floor preferred. D 1018 Times, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Permanent rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; room, private bath, $15; all outside; modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1784.

27TH, 43 EAST—Exquisitely furnished; elevator, running water; $8 weekly. 9th Fl.

30TH ST., LEXINGTON AV. (HOTEL RUTLEDGE)—Women exclusively; newly decorated; room, bath, $13 weekly up; also room, use bath, $11 weekly up; restaurant convenience; big reduction for 2 persons.

31ST, 136 EAST—Single room; reference. Andre. Call after 5 P. M.

37TH, 125 EAST—Small delightful room, $40; large unfurnished studio, gentleman; $75.

57TH, 315 EAST—3-room apartment; costly; furnished; electric light; suitable 3 gentlemen. Delany.

88TH ST. (Madison Av.)—Two beautiful rooms for business man; all conveniences; private family; reference required. Lenox 6509.

91ST ST., 71 EAST—Elegantly furnished large front rooms; business couples; kitchenette.

92D ST., 82 EAST—Furnished room, with or without board.

93D ST., AT MADISON AV. (HOTEL ASHTON)—Newly decorated room, use of bath $12 week up; room, bath, $15 weekly up; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

FURNISHED studio room in apartment; northern exposure; Madison Square section. $60 monthly; small room, $35; references. Z 2487 Times Annex.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,476 (near 96th subway station)—Parlor, bedroom attached; also single rooms, handsomely furnished; piano; bath, steam, electricity; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Dierolo.

MADISON AV., 1,222 (88th St.)—Medium-sized room; steam, electricity; 1 flight. Robertson.

MADISON AV., 121 (corner 30th St.)—Attractive room, shower, telephone, elevator; maid service; $9 to $12. Agent on premises.

MADISON AV., 1,244—Sitting room, bedroom; couple or friends; twin beds; electricity; references. Katz, Lenox 2063.

A FEW very attractive double rooms, with running hot and cold water, easy access to bath, $75 month; European plan, 2 persons. HOTEL ALBERT, 42 East 11th St.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,947 (117th St.)—Two large, light connecting rooms, running water, electricity, steam heat; references required. Apartment 6.

9TH, 41 WEST—Small, $50; unfurnished vacancies, private baths; lease; distinctive; modern.

16TH, 51 WEST—Attractive, large, small; old mahogany, chintz; immaculately clean; continuous hot water; open fires; warm; restaurant.

16TH, 51 WEST—Studio workroom; top floor; large skylight; clean, warm; $50.

22D, 232 WEST—Well furnished double room; subway; $10-$12; physician's house.

24TH, 436 WEST—Furnished, with unusual taste and charm; rooms, baths; interesting people; cooking privileges; owner interior decorator.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

35TH ST., 19 WEST—Elegant furnished front parlor with alcove and bath.

43D ST., 270 WEST—Two light, airy rooms; girls preferred. Farr.

51ST, 245 WEST—Large and small rooms, all modern improvements.

57TH, 321 WEST—Spotlessly clean, double rooms; private bath; steam; $15 up.

58TH, 122 WEST—Bachelors, sunny, parlor floor; superior furnishings; piano, other rooms.

69TH, 66 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; REASONABLE.

69TH, 50 WEST—Large, double front room, attractively furnished; private bath, electricity.

69TH, 14 WEST—DOUBLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER, $12 UPWARDS.

69TH, 22 WEST—High class double room; absolute cleanliness; kitchenette privileges; references.

70TH, 50 WEST—VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS $7-$15 UPWARDS.

70TH, 135 WEST; 71st, 37 West—Select, superior accommodations; bedroom, living room, bath, $100, $125, $150 monthly; cleanliness.

70TH, 255 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished room; twin beds; running water; gentlemen only; all conveniences. Columbus 10270.

70TH, 40 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM ROOM, $8.

71ST, 62 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, TWIN BEDS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; REASONABLE.

71ST, 61 WEST — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $18-$10; SINGLE, $5.

71ST, 19 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES.

71ST, 70 WEST—Clean, comfortable, heated; bath adjoining; gentleman; business couple; telephone.

71ST, 110 WEST—Spacious front room, private bath, electricity; telephone; business people.

71ST, 342 WEST—Handsomely furnished room, private apartment; moderate. 1W.

72D, 268 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private baths, kitchenette privileges; electricity; select house.

73D, 265 WEST—Unusually desirable room with dressing room, bath adjoining; new.

73D, 160 WEST—Large, pleasant room for gentleman; references. Inquire of owner.

74TH, 159 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE ROOMS; $10 UPWARD.

74TH, 8 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, TWIN BEDS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, BATH.

74TH, 145 WEST—Large room, private bath, suitable two; closets, heat, electricity.

75TH ST., 321 WEST—Elegant room, with private bath, in modern residence; 1 flight; newly furnished and decorated; also single room; references.

75TH, 256 WEST—Beautiful rooms, double, single, kitchenette privilege, bath, electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 158 WEST—Large front room, twin beds; semi-private bath; special to business people; references required.

75TH, 255 WEST—Furnished suite, with kitchenette; private bath; select house. Phone Columbus 0133.

75TH, 55 WEST—Attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges; steam, electricity; $16-$18.

75TH, 127 WEST—Attractive prices to desirable tenant; private bath.

75TH ST., 259 WEST—Comfortable, warm rooms; reasonable; gentlemen only.

75TH, 327 WEST—Charming room, bath, single, en suite; single room, steam heat.

76TH, 116 WEST—Newly decorated, comfortable, large and medium room; telephone, electricity.

76TH, 140 WEST—Superior room; running water; electricity; near bath; gentleman; reference.

76TH, 305 WEST—Attractive, sunny front room, refined surroundings; well-kept house.

76TH, 237 WEST—Large and medium rooms; twin beds; bath adjoining; conveniences.

76TH, 120 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, twin beds, electricity; $12 up.

76TH, 145 WEST—1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; $70.

77TH—Gentlemen; parlor, bedroom, bath; beautiful single room; $50-$125. Schuyler 8650.

77TH, 106 WEST—Comfortable large room, bath floor; electricity; gentlemen only, $12.

77TH, 150 WEST—Attractive medium or large room, private bath; reference.

78TH, 161 WEST—Beautiful back parlor, complete bathroom, kitchenette privilege; references.

78TH, 325 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Newly furnished large room; all conveniences.

78TH, 134 WEST—Attractive rooms, with, without bath and kitchenette, single, en suite.

78TH, 159 WEST—Large rooms, private bath, newly furnished house; business people.

78TH, 124 WEST—Good sized front room, bath adjoining; electricity; phone; $8.

75TH, 163 WEST—Beautifully furnished rooms; suitable two gentlemen; references.

79TH (near Drive)—Will rent double, also single room, high class apartment, exclusive home; gentleman preferred. 5737 Schuyler.

79TH, 174 WEST—Bright, well furnished room for responsible, permanent party. Giblin.

80TH, 128 WEST—An exceptionally beautiful house, wonderful rooms, all newly renovated, private baths, piano.

80TH, 125 W.—Exceptional rooms, with bath; high-class home; exclusive; references.

80TH, 225 WEST—Beautiful front room for gentleman; convenient to subway. Drew.

80TH, 130 WEST—Rooms, private bath; board optional; Spanish family.

81ST (Columbus Av.) Hotel Colonial—Single rooms for men only; running water, telephone; complete hotel service; $8 to $10 weekly.

81ST ST., COLUMBUS AV. (Colonial Hotel)—Newly decorated, furnished room; use of bath; $12 weekly up; elevated, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

81ST (92 Riverside Drive)—Attractive, sunny front room, 2 gentlemen; $16.

82D, 33 WEST—Second-story front room or entire floor; also medium, adjoining bath; hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 109 WEST—Beautiful large, double room, $10; single, $7; central. Landy.

82D, 24 WEST—Beautiful second floor suite, separate; private baths; refined home.

82D, 150 WEST—Newly furnished room and bath; house recently renovated.

82D, 31 WEST—Nicely furnished, sunny rooms, private bath; also single.

82D, 118 WEST—Beautiful large room; private bath; also small room; gentleman.

83D, 13 WEST—Elegant sunny front parlor, double room, piano, electricity, hot and cold water; well heated; select house.

83D ST., 329 WEST—Newly furnished room, elevator apartment, all conveniences; private family. Apt. 1 West.

84TH, 33 WEST—Newly decorated room adjoining bath; kitchenette; light skylight. G 512 Times.

84TH, 15 WEST—Front immaculate, well-heated; electricity; $10; breakfast. Schuyler 3155.

85TH, 337 WEST—First-class, especially large, small rooms; kitchen privileges; reasonable.

85TH, 207 WEST—Double, single, running water; elevator; all conveniences; $10. Wade.

85TH, 134 WEST—Double and single rooms, private baths, dining room; exclusive.

86TH, 139 WEST—VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND MEDIUM ROOMS, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $10 UPWARDS.

86TH, 329 WEST—Large front sunny room, kitchenette, $17.50; small room, $10.

86TH, 21 WEST—Attractive large room, bath, electricity, $10-$25 week.

87TH, 342 WEST.
Attractive room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; reasonable; also single room; private house.

88TH, 132 WEST—Desirable large room; conveniences; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

89TH, 321 WEST—Beautiful large room, with private bath; suitable for three.

89TH, 310 WEST—Top floor room, southern exposure; suitable for two; $14.

90TH, 311 WEST — Beautiful rooms, dressing room; $18-$25; single, $10; references.

92D, 61 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful room, private bath, twin beds, electricity; also parlor, piano, private bath; hall room.

92D, 75 WEST—Suite, living room, bedroom, bath; private entrance, also well furnished single room, lavatory. Bocock.

93D, 257 WEST—Attractive rooms; running water, steam, electricity; private house.

95TH, 336 WEST (near Riverside)—Neat room; private family, $7. Apt. 54.

96TH, 34 WEST—Beautifully furnished front room; twin beds, electricity. Riverside 4084.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

97TH, 1 WEST (Corner Central Park)—Elegant rooms, steam, elevator; $10 up.

96TH, 260 WEST—Large, medium, small rooms; kitchen privileges. Schuyler 0675.

100TH, 239 WEST—Two well furnished rooms, private bath; breakfast if desired.

101ST, 238 WEST (near West End)—Newly furnished room, second floor front; twin beds; also sunny rear parlor.

103D, 9 WEST—Front room, facing park, $8; gentleman; steam, phone. Robinson.

104TH, 142 WEST—Large room, private wash room, kitchen, $18; elevator. Apt. 4W.

106TH, 206 WEST—Couple have artistic, sunny 2-room bachelor suite; grand piano, shower; elevator; maid service; business people preferred; $80. Smyth. Academy 2160.

106TH, 61 WEST—Single, double room; refined; telephone; kitchen privileges. Apt. 21.

107TH, 233 WEST—Attractively furnished suite; single rooms. Apt. 8. Academy 1106.

108TH, 256 WEST (corner Broadway)—Attractive clean room; gentleman only. Oftrang.

108TH, 256 WEST (Corner Broadway)—Room adjoining bath, $8; business man. Rogers.

109TH ST., 801 WEST (Apt. 5C)—If accustomed to hotel $30 room, see our newly decorated, Broadway view room, all modern conveniences, subway station, bus line, $15.

109TH, 804 WEST—Desirable large, elegantly furnished front room bath; private house.

113TH, 621 WEST—Private house, large room, private bath; one business person.

113TH, 546 WEST—Large room, with private bath; private house.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL).
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 416 WEST—Double room, artistically furnished; suitable 2; ladies only. Welch.

123D, 547 WEST—Elegantly furnished, large front room; modern; suitable couple or three gentlemen; very reasonable. Apt. 1.

128TH ST. (351 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, facing park; adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 42.

128TH ST., 3 WEST — Furnished rooms, kitchenette.

141ST ST., 462 WEST—Large, sunny room; couple or 3; private bath, kitchenette; private house. Audubon 7332. Howerton.

144TH, 600 WEST—Communicating or separate; Hudson view; reasonable; convenient location. Turner.

183D, 522 WEST—Exceptional outside rooms; housekeeping optional; elevator; $9 up. Simpson.

183D, 522 WEST—Exceptional corner room; also smaller; running water; kitchen privileges optional; $9-$12; elevator. Apt. 31.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ROOMS?
We have the room and apartment you may be looking for; no charge; any location; weekly or monthly rates. Telephone Bryant 2925. Gordon.

BROADWAY, 2,345 (Apt. 73)—Elegantly furnished rooms, running water; high-class elevator apartment house; 86th St. subway at door.

FOR STUDIO PURPOSES.
Large attractive rooms; entire floor of private house; hour, day or week. Tel., 10 to 12. Stuyvesant 2270.

FURNISHED ROOM OWNERS.
Have you vacancies? Do you find it hard renting your rooms? If so, list with us. Desirable tenants increasing daily; a trial will convince you; you assume no obligations. Wade. Bryant 3825.

GET SETTLED
in a warm, clean, comfortable, homelike room, with real people; our service free.
HOME RENTAL EXCHANGE,
116 West 39th St. Fitzroy 1568.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 293—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; REASONABLE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Spacious furnished bedroom, facing Drive. Telephone Monday, 12-3, Cortland 5151.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202 (93d)—Handsome suite facing river; room, twin beds. Campbell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547 (Apt. 2D)—Attractive single room, washroom, lavatory, $8; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720—Large, light room, connecting bath; gentleman; references. Apt. 2F.

WEST END, 411 (Apt. 7 South)—Beautiful furnished rooms; gentlemen, couple; references.

WEST END AV., 265—Suite, single rooms and studios with or without bath; reference.

WEST END AV., 839 (corner 101st)—Rooms, private family. Apartment 4F.

WEST END AV., 700 (94th)—Sunny room; also music studio; electricity. Britten.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV., 901—Furnished room, suitable for two; steam heat, electricity, phone and bath; 2 blocks from subway; private family. Melrose 6679.

175TH, 486 EAST—Large room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; private house; bath and phone; $8; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD AV., 1,532—Two connecting rooms, modern corner apartment; southern exposure; near subway; 15 minutes from Manhattan.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON—Large, attractive room, fireplace, private bath; in private home; suitable 2 gentlemen; $25 week. Phone Bayside 1161W.

WESTBURY, L. I. (box 615 Lock)—Large front room; use of bath; private family, electricity; convenient to city; reasonable.

Westchester County.

SINGLE or double, steam heat, electric light; convenient trolley, railroad. Dennan, 142 Saratoga Av., Yonkers. 3466J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house; suitable for dentist; none in vicinity. Apply 54 Broome St., N. Y. City.

MADISON AV., 1,222 (88th St.)—2 sunny connecting rooms; steam, electricity. Robertson.

LARGE, light, airy room, front, private house; $10 per week; hot water, heat, light. N 938 Times Harlem.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG banker wants quiet, comfortable room, excellent bed, below 90th St., preferably east side or Village; price $7. Gerald Sparks, 37 East 60th St.

TWO professional British men wish single furnished rooms, with hot and cold water; 70th and 90th Sts. preferred; $6 each. B 428 Times.

JAPANESE business man seeks single room or suite, with bath, in respectable family with no other roomer; location, near "L" preferable. M 844 Times.

WEST SIDE—Gentleman desires two small, well furnished rooms about $15; references. G 493 Times.

MAN, Spanish, desires room respectable Spanish family, west side. X 2017 Times Annex.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN requires room near 84th St., West; full particulars. B 432 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

REFINED Christian family, living on large farm, will board male child; mother's care; nourishing food; school near by. Mrs. F. C. Corwin, R. F. D. No. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.

CHILDREN boarded near New York by experienced teachers; best care and schooling. Apply 1101 Times Building, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

30TH ST. (AT LEXINGTON AV.)—HOTEL Rutledge, for ladies; one room and meals from $18 up; elevator, telephone, &c.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

MADISON AV., 213 (Near 36th)—Attractive room; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 18 WEST—Large front room; suitable married couple; home cooking.

53D, 64 WEST—Single room, with board; references.

54TH, 40 WEST—Large and single rooms; private bath, electricity, with board.

57TH, 323 WEST—Large front room; steam, electricity; excellent French cooking; ref.

72D, 269 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath; ready 17th; single; excellent table.

73D, 65 WEST—Delightful rooms, bath; delicious home cooking; table guests; references.

74TH, 149 WEST—Double, private bath; single. Reese Pure Food Boarding House.

76TH, 9 WEST—Large comforable room, adjoining bath, in refined Jewish boarding house; excellent cuisine. Berger.

76TH, 9 WEST—Single room, comfortable, convenient to bath; refined boarding house.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 143 WEST—Large room; newly decorated; private bath; couple; reasonable; references.

82D, 66 WEST—New house, just opened; large and small rooms; exceptional table arrangements; moderate rates.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

83D, 5 WEST—Desirable large rooms; excellent table; electricity, steam heat.

85TH, 134 WEST—Double and single rooms; private baths; dining room; exclusive.

West Side.

91ST, 258 WEST.
I can accommodate a few table guests; very reasonable. Phone Riverside 339.

93D, 128-130 WEST—Rooms, with or without private bath; table guests.

95TH, 65 WEST—Elegantly furnished front room, private bath; other; conveniences.

103D, 239 WEST—"The Rutherfurd"; Double, single front rooms, meals, $14; hotel.

120TH, 128 WEST—Nice double room; good Jewish table. Brody, University 1385.

121ST, 414 WEST—Comfortable room, near Columbia College; excellent meals. Apt. 2.

152D, 561 WEST (cor. Broadway)—Large room, with dressing room, second floor, electricity, running water; two, three adults.

HOME—Semi-invalid, chronic or elderly person needing attention; graduate nurse. Morningside 7565.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 294 (102d)—Beautiful double, single rooms; excellent table; home atmosphere.

WEST END AV., 896 (104th)—Ideal Jewish home offers exceptional accommodations, superior food; individual service to discriminating guests. Phone Academy 2165.

Queens.

FLUSHING—Double room, beautiful residence, four baths; beautiful homelike table; good service; not usual boarding proposition; Penn. Station 18 minutes; Christian house. Phone Flushing 2791.

BOARD WANTED.

LADY wishes comfortable, warm room, good board, refined home. Write Particulars, 801 West 91st, or telephone Riverside 1855.

YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, with private family; state terms. G 502 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, typewriting; reliable, accurate. 202 West 116th. University 6950.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, double entry, trial balance, best references. Miss Celia Levine, 27 East 111th St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 10 years' experience; capable controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements, auditing, accounting and general office routine; A1 references. M 327 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, trial balances; capable taking full charge; initiative; highest credentials. B 423 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Competent, industrious, thoroughly experienced; double entry, trial balances, office details; salary $25. F 694 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, stenographer, charge office correspondence; 10 years' experience; thoroughly reliable; grasp details quickly; $30. H 416 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, executive ability, capable, complete charge of office; moderate salary. M 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, capable, complete charge of office and double entry set of books; knowledge of stenography; references. Box 617, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balances, control accounts; accounting student; references; $25. Box 127, 852 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience double entry, financial statements; thorough business knowledge; salary $25; unquestionable references. L 313 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; 6 years' experience; neat penman; take entire charge; wholesale or manufacturing; references. F 720 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; Christian; six years' export, import, trial balance, controlling accounts, office work; $30. L 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 3 years experience double entry; willing; $20, $25. F 657 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, 5 years' experience; good penman; accurate and conscientious. Box 1027 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, expert, highest references, seeks part time work at reasonable salary. E 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, 7 years' experience; capable of taking charge of office; salary $30. M 339 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, conscientious worker; $20. M 937 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge stenography; take complete charge. B 405 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience; competent, willing worker; good references. G 485 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 5 years' experience; conscientious; willing; $25. L 789 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; $18; 1 year's experience; highest references. J 629 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, accurate; $22. N. Y. Times, Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience charge of office correspondence. M 5?? Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, eight years' experience; can handle credits; executive ability. B. B., 605 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, four years' experience; best references; $22. M 898 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, trial balances, controlling, typewriting; Sabbath observer; reasonable. Orchard 4533.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, full charge. Dick, Melrose 9676.

BUYER—A very valuable assistant to department store buyer available. Write B 427 Times.

CHAMBERMAID — LADY WISHES TO PLACE COMPETENT, RELIABLE CHAMBERMAID WITH FAMILY GOING TO CALIFORNIA. TEL. CIRCLE 2430, MONDAY, TUESDAY, BETWEEN 2 AND 4 O'CLOCK.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, experienced, wishes position, private family. Monday, Gufferty, 1,059 First Av.

CLERK, 3 years' experience; efficient general office assistant. F 724 Times Downtown.

COOK, colored, wishes a position with a private family to go to Florida for Winter; A1 references. L. Durham, 229 West 2d St., New York.

COOK, competent, wishes position in private family; best references; wages $80. Call Sunday, Monday. Guffery, 1,059 1st Av.

COOK—Young Filipino wishes position small family; will do housework; references; experienced. J 110 Times.

DRESSMAKER, expert, $6 daily, city, suburbs; dressmaking, copyist, remodeling; reference. Lenox 3473.

GOVERNESS, visiting, trained kindergartner, to children, afternoons; references. Write Kindergartner, 3,525 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT, nice cook; no laundry; day, week; refined. Write 3,393 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, good cook, laundress; sleep out; references. Call Monday 10-1, 4D, 176 West 87th.

HOUSEWORKER, half-day; competent; excellent housekeeper; references. Apt. 3, 446 Manhattan Av.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, wishes half time or day's work. Morningside 4679.

KINDERGARTNER takes children out by the hour. Phone Schuyler 4306.

LADY, educated, French, wishes to care for growing children; morning or afternoon hours; out door work preferred. Write Mme. Marguerite, 165 East 61st St., City.

LADY, American, lived in Europe, desires position as traveling companion to family or group ladies wishing to travel in Europe; best references. G 496 Times.

LADY going away wishes to place cook and waitress; American family preferred; 12 years' references. Call 151 West 74th.

LADIES' MAID, visiting afternoons; experienced; best reference. D 1067 Times Harlem.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wishes small silk wash; no bedding. Call or phone 9221 Morningside. Shaw, care of Parker, 2,185 ...

LAUNDRESS, TEN YEARS DOING WORK DISCRIMINATING CUSTOMERS. 177 ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, colored, would like work by the day. Harlem 0534.

LAUNDRY and cleaning by day. Thompson, 2,110 Madison Av. Harlem 1458; references.

MAID and chambermaid can be highly recommended. Cunninghams. Call Monday, 101 East 87th St. Phone Lenox 8440.

MATRON and housekeeper; position wanted by refined, educated woman; country school preferred. Z 2497 Times Annex.

NURSE, graduate, knowledge scientific treatment, massage, desires position as companion to lady; willing to travel. G 505 Times.

NURSE, English, would like position to go to California with infant. Care Allen, 25 Earle Av., Lynbrook. Telephone 816 Lynbrook.

NURSE practical; 12 years' experience; would like care of infant. F 105 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, part time; thoroughly efficient, wide awake, dependable; 5 years' experience; moderate salary. Miss Nelson, Academy 3505.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, capable, high school graduate, six years' experience, bookkeeper; excellent references; $25. M 840 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert correspondent; complete charge office; $40. F 721 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, academic education, 4 years' legal experience; excellent references. D 1033 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, capable, 3 years' experience. F 668 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, A1, exceptional ability; 7 years' experience; $37. M 870 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 0518.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 5 years' experience; good at all secretarial office routine; 2 years' secretarial experience; best references; salary $25. University 1050. O 265 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker experienced, accurate, conscientious, seeks position; unquestionable references; $18, with advancement. B 352 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, reliable; office assistant; secretarial experience; high school education; excellent references. M 340 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, accurate, reliable, furnish best references; salary $20. G. Lesch, 720 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, German and English, also translation, willing, conscientious worker; organization preferred. F 729 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, conscientious, ambitious; excellent credentials. L. Forstein. Telephone Wadsworth 4213.

STENOGRAPHER, law office preferred, experienced in all forms of legal stenographic work; rapid and accurate. Phone Rector 9050. D 825 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general knowledge bookkeeping, conscientious worker. Rosenzweig, 1,491 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Seven years' experience, manufacturing, export; executive ability, familiar with all office details; salary $25. G 510 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, translator, Spanish, English; ambitious, willing worker; $18; high school graduate. Miss Friedman, Madison Square 2964.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school education; 5 years' experience, thoroughly competent; excellent references. Call Chelsea 7541.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, switchboard, clerical; 3 years' experience; willing; $17; downtown preferred. M 933 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; small, busy office; $18. F 719 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; office assistant; references. A 824 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience, office assistant; $12. Lipetz, 438 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 7145.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and reliable, 5 years' experience. Miss Chapman, 58 West 90th.

STENOGRAPHER—Office assistant; 3 years' experience; high-school graduate; competent, willing. S. Naftal, 315 West 77th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bright American, beginner; willing; no agency; $15. M 930 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, capable person, desires responsible position. Telephone Midwood 5744.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, general office work; high school graduate. Breecker. Watkins 2681.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, thoroughly experienced, reliable, energetic; $22. F 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 7 years' experience; references. F 717 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; accurate; preferably export-import; $20. M 319 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, switchboard operator; 5 years' experience; $23-$25. B 406 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; 3 years' experience; willing worker; A1 reference. F 716 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Office assistant; 3 years' experience; high school graduate; competent, willing. S. Naftal, 315 West 177th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, educated, knowledge bookkeeping; whole or part-time. M 342 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, four years' experience; rapid, accurate. J 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, two years' experience; $22. J 627 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, refined American; 7 years' experience; initiative. Phone Intervale 0928J.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience; conscientious worker. M 610 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; fine personality; competency unquestionable; $18. H 409 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, conscientious, 6 years' experience; $24. Kurtz, 45 West 117th.

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge of bookkeeping; capable, intelligent; quick; $22. Melrose 6458.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, capable, use initiative; good appearance. M 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' various commercial experience, knowledge bookkeeping. M 935 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, NEAT, WILLING WORKER; REFERENCES. BLYTHE, 207 W.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 9 years' experience; can operate Noiseless typewriter; salary $25 week. M 332 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced. Call Miss Cohen, Jerome 1668. 1,326 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good references; salary $22. F 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, neat; $18; good references. F 861 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; $16; advancement. Bloom, 206 West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, bright beginner, neat, conscientious, reference. 202 West 116th. University 6950.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate; efficient, willing worker. D 805 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge bookkeeping, take entire charge small office. M 287 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, willing, 1½ years' experience; $15. F 669 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, refined, educated; references. M 917 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, conscientious, reliable, references. D 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience; office assistant; references; $18. D 503 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience, accurate, reliable; $18. D 501 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, two years' experience; $18. D 523 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, capable; references.

STENOGRAPHER—Spanish, English translator; good worker. Lopez, 103 W. 87th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, knowledge filing; desires position; no typing. M 248 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 6 years' experience, alert, accurate, prompt, age 21; salary $20. Miss L. Goldberg, 106 East 109th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, reliable. Phone Bushwick 2712.

TEACHER, highly recommended, delayed in seeking position, desires engagement private school; history, science, English, upper elementary; willing teach low school. G 494 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR desires change; neat and courteous; $20-$25. M. Mack, 31 Kingsland Av., Corona, L. I.

TRAINED NURSE wants steady position; chronic or mental patient; $25 weekly.

TUTOR, best recommendation, upper or lower school subjects; visiting or resident; willing ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPIST, experienced, also office assistant, age 17; salary $20. Rose Miller, 1,758 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Lafayette 6672.

TYPIST, experienced, good references; wages no object. Audubon 0486. Shalov, 1,952 Amsterdam Av.

TYPIST, three years' experience office work; references; $17. F 707 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, assistant bookkeeper, general office worker; experienced. Lafayette 8168.

TYPIST; knowledge of stenography; 3 years' experience; capable. B 411 Times.

TYPIST to do work home; neat, accurate work done. G 484 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, Danish, wishes position as lady's maid or companion to elderly lady; willing to travel; best references. X 2011 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, wishes part-time position as secretary, bookkeeper, office assistant. Box 7, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, with references from well-known families, wishes to supervise the care of apartment or home, chaperone young girl and make herself useful in the absence of family, with no compensation except the opportunity for a home; during extended period. Telephone Rhinelander 2201.

Employment Agencies.

AT LAZARE'S.
Governess, Lithuanian; three years with last employer.
Cook, Hungarian, young; expert in cooking; five years with last employer; apartment preferred.
Waitress, chambermaid; refined Irish girl; $60.
72D ST., CORNER LEXINGTON AV.
Tel. Rhinelander 4044, 4045, 4046.

HOUSEWORKERS—Neat colored girls, investigated references, with places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5052. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON'S SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, cor. 82d. Schuyler 1076; also 787 Lexington Av., near 61st. Rhinelander 8547.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY—Hygrade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2856.

SERVANTS—Tinka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7992.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience; high school graduate; $20. Brody Agency, Barclay 8135.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly competent executive, auditor, systematizer and office manager, 10 years' experience, commercial experience, accountancy graduate, seeks connection with progressive firm, where merit wins. J 93 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC, SEMI-SENIOR, DESIRES POSITION WITH CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; UNIVERSITY GRADUATE. H 351 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT—Bookkeeping arrangements; accounts kept; tax reports, reduced rates. Muler, Ericson and Fitzgerald, 500 5th Av., Suite 402. Vanderbilt 0238.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, posting; firms without bookkeepers; tax expert; reasonable terms. Accountant, 50 East 119th. Harlem 8249.

ACCOUNTANT — Semi-senior; three years' public experience, handles audits without supervision, college graduate, desires position. E 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, certified, conducts audits, investigation; desires connection with certified concern. M 919 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 3 years public experience, desires position with certified accountant. M 915 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—C. P. A. 45, 17 years' experience, seeks connection with high-class concern. M 343 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, employed by certified accountants, desires position mercantile house. D 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, 19, desires position; experienced; references. Gruber, 130 Avenue D.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, semi-senior, Christian, desires connection, certified preferable. B 413 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, diversified and income tax experience, wishes position. D 520 Times.

BATHING SUITS—Eastern representative, now selling $200,000 of high-grade ladies' sweaters, wants an equally representative line bathing suits. G 491 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, married, presently employed; head of office, manager; desires making change; capable of taking complete charge and render all business statements; references. F 727 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT for firms without bookkeepers; will post up your books, take trial balances, handle all tax work; charges reasonable. A 811 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, familiar with C. P. A. forms, controlling accounts, financial statements; highest credentials. K 828 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable correspondent, experienced; high school, evening accountancy student; Christian; 24; salary $35. F 691 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 26, thorough accountant, credits, correspondent; university graduate; willing; salary moderate. J 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, experienced, can keep full set books, trial balance, statements; excellent references. A 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeping, trial balance; salary $20; available immediately. E 206 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, efficient, young executive, correspondent, systematizer, financial statements; initiative. E 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—5 years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance, typing. A 1251 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, college man, experienced correspondent, collections; $25. N 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT (19), ledger, general clerk; references; Christian. F 699 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 27, college graduate; experience, capable, references. G 482 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance; earnest worker; reliable; references. A 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, married, desires permanent position. Good. G 504 Times.

BOY, 17, high school student, wishes work after school and Saturdays; good references. M 932 Times Downtown.

BOY, very neat, bright; some experience; Christian; references. M 624 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET, family, bachelor, with parlormaid or chambermaid; 7 years in last place. M 321 Times.

CARETAKER, watchman, country place; best reference; single, middle age. M 364 Times.

CASHIER, knowledge bookkeeping, 23, best references. B 407 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, wants position, 10 years' experience, expert driver, own repairs, A1 record; permanent position preferred to exceptional wages. Kelly, Box 20, 1,523 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires position, city or country; 10 years' experience on Locomobile, Packard, Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow; good mechanic; 2 years last position; best private references; moderate salary start. Andrew, Watkins 3224. 205 7th Av.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with 3 to 9 years' experience to fill permanent positions; this is our permanent bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, American, married, drives any car, 7 years' experience; best references; full courteous. Haberland, 125 East 88th. Lenox 5580.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, neat appearance, careful driver, 8 years' experience, high-grade references; wishes private position. Charles Galets, 225 West 115th.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, reliable mechanic, 8 years' experience, private family; excellent references. 206 West 123d St. Morningside 8185.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 10 years in last place; expert on Cadillac, Packard and Pierce-Arrow cars; excellent references. A 21 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 32, married, drives any car; 10 years' experience; best references. Kochura, 1,489 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, French, many years experience, Cadillac, Packard, Pierce; best references; wishes private family. Riverside 9477.

CHAUFFEUR, French-American, fifteen years with private families; Europe, America; best references. F 211 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, 7 years' experience, private; best references. Man, 126 West 91st. Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman putting up car for Winter desires to place his chauffeur; honest and reliable. Samuel T. Siegel, 27 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, 27, expert driver; Pierce, Packard, Cadillac ...

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	55c
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Apartments to Let and Wanted	55c
Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	65c
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Automobile Exchange	65c
Agents Wanted	65c
Employment Agencies	75c
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Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers	15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Real Estate and apartments display announcements and advertisements for insertion in the Editorial Section by 8 P. M. Friday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturdays. All other classified advertisements not later than 1 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 5 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, married, wishes position; 11 years' experience; good reference. Harry Levy, 314 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 42, experienced driver, mechanic; willing anywhere. Chauffeur, 1,349 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, private, commercial, five years' experience; best references. B 408 Times.

CHEMIST, 27, recent graduate, wishes position; small salary. Chemist, 194 East 101st St.

COLLEGE STUDENT, senior, wishes to tutor; experienced. N 951 Times Harlem.

COUPLE, German, wishes position as cook and butler; references. Phone Riverside 8261.

DRAFTSMAN, special and automatic machine designer, 20 years' experience, including charge of machine and tinbox departments; also equipped for home work. Hilbert, Baldwin, L. I. Phone Freeport 518-W.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st.

EXECUTIVE,
thoroughly conversant with business requirements, desires connection with growing concern; offers the ability to purchase for economy, quality, right values and deliveries; regulating turnover for minimum investment and maximum efficiency; pleasing address, diligent and industrious; an enthusiastic worker and leader; prefers location in small community. D 60 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced wholesale credit man, accountant, office director, qualified department store manager; unpadded credentials, character, ability, Christian, married, 38. Bruton, 228 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

JAPANESE young man wants general housework; small family or gentleman's apartment; honest, willing; good references; mails only. 155 West 66th St., city. Tsuchiyu.

JAPANESE LAUNDRYMAN wishes position private family, willing do housework; best reference. B. T., 47 Prospect Place, Manhattan.

JAPANESE, young, wishes position; useful butler; schoolboy; kitchen man; go anywhere; references. Miura, 340 West 58th.

JAPANESE—General housework or bachelor's apartment; best recommendations. Tsudone, 340 West 58th.

JAPANESE butler-valet, refined, thoroughly competent, highest recommendations. Kurabu, 23 West 65th.

JAPANESE wants position general housework; experienced; references. Taka Sato, 200 East 15th St.

MAN, 37, single, executive, sales experience, will go South or West; hotel business preferred. B 420 Times.

MILLINERY FACTORY MAN, 15 years' experience, wishes connection with high-class trimmed hat house. D 53 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 28, with ability, can write an unusual business letter, knowledge accounting, clear mind for detail work, seeks new association owing to removal of his firm's offices to other cities; unquestionable references. B 421 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant; age 30; experienced auditor, correspondent, purchasing; salary moderate; locate anywhere. J 620 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with large following among jobbers, seeks connection with reliable contractor; must produce new models; commission basis. Box 254, Realservice, 15 East 40th St.

SALESMAN, blanket, comfortable, outing flannel experienced, large following South; drawing account and commission. M 921 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, infants' wear, established trade, city, New England, desires connection popular priced house; best references. M 324 Times.

SALESMAN traveling Middle West, calling on departments and woman's specialty stores, wishes connection; good following. A 14 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, 10 years with National Cash Register Co. and other firms of equal reputation. A 1249 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN, experienced, metropolitan and New England territory, desires connection good staple line; a real producer. A 13 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, selling and collecting experience, desires position staple merchandise; salary and commission. J 98 Times.

SALESMAN wishes selling position with a reliable concern, three years' experience. Ruderman, 215 Sands St., Brooklyn.

SALESMANAGER'S assistant, correspondent; experienced salesman and executive; married; college. L 328 Times.

SECRETARY, experienced, neat, reliable, 26 years old, married, expert stenographer, typist; traveled; speak and write Spanish; employed; no objection to locating out of city. B 416 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced office routine, wishes position where neatness and accuracy are prime requisites. Store, 870 Freeman St.

SECRETARY, home, Japanese, college graduate, knowledge accounting, business experience, refined, capable; excellent reference. G 481 Times.

SECRETARY, 25; college education; expert correspondent and office executive; stenographer; selling experience; reliable. F 679 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Is there no work for experienced, well educated, responsible young man? Paul Saret, 54 East 107th St.

STENOGRAPHER, gentleman, eight years' experience, wants position; salary to start $20 weekly. Address Holmes, 3,418 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, 24, detail, routine, correspondence, secretarial work; 7 years' experience; Christian; $30. K 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, correspondent, English, German; office assistant; references. M 934 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Bright beginner; knowledge office routine; neat. Telephone Tremont 6265. 458 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, 24, intelligent, capable; 6 years' experience. J 621 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes part time position. D 556 Times.

STEWARD, experienced; fine club references, salary; percentage. Z 2350 Times Annex.

TEXTILE ENGINEER, Swiss, age 25, thorough theoretical spinning and weaving, French and German perfectly, seeks employment cotton mill office. R. Hatt, Hotel Navarre, New York City.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish; young man, business experience; references. F 723 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Korean, wishes part time work, cooking, waiting, pressing. D 1038 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 21, willing, energetic, has brokerage experience, willing to start at bottom, desires connection with good institution; present commercial student, New York University, night division. M 936 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, WIDE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN. C. JENRICH, 149 EAST 55TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, 24, seven years' business experience, stenographer, office man, desires position, inside, outside, where conscientious efforts will result future advancement. B 373 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, good appearance, intelligent, willing, desires position with advancement possibilities; salary secondary consideration. M 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN,
five years' trade newspaper experience, desires connection; expert correspondent. B [illegible] Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, business school graduate, bookkeeper and typist, experienced, desires opportunity; A1 references. M 911 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college training, brief business experience, seeks interview with executive needing assistant. M 605 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, college education, 26, married, business experience, piece goods man, seeks permanent connections; references. F 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, ambitious, with initiative, desires connection with progressive concern; executive ability, sales experience. B 426 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, good character, good appearance, desires connection with reliable house; A1 references. G [illegible] Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, desires position in office or factory; has knowledge of bookkeeping. B 422 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, quick, accurate, figures, shorthand, typewriting. Petgrave, 114 West 134th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, conscientious worker, desires position with advancement. G 511 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, conscientious, desires connection with mercantile concern. L 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, intelligent and willing, desires position, city or traveling; best of references. K 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes clerical position; knowledge bookkeeping. H 390 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, work at anything four hours a day. K 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24), sales experience, desires position at anything. G 490 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, knowledge Spanish, German and English. G 498 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chance for advancement. H 377 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, four years' office experience. M 938 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AT LAZARE'S.
Chauffeur, Czechoslovak; good mechanic, careful driver; reasonable.
Couple, No. 193; French American; five years with last employer; $160.
72D ST., CORNER LEXINGTON AV.
Tel. Rhinelander 4044, 4045, 4046.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Must be competent, preferably experienced wholesale clothing; give full particulars. S 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—State experience and salary expected; references required. J 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; must understand double entry; first-class references. Eugenie, 634 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, bright and intelligent. Wilentz, 2,257 Broadway.

CANVASSERS to sell attractive pocket necessity used by every well-groomed man and woman; experienced magazine solicitors preferred; large commissions. Call 295 Broadway, Room 801.

COOK, who must do downstairs work private suburban home; good wages; carfare paid. Apply Monday, between 10 and 2. Apt. 9G, 215 West 88th St.

COOK and chambermaid-waitress with good references. Mrs. J. T. Johnstone, 358 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I. Phone Flushing 2344.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (white) washing, family two; live in; good home and salary. Call this morning after 11:30. Greneker, Apt. 7A, 226 West 50th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, experienced; must be good cook; sleep home; references. Mrs. J. Fisher, 152 West 58th.

GIRL, colored, for light housework, small family. Gropper, 104 Ross St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS wanted, experienced on decorating china. Samuel Duckerman, 261 Bowery.

GOVERNESS, experienced, for two children, 3 and 5½ years; references required. Call Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Dr. Ungar, 151 West 86th.

HOUSEKEEPER—Visiting housekeeper for small furnished apartment house; no washing; references. Apply Enrico & Paglieri, 64 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER,
plain cook, good laundress; sleep out; reference required; good pay. 524 Riverside Drive, Apartment 31.

HOUSEWORKER and good plain cook; first floor and two small piazzas to care for; family of two; small but nice house; convenient kitchen; good room and bath; a competent person can have a good place; address, stating age, nationality and wages expected. P. O. Box 282, Great Barrington, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, general (white), neat, sensible woman, not afraid of work, to cook and manage small apartment; sleep out; unquestionable references; good salary; family three. 555 Edgecombe Av., corner West 160th, Apt. 8A.

HOUSEWORKER, young, assisting, 4-year child; easy work; sleep home. 885 Park Av., Dole. Apply mornings.

HOUSEWORKER, general, part time; small family. Strauss, 261 West 22d.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN.
Experienced women of refined appearance for temporary positions; capability may lead to permanent positions.
MAISON MAURICE,
663 5th Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE EXPERIENCED IN HIGH CLASS WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE.
ROTH COSTUMES, INC.,
33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZES 14-16; STEADY. BEN GERSHEL DRESS CORP., 498 7TH AV.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Educated woman to assist in care of 4 children; maid kept; comfortable home; references. 47 Markwood Road, Forest Hills. Tel. Boulevard 8151.

NURSE, trained, doctor's office; general surgical practice; state qualifications and salary expected. M 337 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and telephone operator; good position for right party. Apply Monday morning, Tailored Women's, 622 5th Av.

SALESLADY—We are looking for a woman of good appearance and personality to call upon the business organizations in this city; our proposition is selling circular letters, backed up by extensive advertising, and good leads are furnished you daily; if you have ever sold any office specialty or you are familiar with calling upon executives, we will be glad to interview you; commission. See Mr. Sommer, 19 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

SALESLADIES—Experienced, unexperienced, selling Christmas cards; salary; references. Store, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADIES experienced in ladies' apparel; specialty store. Apply 658 West 181st.

SALESWOMAN for art objects and decorative accessories by manufacturing concern; desirable territories open; commission basis until ability is demonstrated. Call in person, Studio 3, at 30 East 57th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Young lady with good education, preferably college; knowledge bookkeeping advantageous; must have pleasing personality, ambition and executive ability; give full details, experience, education, age, references and minimum salary expected, considering position offering excellent opportunity for advancement. V 639 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, physician's office, willing assist with patients; learn chemical tests; refinement; good personality essential; live in doctor's home. X 2014 Times Annex.

SHOPPER, EXPERT.
Woman who is good judge of merchandise wanted for comparison department of large New York department store. S 69 Times.

STENOGRAPER A1,
WHO CAN DO BILLING; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE ROUTINE WORK.
BOX 15, RITESERVICE, 621 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced; apply own handwriting, stating experience, references and salary. Box 55, Riteservice, 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity for bright and willing young lady. Lanchester Shirt Co., 170 5th Av., Room 807.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one that understands plain bookkeeping. Apply between 10 and 11 morning, Monday. M. Isear, 26 East 23d St. Room 8.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, must be able to take and transcribe dictation accurately. Lauer Mfg., 42 East 20th.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate; piano manufacturer's office; hours 8:30 to 5. G 499 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; also general office work. Call Greenwald & Co., 424 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady for physician's office; Brooklyn; worker. S 38 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to operate small Monitor switchboard; also do typewriting; easy position; state salary and age. 138 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

USHER—YOUNG WOMAN FOR TEAROOM SERVICE; PART TIME. SCHRAFFTS, 47 WEST 22D.

WOMAN, about 35, not employed, with tact, magnetism, a good conversationalist, able to meet the better class of people, to assist manager of a well-known publishing house; no clerical work; experience not essential; $20, increase to $50. L 333 Times.

WOMAN, with college or normal training, to sell supplementary school [illegible]; merit rewarded; salary and commission. A. R. Burke, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to label ribbons; salary $9 per week. Apply Monday morning at 8:30. Gustave Mendelson, 37 East 28th St., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, refined, with high command of English, to solicit business over the phone; salary. Salon de Trousseau, 749 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wanted as working housekeeper; small house; two adults; good home. Barclay, 4 Stellar Av. Pelham 2073-M.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE EMPLOYES FOR EMPLOYERS.
MALE OR FEMALE. BRYANT 8835.
BEGINNERS TO EXECUTIVES.
Register free with John D. MacPherson, 5 years Employment Director, New York Y. M. C. A.
Location 158-160 West 45th, near Broadway.
Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 CHURCH ST.
Remington-Wahl; knowledge bkpg., $90-$100.
File—Dewey Dec.; credit dept., $110.
Steno-Secy., engineering expr., $118-$125.
Typists, $80-$90; clerks, H. S., $50-$65.
Comptometer Opr., H. S. education, $85.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO., AGENCY,
SUIT 204, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, some experience, $23-$18; typists, $13-$18; high school girls, clerical work, $12-$16; bill clerk hand, good figurer, $15; Christian firms.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 213.
Stenographers, $15-$25; stenographer, legal, $30; typists, $15-$22; addressers, $14; key punch, $18-$22; register free; Christian firms.

MABEL F. CHUMLEY, VOCATIONAL SPECIALIST, 25 WEST 42D ST., ROOM 219.
Bookkeepers, $25-$35; stenographers, $25-$30; typists, $15-$18; clerical, $10-$12.

ELEANOR D. MOOG,
12 JOHN ST. CORTLANDT 5789.
Stenographers, college, H. S. graduates; Christian firms; no advance charge.

ACME AGENCY, 145 NASSAU.
Stenographer, brokerage, $25; typist, knowledge stenography, $18; free registration; Christian firms.

McCARTHY AGENCY, 66 Nassau St.—Free registration; stenographer, $25; bookkeeper-typist, $20.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.
Nation-wide demand for trained women; all departments, hotels, clubs, apartment houses; uncrowded field; fine living, quick advancement. Our methods endorsed by leading hotels everywhere. Write for particulars, Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 123, Washington, D. C.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU if you can operate the BURROUGHS ADDING and BOOKKEEPING machines; we have a number of positions in banks paying high salaries and offering splendid opportunities. Burroughs School for Operators, Room 607, 217 Broadway, corner Vesey St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
527 5th Avenue, at 44th Street.
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 9.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdress, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av. Newark Branch, 847 Broad St.

FILING COURSE, $15—Girls, ladies, learn filing, typewriting, comptometer, switchboard; "Old Reliable," Captain O'Brien School, 112 East 23d; 138 Decatur, Brooklyn.

AN INDEPENDENT income is assured Wilfred graduates of hair and beauty culture; day, evening classes. Call, write Wilfred Academy, 153 West 44th, for booklet T.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADJUSTER, collection agency experience; must be aggressive, able correspondent, to take complete charge city department; familiar with executive responsibilities and work without guidance; excellent opportunity right man; give age, salary expected and with whom formerly employed. B 413 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
Aggressive young man with experience on special editions and programs; good proposition for real live wire; commission basis. Do not apply unless experienced. Call between 9:30 and 12. Ask for Mr. Toovey, Room 515, 1,476 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN—HAVE OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL MEN IN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN; BIG COMMISSIONS. N 952 TIMES HARLEM.

ARTIST.
A large Baltimore department store requires the services of an experienced furniture artist, his or her work to be used for reproduction in newspapers, catalogues and direct mailing matter; applicants must be experienced, preferably in a furniture service corporation.
Artists whose applications prove acceptable will be interviewed later in New York.
V 624 Times Downtown.

ARTIST WANTED—Exceptional opportunity for the right man; must be skilled in the preparation of poster designs in full color and versatile enough to handle photographic composition, &c.; a high-class poster artist will receive first consideration; the position is in Rochester, N. Y. Call at our New York office, 30 East 42d St., between 9 and 11 A. M., Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday this week. Schaefer-Ross Company, Inc., Room 919.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, cashier, with hospital experience desirable but not essential; state age, experience, religion, salary. S 35 Times.

AUTO ACCESSORY SALESMEN and distributers for New York and Eastern States to represent high-grade necessary auto product; commission. Britton, 117 West 63d St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER — Accountants, knowing audit procedure, possessing reference C. P. A. firm, willing accept junior compensation, six full days weekly, while learning corporation's routine, period six weeks; would be bonded; excellent permanency, earnest men; state church affiliation; give telephone for call, 7-9 Wednesday, Thursday evenings. F 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30-35 years of age, familiar with all office work, cost system, importations, &c.; must be able to correspond in German; good opportunity for right man; $30 start. Oscar Schmidt, Inc., 87-101 Ferry St., Jersey City Heights. (Take Hoboken Ferry.)

BOOKKEEPER, middle aged; plumber's office; steady position; $15. W 1132 Times Harlem.

BUYER WANTED
by Gilchrist Co., Boston, for women's and misses' suits, coats, skirts and dresses, for basement store. Address New York office, 200 5th Av., Room 602.

CHAUFFEURS—2 for taxis. 457 57th St., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 8458, Richardson.

CLERK, inside fruit and vegetable experience; only first class need apply. Call S. D. Hamburger, 580 Park Av.

COATMAKERS, first-class, wanted to go out of city. E 208 Times.

COMPOSER Wanted—Producer of melodies and words requires musician to arrange. Apply Lyric, S 64 Times.

CREW MANAGER.
Real opportunity for experienced man who has his own crew in house to house canvass for sale of nationally advertised electrical appliances; salary, commission and bonus. Telephone for appointment. Bryant 3446.

DENTIST, orthodontist, wanted, as associate in select dental office, 5th Av. at 46th St. Phone Vanderbilt 10379.

DRUG TRADE—We can use five expert salesmen with following among drug trade in metropolitan district to sell nationally advertised line of high-grade chocolates on commission basis; to real salesmen we can offer a permanently profitable position with advancement; reply with full details as to past three years' experience. T 475 Times.

DRESS MAN.
Wanted, thoroughly experienced style producer with large acquaintance with contractors; great future for right man. Write, stating references, D. M., 520 Presbyterian Building.

EXECUTIVE.
Complete management of sales, supervise 24 district managers, handling distribution specialties on fixtures, appealing to banks; unless you have actually developed successful sales organization and capable to train salesmen, develop sales talks, share campaigns, do not apply; drawing account $300; established firm, expanding rapidly. Charles Clark, P. O. Box 141, Newark, N. J.

FACTORY MAN wanted who understands the manufacture of crown bottle caps in all its detail, who can attend to or supervise maintenance of dies and equipment for their manufacture; give full details of your experience and state if you will be willing to go out of town; replies treated confidentially. P. O. Box 13, Station V, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN wanted, first-class man who understands the silk sweater line thoroughly to act as foreman in factory; to the right man we will pay more than a salary; write your experience, &c., in first letter. W 77 Times Downtown.

MAN Wanted—Large downtown office building wants man to handle details of renting space; applicant must give full details as to his experience; reference required. W 786 Times Downtown.

MAN, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of feather pillow factory now in operation in New Orleans; state salary expected and furnish references. E [illegible] Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEMBERSHIPS—An opportunity is open for a limited number of high-class men to solicit memberships in fast growing business men's association; highest credentials required; liberal commissions. Apply Monday, between 9 and 12 A. M., 107 West 44th St.

MEN WANTED
for electrical testing of telephone central office automatic equipment; if you have a complete high school education or better with some technical knowledge of electricity we will teach you, with full pay while learning. For particulars call or write
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
237 East 30th St.

MEN—A few men who will honestly represent a national organization that helps people in the financing of home building and home buying; no high-pressure salesmanship required, but a substantial income assured to those who can intelligently present our plan to home seekers and investors; leads furnished; commission. E. T. Worden, 1180 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MEN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED IN FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Men experienced in commercial and traveler's letters of credit, collection and exchange trading wanted by prominent New York bank; apply by letter, stating experience and present salary; replies will be confidential. W 789 Times Downtown.

MEN who are acquainted with buyers of listed securities are wanted by prominent brokerage house to solicit accounts; New York City or elsewhere; fullest co-operation and permanence for producers; liberal salary arrangement. Write to Mr. W., Room 201, 120 Liberty St., New York.

MODELLER, all around man required for art objects, architectural understanding required; call in person with photographs. Studio No. 3, at 30 East 57th.

PATTERNMAKER—Must be thoroughly experienced in children's dress line. L. Wohl & Co., 395 4th Av.

POLISHER AND CABINETMAKER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN FURNITURE BUSINESS. APPLY PERSONALLY, GOLDBERG FURNITURE & CARPET CO., 1,776 AMSTERDAM AV.

PRODUCERS wanted by strong consolidated house; every facility for getting and retaining business; good salary and pleasant surroundings. Write Box S, Room 201, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES—Prominent stock and bond house seeks representatives intimately acquainted with securities traders or partial payment purchasers to solicit accounts; producers will be offered contract and liberal salary arrangement. See Mr. Glenn, Room 6, 41 Pine St., N. Y.

SALES EXECUTIVE wanted, thoroughly trained office man for N. Y. sales work; must have at least three years' office experience; give age, experience, married or single, telephone number and Kodak photograph; no application considered without photograph, which will be returned; satisfactory applications will obtain personal interview; exclusive territory, sales training, drawing account and commission to right man. Address Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 368 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE managers in charge of present district offices were developed from our sales force; we train you to sell with our DIRECT LEADS, obtained through our full-page advertisement appearing in The New York Times each week-end; $100 PER WEEK in commissions easily possible. SEE MR. FINDLEY, GENERAL SALES MANAGER, 7th floor, 2 West 45th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man, married, preferably one who has held a similar position as assistant to a sales manager and can operate a noiseless typewriter; excellent opportunity for advancement; reply in writing only, stating qualifications, references, salary expected. S. T., 200 E. 23d.

SHIRT FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
POSITION OPEN IMMEDIATELY FOR MANAGER 200-MACHINE SHIRT FACTORY LOCATED IN MICHIGAN; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE MAKING OF DRESS SHIRTS, BE A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE AND HAVING HELD SIMILAR POSITIONS. REPLY IN CONFIDENCE, WITH FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. S 65 TIMES.

SILK EXAMINER.
YOUNG MAN WANTED WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO EXAMINE ALL KINDS OF DRESS SILKS, AS TO IMPERFECTIONS, FINISH, &C.; ONLY THOSE WHO HELD SIMILAR POSITIONS WITH FIRMS HANDLING GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, T 474 TIMES.

SUPERVISORS—Men wanted, 25-30 years of age, for supervisors on the chemical and electrical construction work; technical graduates, with experience, who have supervised men preferred. Write, giving age, education, experience and present salary, W 775 Times Downtown.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES wanted to solicit accounts for high-class brokerage house; must be able to produce; salary basis. See Mr. Loeffler, Room 319, 55 Broadway, New York.

VARNISH MAN wanted; must be first class, with manufacturing experience, knowledge of chemistry, sales ability and acquainted with paint trade, to demonstrate product; state age, qualifications, experience, references, previous employers and salary expected. Address X 2015 Times Annex.

WASHERS of automobiles wanted at once. Call 247 West 35th. Six days a week and steady.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer and all-around man for out of town store; must be a live wire; good future for right person. Apply Fisher-Beer Co., 5-10c to $1 Store, 141 Bergenline Av., Union Hill, N. J.

WINDOW DRESSER and manager, experienced, for blouse shop out of town. Apply Kaufman, 16 West 36th St.

YOUNG MAN WANTED BY PROMINENT REAL ESTATE AND BROKERAGE CORPORATION TO SOLICIT RENTAL AND SALES INFORMATION; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. "M.," BOX 428, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

YOUNG MAN,
for clerical work in order department large cotton converting house; one who has held similar position preferred; state experience in detail, salary expected. W 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—Old-established wholesale dry goods house is open for young man understanding stenography to learn wholesale hosiery and underwear business; unquestionable references required. Washington Mills, 593 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted faithful and industrious worker, for perfume laboratories; steady employment with opportunity for advancement. V 641 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, sell hairnets; liberal commissions; opportunity. Room 534, 1,493 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, for shipping department cotton goods house. Write H. H., 520 Presbyterian Building.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping, to make himself generally useful in mercantile establishement. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Take charge of silk room in dress house. Cecile Costume, 500 7th Av., 38th St. entrance.

YOUNG MAN wanted in stock, import woolen house; references. E 207 Times.

Salesmen.

AUTO SALESMEN.
Great opportunity for real live men who have had experience in selling high-grade used automobiles; commission basis. Halsey, 752 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HOSIERY SALESMAN—Have opening for several experienced hosiery men to sell jobbers and department stores; commission; good opportunity for right party. S 58 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED.
A real opportunity for a live wire, experienced in the printing business.
Our plant is well equipped to handle large quantities of job work.
Attractive proposition is offered, on commission basis, with good drawing account, to a man who has following.
V 643 Times Downtown.

RETAIL CLOTHING SALESMEN,
are you satisfied with your present position? Does it hold any future for you? If you are looking for a position where ability and hard work receive adequate and immediate reward; where a brilliant future is assured to those who make good, investigate what we offer; we have several openings for managers of our stores, credit clothing, situated out of town; credit experience unnecessary; salary basis. Apply Adelberg-Feder Stores, Inc., 338 7th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

ROUTE SALESMEN WANTED.
We have filled all our positions with the exception of some vacancies for Route Salesmen. High-grade American citizens between the ages of 21 and 35 are needed for good-paying, permanent positions under the AMERICAN SHOP PLAN. Every man now employed and proving satisfactory will be assured of a permanent position.
BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS CO.,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.
209 Lexington Av., New York City.
154 West 31st St., New York City.
992 Gates Av., Brooklyn.
OR ANY OF OUR BRANCH OFFICES.

SERVICE SALESMAN to work on commission basis. Apply H. & K. Machine Co., 335 East 21st St., City.

SILK SALESMAN wanted, young men acquainted with the manufacturing trade in New York, to sell a good line of silks; state previous experience; drawing account and commission. H 406 Times.

SILK SALESMAN to sell our line of taffetas and crepe de chine; good opportunity; commission basis. Sol Rosenfield, 25 E. 30th.

SALESMAN AND MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
A clean record, personal force, common sense and sales ability are the requisites; to such a man, over 30, we can offer a highly paid commission connection during our financial campaign, with opportunity for prompt advancement to executive position of trust and permanent income; securities.
Call Room 1410, 342 Madison Av. Ask for Mr. Orr.

SALESMAN.
Established house desires the services of one who is a thorough knit goods man with large following among department store trade, also to assist and advise in merchandising; no others need apply; attractive proposition to right party; all communications strictly confidential; salary and commission. B. P., 54 Times.

SALESMEN
for New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other territory to call on retail and jobbing trade with line of beads, necklaces and fancy goods for old-established import house; must have experience and good following with buyers in above lines; drawing account against commission. Write, stating experience and territory covered, H. Wolff & Co., 20 East 20th St.

SALESMAN.
DRESS SALESMAN.
A high-class dress manufacturer requires the services of a selling representative; this is indeed an unusual opportunity for the person having the required experience; commission. Write Box 2, Riteservice, 621 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
Hunyadi Water Company offers a wonderful opportunity to ambitious salesmen.
Men with good references can make a highly paid (commission) connection, first in our financial campaign and later in our merchandise department; leads furnished. Room 2002, 25 West 43d.

SALESMAN—Firm established thirty years offers fine opportunity for man, thoroughly experienced in methods and all details for retail distribution of paint or similar products; education and personality essential, and applicant must possess requisite ability to merit advancement to executive position; salary and commission. Apply Z 2444 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell food products to hotels, restaurants and institutions for New York manufacturer; salary to start, $1,500 a year, plus commission and expenses; net earnings will average a good salesman at least $3,000 a year. State age and previous experience. Applicants, if accepted, must be willing to spend one week at his own expense at factory to learn business. W W 73, N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMEN.
Good, capable men taking up State rights of selling the new patented safety chest; big money maker; a demonstration means a sale; men must be able to organize good sales force and have good reference; commission; apply any day between 10 and 4 o'clock. Safety Chest Co., 118 East 28th St.

SALESMAN—Have opening on our staff for high-class man with sales ability and willing to work on commission basis; our men make $50 up weekly; the work is to obtain publicity list of the official uncensored source records. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 2015, 30 Church St.

SALESMEN.
Men of ability and good character can make big money by selling the new patented safety chest; nothing like it; every home and office needs one; a demonstration means a sale; good commission; come and see it any day between 10 and 4 o'clock. Safety Chest Co., 118 East 28th St.

SALESMAN—Old established firm of popular line of ladies' handbags desires an experienced and well-known man in the out-of-town jobbing and department store trade; correspondence will be strictly confidential; commission or salary basis. W 792 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to solicit metal work forgings, stampings, &c., rough or finished product; only men experienced in this line will be considered; commission basis; drawing account when results are shown; in replying, state experience in detail and by whom employed. V 620 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, foreign bond, men acquainted with buyers of foreign bonds and exchange will find opportunity to build for themselves a clientele with a prominent brokerage house; salary arrangements. See Manager, Foreign Exchange Department, Thos. B. Crews & Co., 41 Pine St., New York.

SALESMAN—Automobile truck salesman for a well-known make; must be competent, self-reliant man with initiative and ideas; good terms to good man; liberal commission. Write, stating experience, G. E. M., J. P. Muller & Co., 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN with established trade in advertising novelties who would like to add our line of useful metal specialties; unusual commission proposition to the right men. V 619 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for art objects and decorative accessories by manufacturing concern; desirable territories open; commission basis until ability is demonstrated; call in person. Studio No. 3, at 30 East 57th.

SALESMEN calling on dept. stores, druggists and haberdashers to carry side line; new toilet article of exceptional merit; fast seller; repeat orders assured; liberal commission. V 618 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, clothing, to manage chain retail clothing store near Boston, Mass.; must furnish good reference; bond required; salary and commission. Wonder Clothes Shop, H. A. Marks, 584 Broadway.

SALESMEN with experience in house heating for established oil burner in suburban territories; attractive commission proposition to men qualified in this branch; address in confidence, stating experience. D 69 Times.

SALESMEN to sell non-alcoholic liquor flavors; wonderful proposition; commission. Brown Products Co., 318 Pearl St. Beekman 4574.

SALESMAN for manufacturer finest silk underwear and hosiery; all territories; commission basis; state all particulars. C. C., 376 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced only among retail confectioners, to sell well-known line of chocolate in bulk; good opportunity; commission. S 46 Times.

SALESMEN—Big money; water pumps for Ford cars and trucks; positively prevent overheating or freezing; liberal commission. Universal Co., 136 West 65th St., N. Y. C.

SHOE SALESMEN, thorough, to sell high-grade line about city, retail; commission basis; state fully experience, &c. D 551 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery, braids, experienced, to call on hat manufacturers and jobbers; commission basis only. Write Box 8, Rieeservice, 621 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a well-known hair net; to cover New Jersey State; drawing against commission; state references and previous experience. S 37 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in butter and eggs, familiar with Long Island and Brooklyn trade; salary. W 768 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, photo engraving; good opportunity for young man with selling experience and thorough knowledge of this business; salary. B 410 Times.

SALESMAN, provisions, experience only, to call on retail and wholesale trade; can make $40 up weekly; salary and commission. W 1131 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN wanted, for $6 article; simplified bookkeeping system; every store a prospect; $2 commission. 610 Chandler Building, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN to sell health and accident insurance; salary and commission; permanent, profitable position. 110 West 34th. Room 1007.

SALESMEN, traveling, for automobile electrical specialty; commission against drawing account; state age, single or married, experience, &c. S 50 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies', children's knit goods; side line; salary or commission. J 102 Times.

SALESMAN, sell or rent electric signs; commission. Tabl, 494 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN—A LIFE POSITION.
A life position is open to a few additional salesmen by reason of putting out some new products by one of the largest business service organizations in the world; you must possess unquestioned ability and personality; our customers include over ten thousand of the largest banks, lawyers, accountants, manufacturers, jobbers and investment houses throughout the United States and Canada; our services are sold on yearly basis with annual renewals; commissions are paid on all new business and renewals, assuring a handsome yearly income, which necessarily multiplies each succeeding year, as renewals average 80 per cent.; all of our salesmen are bonded at our expense; your application will be treated in the strictest confidence. Please telephone Watkins 6150 and ask for Mr. Sinclair.

SALESMAN.
We want a high-powered salesman to sell the automobile trade a nationally used line of chemical specialties, such as Auto Soap, Grease, Top Dressing, Body Polish, Enamels, &c.; we prefer a man who has successfully handled similar lines or who knows this trade; he must be able to furnish us with references proving his ability, &c.; in your first letter tell us what you have been doing during the last five years, whether you own an auto, and why you believe you are the man we want; also whether you prefer a salary or commission arrangement.
All replies must be by letter, when definite hour for interview will be arranged.
THE FRANK MILLER COMPANY, INC.,
Bush Terminal Building No. 5,
33 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Established since 1838.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Men of good education and accustomed to business contact. Applicants must be honest, ambitious and seeking permanent positions; our organization requires fixity of good purpose, and men identified with it can depend upon large returns from their efforts, in money income as well as promotion to posts of honor and responsibility; we are selling a very high-class dividend paying security, leads furnished, efficient co-operation for closing contracts of purchase; compensation on commission basis. Call 10-12, 2-4, Room 720, 9 East 46th St.

SALESMAN, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN BUSINESS, TO SOLICIT TRADE FOR REPUTABLE DYE HOUSE; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. W 584 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
To a man who has a proven sales record in security selling I have a splendid, clean-cut proposition to offer, where commission remuneration will positively satisfy. Call Monday, between 9:30 and 11, 342 Madison Av., Room 1410. Ask for Mr. McKibbin.

SALESMEN
wanted by established manufacturer of perfumes; experience in this line not essential; we want a young man who has sales ability and is willing to apply himself industriously and conscientiously to prove that he is a producer; to that young man we can offer an attractive proposition with a future; commission basis; your reply must give full particulars about yourself, which will be treated strictly confidential; no references investigated without permission. V 642 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—COTTON GOODS.
Salesman, having acquaintance with the New York clothing manufacturing and tailors' trimming trades, to sell a representative line of cotton goods for a large New York converter; state references, experience and expectations. Salary and commission. V 640 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN who really knows the office specialty line; must be high-class man; our proposition is not new; it is circular letter business, with large, protected territories; men with genuine sales ability can earn from $5,000-$7,500 per year; we are doing constant advertising by mail, &c., which offers good leads; commission basis. Reply, stating experience, age, &c., W 799 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY, INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION, BONUS AND EXPENSES. 40 WEST 39TH ST., 2D FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. I. F. RUNEY.

SALESMAN—Permanent connection, with excellent opportunity for advancement, for high-class man to sell merchandise to consumers; no traveling; commission, leads. Factory, 53 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, clothing, wanted; must have experience; for jobbing trade and department stores; boys' and young men's clothing; city and suburban towns; best opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. X 2016 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell notions to department stores; liberal commission. Apply Room 910, Woolworth Bldg. Out of town agencies solicited; references required. M 336 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced department store trade, to carry middy blouse line; on commission basis; several territories open. Premier Uniform Co., 17 Chelsea St., Charlestown, Mass.

SALESMAN, well known, popular priced brassiere concern has few territories open as side lines; state territory; commission. X 2003 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced grocery, to work Long Island; must operate auto; age positively over 35 years; references; salary. W 793 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, energetic and honest, to sell flashlights and batteries, automobile lamps; salary, commission. Interview, Morningside 166.

SALESMAN, experienced retail dry and dress goods, suburban store; salary, commission. Write only F. M., 133 East 17th St.

SALESMAN—One acquainted with hotel, institution and restaurant trade in meat line only; salary and commission. S 48 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in general woodworking line; commission. Apply Rieger & Co., 241 East 136th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell chandeliers to builders; commission basis. S 68 Times.

Employment Agencies.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO., AGENCY,
SUITE 204, 200 BROADWAY.
Many openings with Christian firms for junior clerks, high school education; good penmen; $14-$18; 12 immediate openings for bright office boys, $10-$13.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 213.
Bookkeeper, aged 25-30, full charge, good education, personality essential, $35; advancement.

Mabel F. Chumley, Vocational Specialist,
25 West 42d St., Room 219.
Tally clerk, $14; file clerk, $14; bond salesmen; office boys, $10-$12; college boys, age 22 to 25.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANCY.
Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.
Nation-wide demand for trained men; all departments, hotels, clubs, apartment houses; uncrowded field; fine living; quick advancement; our methods endorsed by leading hotels everywhere. Write for particulars, Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 123, Washington, D. C.

AUTO SCHOOL.
LARGEST IN THE EAST.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
Auto shop, overhauling, starting, lighting, driving, oxy-welding, machine shop; ex-service men; special scholarships; save you 50 per cent. Quick action necessary. Write for booklet. 1,117 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DON'T DRIFT FROM JOB TO JOB.
Find out what you are best fitted for. Our vocational analysis, based on scientific laws, is definite and specific as to the job for YOU. Call for full details. Booklet "X" free. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av. (at 15th St.), N. Y. Tel. Watkins 9795.

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSERS—Wanted, at once, limited number of able men and women for exclusive territories in metropolitan district; straight liberal commission on high-class electrical household necessity; exceptional opportunity. Apply by letter, Reimers Electric Appliance Co., 513 West 50th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Reconditioned automobiles for quick delivery. Rate 65 cents an agate line.

BUICK 1920 roadster; a bargain; $675 will buy one of the finest 1920 Buick roadsters in New York; many extras. Can be seen only between 6 and 7 Monday evening, Calumet Garage, 112 West 52d St.

BUICK 1921, special roadster.
COLE CO. Col. 6651, B'way, cor. 61st St.

BUICK coupe, late 1920; first-class condition; good tires; motor like new; real bargain. Haynes, 250 West 54th St., 8th floor.

BUICK BARGAINS.
SEDANS, COUPES, TOURING, Roadsters.
C. H. Flack Co., 240 West 54th St.

BUICK touring; accommodates 7 passengers; A1 motor; demonstration; $460. Phone Jamaica 1484.

BUICK limousine; exceptional opportunity. Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse, 143 West 51st.

BUICK 1920 touring; private party; low mileage. 158 West 124th. Morningside 0175.

BUICK 1921 coupe, large size, appointments complete; condition rarely good. Plaza 5433.

CADILLAC 1921 coupe, like new.
CADILLAC 1921 4-pass. phaeton.
CADILLAC 1919 4-pass. sport model.
CADILLAC 1919 sedan, like new, $2,650.
CADILLAC 1919 coupe, run 3,800 miles.
ROLLS-ROYCE town car, latest import.
LANCIA Brewster town car, lat. imp.
PACKARD 1920 Fleetwood town.
COLE 1921 suburban sedan.
DANIELS 1919 sedan, $1,850.
OAKLAND 1921 sedan, like new, $950.
DODGE 1922 touring, run 500 miles.
STUTZ 1920 speedt., run 3,200 miles.
MERCER sport mod., like new, $1,875.
FORD 1922 speed., new, discount.
RIPPETH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,750 Broadway (56th). Circle 227.

CADILLAC 1917 convertible sedan.
COLE 1920 7-pass. touring.
HUDSON 1920 limousine.
Also 1920 speedster.
MERCER 1920 speedster, also 1919 sedan.
PAIGE 1921 "6-66" coupe.
PEERLESS 1920 sedan, also 1921 touring.
STANDARD "8" 1918 suburban sedan.
THE M. & M. CO.,
123 West 64th. Columbus 2795.

CADILLAC 1920 Victoria, 4-pass.
CADILLAC 1919 Phaeton, 4-pass.
CADILLAC 1918 Roadster and Sedan.
HUDSON 1920 Speedster and Coupe.
CHALMERS 1920 Sedan, like new.
50 OTHER BARGAINS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 237 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1919 Suburban.
CADILLAC "59" Suburban.
CADILLAC "59" Touring.
CADILLAC "59" Town.
PACKARD Single 6 Spec. Roadster.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,860 Broadway, at 61st St.

CADILLAC Amesbury suburbau sedan, exceptional appearance; lots of extras, including Westinghouse shock absorbers, six brand new cord tires, bumper, &c. Call Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse, 143 West 51st.

CADILLAC 57 7-passenger Amesburg suburban, divided front seat; just repainted, reupholstered and overhauled; shock-absorbers; no dealers. Starling Hat Co., 589 Broadway.

CADILLAC USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
ALL MODELS.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CORP.,
7 WEST 61ST STREET.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 7700.

CADILLAC 4-PASS. TOUR., 1921.
Like new; guaranteed; need cash; act quickly; $2,250. Rippeth, 1,750 B'way (56th).

CADILLAC, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring, good condition, $475. Woods Co., Moon distributors, Bedford Av., at Fulton, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, latest 1919 series, touring, newly painted, overhauled, fully equipped, $1,800. 279 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sterling 8343.

CADILLAC model 57, Amesbury limousine; perfect condition. Clark & Kendrick, 126-134 West 50th. Phone Circle 6100.

CADILLAC Coupe—Private owner will sell late 1919; perfect condition; looks like new. Phone Columbus 998, Apt. 6A.

CADILLAC limousine body, almost new; complete equipment; reasonable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

CADILLAC model 55 town limousine; excellent condition; sell cheap. Clark & Kendrick, 126-134 West 50th. Phone Circle 6100.

CADILLAC, $450, including 2 extra tires; 8-cylinder touring car, splendid condition, privately owned. Phone 452 Madison Square.

CADILLAC "59" coupe, runs and looks like new; big sacrifice. 1,866 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1919 coupe, carefully used; seating four. Cook-Macconnell, 680 5th Av.

CADILLAC 1920 sedan, condition excellent. Seen 680 5th Av., Cook & Macconnell.

CADILLAC coupe, excellent condition.
COLE CO., COL. 6651, B'way, cor. 61st St.

CHANDLER, 1921, limousine, used private, $1,450. 397 Flatbush Av. Sterling 4557.

CITROEN Sedan, latest importation, smart and economical. Cook-Macconnell, 680 5th Av.

CUNNINGHAM 1920 sedan.
PACKARD 1919 town car.
CADILLAC 1920 runabout.
CADILLAC sedan, model 55.
HUDSON 1919 sedan.
BIDDLE 1919 sedan, 5 pass.
PIERCE-ARROW "38" limousine.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE,
782 7th Av. (cor. 51st). Circle 1964.

DANIELS SPORT, 4-passenger, 1921; run very little, many extras; originally cost $6,500; price $3,100. Jordan Used Car Dept., 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 6812.

DANIELS "8," 1919, touring, first-class condition; new tires, new paint; real bargain for quick sale; terms. Haynes, 250 West 54th St., 8th floor.

DODGE 1921 sedan, car like new; 5 wire wheels; good paint, good tires; bargain for quick sale. Haynes, 250 West 54th St., 8th floor.

ESSEX 1921 tour.
COLE CO. COL. 6651, B'way, cor. 61st St.

ESSEX 1920 special roadster.
COLE CO. COL. 6651, B'way, cor. 61st St.

FORD touring car, excellent condition; wire wheels, self-starter, electric lights, shock absorbers; good rubber. Call Rhinelander 2494.

FORDS — All models; immediate delivery; time payments. Ford Authorized Dealers, Melrose 8081.

FRANKLIN, 1919, sedan, new tires, $1,500. 397 Flatbush Av. Sterling 4557.

HAYNES 1920 7-pass. sedan, like new.
HAYNES 1920 4-pass. tourister, rebuilt.
HAYNES 1921 2-pass. sport, demonstrator.
HAYNES 1921 7-pass. touring, demonstrator.
HAYNES 1921 7-pass. touring car, like new.
HAYNES 1922 5-pass., demonstrator.
Each car guaranteed. Trades considered.
Time payments arranged. Buy now.
HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO.,
250 West 54th St., 8th floor. Circle 1346.

HAYNES, rare opportunity, 1921, 7-passenger sedan; practically new; private; sacrifice for $2,500 cash. Phone Flushing 2653.

HUDSON Sedan, late model.
COLE CO. COL. 6651, B'way, cor. 61st St.

LIBERTY sedan, four months old; big sacrifice. 19 West 62d.

LOCOMOBILE 7-passenger touring, current model, Series "7"; only used four months. 19 West 62d St.

MERCER Speedster, present series, run 5,000 miles; will sacrifice. 21 West 62d.

MOON 1920 touring, condition like new, fully guaranteed; $900. Woods Co., Moon distributors, Bedford Av., at Fulton, Brooklyn.

PACKARDS.
2-25 touring; 2-35 limousine; 2-35 landaulette; 1-35 landaulette; mechanical condition, paint, tires and upholstering almost new; rare bargains; cars guaranteed as represented. O'Toole's Motor Car Exchange, 115 W. 52d.

PACKARD, 2-35 cabriolet, in absolutely perfect mechanical condition; paint, shoes and equipment excellent. Mrs. Greene, Morningside 3835.

PACKARD twin 6; current model cabriolet de luxe, Fleetwood body; used six months; cost $10,000; must sacrifice. Auto Electric Service Co., 245 West 55th.

PACKARD sedan, 1919; absolutely perfect and beautiful in every respect; bargain if sold immediately; private owner. River 7626.

PACKARD late 1920 suburban sedan, custom built body; cost $10,000. New York Motor Car Exchange, 19 West 62d.

PACKARD 1921 twin 6 Imperial limousine. Meyers-Stark, 1,890 Bway. Col. 6970.

PEERLESS Sedan, late 1920, 7 passenger; cannot be told from new; will accept reasonable offer. 19 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW 1920 French brougham 38 H. P.; no roof over driver; delivered to original owner May 7, 1920; run less than 7,000 miles since new; in guaranteed first-class condition; no dealers. F. S. Petersen, 190 Whalley Av., New Haven, Conn. Telephone Colony 5150.

PIERCE-ARROW, mechanically perfect, 6 cord tires; run very little; bargain; price $1,800. Jordan Used Car Dept., 1,926 Broadway, 3d floor. Columbus 6812.

PIERCE-ARROW for sale, first-class condition, 1919. E. J. Fills, 756 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 3489.

PIERCE-ARROW coupe, 38, exclusive car, good condition. Riverside 3879.

ROLLS ROYCE TOWN CAR.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
GUARANTEED LIKE NEW.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; SACRIFICE.
RIPPETH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,750 Broadway (56th). Circle 227.

STUDEBAKER BIG 6 TOURING, RUN 3,000 MILES, DEMONSTRATOR WILL SACRIFICE FACTORY GUARANTEE. CALL SEYMOUR BRUML, FLATBUSH SHOWROOM, STUDEBAKER CORP., MANSFIELD 7920.

STUDEBAKER, late 1919 touring, 5 passenger; appearance like new; in perfect condition; a real bargain. Mitchell Co., 419 West 55th St., 2d floor. Circle 7780.

WHITE landaulet, good taxicab, no rubber; $300. 3,649 North 10th, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINTON Six, 33 H. P., ¾ limousine; excellent mechanical condition; interior like new; painted special gray and black; fully guaranteed; $2,500. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Six, model 24, 7-pass. limo-sedan; has been rebuilt; very little mileage; repainted special gray and black; fully guaranteed; price $3,250. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Unused Cars.

BANK SALE, BRAND NEW 1922 MODELS.
SEDAN, LIST $2,700, BANK PRICE $1,795.
COUPE, LIST $2,700, BANK PRICE $1,795.
TOURING, LIST $2,000, BANK PRICE $1,200.
Continental 6-cylinder motor, Timken axles, Borg-Beck clutch, Westinghouse ignition; factory guarantee and service; time payments arranged.
RIPPETH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INC.,
1,750 Broadway (56th). Circle 227.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCK BARGAINS.
¾ to 5 Ton; Various Makes.
GARFORDS 1 TO 6 TON.
OVERHAULED AND REBUILT.
Easy Terms.
GARFORD MOTOR TRUCK CO., INC.,
427-431 West 42d St. Tel. Longacre 1500.

MACKS and Pierce-Arrows, 5 to 5½ tons; practically new. Warren Gordon, 143 Liberty St. Phone Rector 1390.

FORD truck, with top; good condition. I. Belley & Co., 333 7th Av.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES—1,000 WANTED.
SPOT CASH.
499 E. 163D. MELROSE 5765.

CADILLAC, Packard, 7-passenger suburban, for cash, $2,600-$3,000; give price year, mileage and particulars. M 334 Times.

LATE MODEL, high-grade automobile. See Mr. Turner, 150 West 55th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

YOUNG MAN, with Velie sedan, 1921, wishes to rent car and his services by week. W. P. Kohlmeyer, 1,728 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Evergreen 3490.

PACKARD twin limousine, monthly theatre, return, shopping, calling; moderate price. Columbus 8928.

PACKARD twin-sixes, latest models, tourings and limousines, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day, week or month. Circle 3222-9607.

CADILLAC limousines, $450 monthly; theatre return, $8; shopping $3 per hour. McMillan, 103 West 57th. Phone Circle 7399.

PACKARDS, twin sixes; shopping, calling; limousine, touring; $3 per hour. Columbus 2151.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.
Fireproof and clean; 10 years storing only cars.
CHAS. C. TOUGH,
510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 monthly and up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d St. Audubon 3575.

Loans on Automobiles.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL LOANS
to automobile owners with car as collateral; any reasonable amount advanced. Call, telephone or write Mr. Griffing, MOTORS EQUITY CORP., 1,834 Broadway, at 60th St., Suite 206. Tel. Columbus 6055.

MONEY loaned on automobiles while in your possession; strictly confidential. Circle 0827.

Automobile Bodies.

BERLIN BODY, will fit standard chassis, suitable for funeral work, at your price. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

SEDAN BODIES for Packards, Cadillacs, &c.; Locomobile coupe body, mounting. Seen at Clayton, 136 West 52. Circle 1861.

SEDAN bodies, new mounting. Seen at Clayton, 136 West 52d. Circle 1861.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO INSTRUCTION,
4 and 8 weeks' courses for
Owners, Chauffeurs, Mechanics, Salesmen.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Get booklet and pass. Special ladies' classes.
302 West 57th St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING BY EXPERTS.
Complete shop course, $66; with driving, $90; weekly payments. Ask for Catalogue L.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.
Leading School—Founded 1909.

REPAIRING, driving taught, short time; license guaranteed; ladies' classes; also Ford lessons. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av.

Home Furniture FOR SALE *Office Desks*

ST. TIMOTHY'S ALUMNI GUILD will hold a rummage sale on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 16 and 17, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., on the southwest corner of Madison Av. and 54th St.

Furniture.

PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.
UNCLAIMED FURNITURE accumulated from several factories is now being offered at private sale, for TEN DAYS ONLY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily; complete dining room suites, bedroom suites, living room suites, in latest designs and qualities, also lamps, talking machines, bookcases, chairs, beds and bedding, &c. &c. Act quick for your benefit.
MANHATTAN AUCTION ROOMS,
157 E.125th St., Salvation Army Bldg., N.Y.C.
Phone Harlem 6519.

REED, WILLOW AND FIBRE FURNITURE direct from factory at lowest prices; large selection; in single pieces or sets. LONG BEACH WILLOW CO., 136 East 41st St.

LEAVING city, will dispose beautiful 8 room furniture; will sell all or separate. Apply 1,896 University Av. Fordham 1282.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

LARGE quantity high-grade mahogany and oak desks and chairs, just returned from campaign committee, practically new condition, at great sacrifice in price; other excellent values in steel stationery cabinets and office furniture. Charles Schachne, 43 John St., 71 Spring St.

BIG BARGAINS—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

DESKS—Sacrifice sale; oak and mahogany; chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters.
AMERICAN DESK CO.,
66 Greenwich St. Bowling Green 10298.
322 West 59th St. Columbus 3062.

SAFE, roll top desk and chair. 417 4th Av. Jack Zucker.

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY baby Grand, $550.
Knabe baby grand, $400.
Steinway miniature grand, mahogany, also Mason-Hamlin, mahogany, grand; must sell.
2,085 Lexington Av., 126th St.

STEINWAY baby grand, perfect condition; owner must sell. Storage, 17 West 125th.

GRAND PIANO wanted for a student; will pay $700. D 1021 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE—Knabe reproducing piano, like new. S 52 Times.

Wearing Apparel.

RUSSEK'S full-length squirrel dolman; sacrifice; going South. Regent Hotel, Room 33.

Wanted to Purchase.

MANUFACTURER wants to buy, cheap, for spot cash, large quantities of new machine taps and dies, twist drills, bronze machine screws, ratchet braces, breast drills, hand drills, hacksaw frames, clamps, squares, metal cutting saws, milling cutters and other machinery tools; reply promptly, stating what you can supply, prices, location of goods and all other particulars. "W. A.," Box 48, Long Island City.

CASH PAID immediately for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry.
And Your Valuables Saved for You.
FORGOTSTON'S, 1,600 BROADWAY,
N. E. Cor. 48th St. Tel. 1675 Bryant.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

HIGHEST CASH for furniture, contents houses, apartments; pianos, china, rugs, bronzes, &c. Polson, 157 East 47th. Stuyvesant 10161.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture, contents of houses, hotels, apartments, pianos, books, carpets, works of art, &c. A. Jones, 161 East 125th St. Tel. Harlem 2787.

GRAND PIANO wanted; state make, color, price at once. G 429 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.
Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATOR—We can finance and market a good electrical refrigerator on a large scale; only parties with working model desired; we are ready to do business. W 546 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SALESMAN having $5,000 with ability to invest in a growing dress business; only those doing business direct with the retail trade need apply; business must stand strict investigation. Address I. M., care S. Baruchson, 29 East 31st.

PARTNER WANTED.
Going business, staple commodity; sales tripled last three months; former partner leaving country, want active man in his place to assume general management; investment $5,000. W 760 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION AGENCY, with large reputable connections, needs additional capital to open credit checking department; excellent opportunity. T 463 Times.

LADY partner with $3,000 to $5,000 can secure interest in established, best-paying, dignified business. Prof. Rohrer's World's Famous Beauty School, 119 West 42d.

CORPORATION manufacturing ladies' waists and children's dresses wants man with some capital to attain interest in company; excellent opportunity. T 464 Times.

ADDITIONAL capital to finance new Consolidated Stock Exchange house; excellent connections; absolutely reliable; fine prospects. M 890 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED manufacturer, art linene line, wants to connect with active partner with capital. Write, stating capital; references exchanged. M 329 Times.

WANTED by a well-known established dress house on 5th Av. a partner with a small capital; active services not necessary. W 514 Times.

PROGRESSIVE dress business needs additional capital of $25,000; substantial remuneration offered. D 505 Times.

CAMP PROPERTY for lease or partnership; established, equipped camp for adults; Jewish. Z 2453 Times Annex.

WANTED—$5,000 to fiance an invention; rubber heels repaired by shoemakers complete 20c. P 108 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

SOLE AGENCIES
for
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND
wanted by established, responsible import and commission man holding highest local references; advertiser is now visiting New York. A 578 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' agent for high-grade, well-known line of silk petticoats and bloomers; prefer party with permanent New York office and one who has other well-known line; good proposition. Z 2458 Times Annex.

FIRM with London office is prepared to accept agencies (commission) or would act as British representatives to firms abroad. Please state terms, &c., to The Stratcam Trading Co., 161a Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

[illegible]

CAMP DIRECTOR, experienced, wanted to manage and purchase share in Jewish boys' camp, girls' camp and adults' camp. X 2452 Times Annex.

A CONFECTIONERS' publication in the organization of its advertising department would like to get in touch with some live, respectable agents. Apply G 501 Times.

WANTED to buy wholesale or retail bakery business; specify price and terms in first letter. M 925 Times Downtown.

CLOAK manufacturer, well established, wants good designer as partner; investment required. P 107 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
LARGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ESTABLISHED FOR 20 YEARS.
Business consists of seven factories, machinery, fixtures and merchandise used in making working men's clothing. Factories located in close proximity to each other in the Middle West and well situated for economical operations. Can easily do a business of a million and a half per annum and capable of extended expansion. Under capable management and ordinary business judgment this business can and will produce large earnings as it has in the past. Company now in Federal receivership and prompt action desirable. Purchase price and terms subject to approval of Court. Address answers to
Room 1000, 7 Dey St., N. Y. City.

56
Automobile chassis.
Brand new, in original crates, 114-inch wheelbase; five wire wheels; high tension magneto, Zenith carburetor, &c.
PRICE—HALF OF MANUFACTURING COST
Associated Motors Corporation
1,926 Broadway, at 64th St.

DRUG STORE—Most reliable moneymaker in Upper Manhattan; very favorable terms to desirable party; average $200 daily; large profits on $70,000 turnover; chance of a lifetime; principals only; write for appointment. Apt. 504, 4,260 Broadway.

FACTORY FOR SALE—Fully equipped to manufacture mechanics' tools; now operating with experienced help and efficient sales organization; must sell immediately at sacrifice price; investigation solicited. Write V 615 Times Downtown.

DRY GOODS STORE for sale; 8th Av.; good location, with rooms; cheap rent; lease; widow will sacrifice; good opportunity for married couple. F 185 Times.

ART EMBROIDERY SHOP, completely stocked, in prominent section; excellent business; illness; no brokers. Z 2311 Times Annex.

IMPORTER desires to turn over large German toy department, with good will; wonderful opportunity. Write Box 6, Riteservice, 621 Broadway.

BROADWAY, BROOKLYN—Waist store for sale; 2½ years' lease; $115 per month; worth double; immediate possession; will sacrifice. Phone Longacre 6434.

STATIONERY STORE, best location, $6,800; $475 weekly income; no brokers. S 27 Times.

FOR SALE—Milling factory, fully equipped; uptown section; reasonable; immediate possession. B 425 Times.

WILL sacrifice large stock of imported perfumes and toilet articles; act quick. Winter, 169 2d Av., New York.

FOR SALE—Restaurant in theatrical district; seating capacity 55; wonderful opportunity; moderate rent. B 429 Times.

FOR SALE—Shoe shop; must be sold at once; reasonable. Fashoune's Shoe Shop, 2,587 Broadway.

BEAUTY PARLOR, fully equipped, well established corner; shop spacious and attractive. J 97 Times.

FOR SALE—Ladies' store; wonderful location. 2,589 Broadway.

DRESS PLANT, 12 machines 95-1; good lease; cheap. Watkins 3046.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Departments for rent; shoes, yard goods, toys and bags. Kanter's Department Store, 56 West 14th St., New York, near Hearn's. Write or phone Chelsea 5356.

WANTED to buy phonograph or musical instrument store with Victor agency; state particulars. S. M., Room 919 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

DEPARTMENT with window space for holiday season; best retail section; 6th Av. and 14th St. G 509 Times.

JOB lots consisting of anything bought. Twin City Outlet & Auction Co., 220-226 North 7th, Minneapolis, Minn.

MILLER AND SMITH PROBABLE NOMINEES

Political Observers Believe They Will Be Opponents for Governorship Next Year.

LIVELY FIGHT IS PREDICTED

Suggestion of Hylan as a Candidate Not Welcomed by Tammany—Senatorial Contest Discussed.

Governor Nathan E. Miller and ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith are the most probable candidates for Governor of the two major parties next year, in the opinion of both Republican and Democratic leaders, who have been studying the returns of last week's city and State elections with a view to charting their courses for the future.

That Governor Miller and ex-Governor Smith will oppose each other again is the opinion of some of the shrewdest observers of both the major parties, despite the belief that Governor Miller is disinclined to take a renomination and that ex-Governor Smith would be better satisfied with the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The opinion is based upon the expectation that events will practically force each to become a candidate for Governor. Despite the popular belief in New York City that Governor Miller would be an easy candidate for Mr. Smith to beat in the event of the nomination of these two men, neither party would expect an easy victory.

The suggestion that Mayor Hylan might be drafted as the Democratic candidate for Governor, apparently has failed to make any particular hit with Tammany. The Fourteenth Street organization would be willing to have Mayor Hylan leave the Mayoralty, for it would have Murray Hulbert, a Tammany man, as President of the Board of Aldermen, to succeed him. Tammany, it was said, would much prefer to get the Mayor out of the way by nominating him for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Brooklyn district, a place for which the Mayor is said to have ambitions. In the belief of Tammany, Mr. Smith would have a better chance of election as Governor than Mayor Hylan, despite the latter's tremendous plurality here last Tuesday. If nominated for Governor, Mayor Hylan would not resign, and his defeat would leave him in the Mayoralty.

Talking About Hearst.

The one menace in the political situation for Tammany was said to be William Randolph Hearst, and intimations were said to have been put out already by some of Mr. Hearst's subordinates that he might be a candidate for Governor, as he was in 1918, when Mr. Smith was first nominated and elected. There was said to be little likelihood of Tammany consenting to Mr. Hearst's [illegible] nomination, and as the State convention next year will be official, there will be no doubt that Tammany with its up-State allies will be in a position to nominate any one it pleases.

At the same time, there is a keen realization among the Tammany leaders that a Democratic candidate for Governor in New York State must have practically everything in his favor to have a chance to win. It is the belief in Tammany that Mr. Hearst, who is understood to believe that he had a great part in bringing about Mayor Hylan's overwhelming victory, still has Presidential ambitions and might seek the Governorship as a stepping stone. The alternative that he might be content with the nomination for United States Senator was said to be almost equally displeasing to Tammany, with only a slight possibility that the Tammany leaders would consent to his nomination for that office.

There was said to have been absolutely no crystallization of sentiment among Democrats either in the city or up-State on a candidate for United States Senator. It is assumed that William Church Osborn, former Democratic State Chairman, and George R. Lunn, who has just been elected again as Mayor of Schenectady, will probably be candidates. Mr. Osborn, who has a voting residence in Putnam County, is technically classed as an up-State Democrat. Although both Mr. Osborn and Mr. Lunn are regarded as insurgents, Tammany was said to be in no way hostile to either of them but to have on the contrary something of a friendly feeling because of remembrance that the insurgency of neither caused them to fail to support ex-Governor Smith.

Calder to Be Renominated.

The one seemingly certain factor in the Republican situation is that United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn will be renominated. The friendship of President Harding, his former colleague in the Senate, and Senator Calder's control of the local Federal patronage, will prevent any opposition, in the belief of local Republicans, and no up-State opponent is considered likely to develop, particularly as Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. is from up-State, and there is a general agreement that the candidate for Governor shall be an up-State man if Governor Miller should not be renominated.

The situation regarding Governor Miller is unprecedented. At present the majority of the New York City Republican leaders, who blame his transit act for the overwhelming defeat of the Coalition city ticket, would regard his renomination as a calamity. Conversely, the Governor seems to be as strong as ever outside New York City, and he was elected last year in the face of a then unprecedented plurality for Mr. Smith in the city.

The Republican leaders, particularly those outside New York City, look upon the election of Judge William S. Andrews as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, as another indication that the up-State can produce a sufficient number of votes to top any Democratic plurality in New York City. There is no indication that the up-State leaders of the party, who will control the Republican State Convention, would fear to renominate Governor Miller. The Democrats, however, would welcome him as an opponent, and say that if Townsend Scudder, Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals, had received Mayor Hylan's plurality, he, and not Judge Andrews, would have been elected. They profess confidence that Mr. Smith as a candidate for Governor next Fall would get a larger plurality in the city than Mayor Hylan did.

Belief among many New York City Republicans is that Governor Miller will not run for re-election. They admit that, if he should be a candidate for renomination, it would be impossible to defeat him.

Those who believe the Governor will be a candidate, even against his personal desire, base their expectation upon the fact that a refusal on his part would be something like quitting under fire. This is something, they say, which the Governor, admittedly a man of great courage, would not be likely to do. There was a general agreement among both those who would like to see the Governor run again and those who would not that there was nothing that either group could do about it and that any attempt to oppose the Governor's renomination would result in increasing the chance that he would be a candidate.

Democratic friends of ex-Governor Smith said they expected that there would be a demand for his nomination that he would find it impossible to resist, among independents as well as Democrats. They also said that they considered him stronger by at least 100,000 votes as a candidate for Governor than he would be as a candidate for United States Senator, because many independents and Republicans might be expected to vote for him for the former office who would not vote for him as a candidate for the upper house of Congress.

PLANNING 1922 CAMPAIGN.

Committee of 48 Preparing to Name Congressional Candidates.

The Committee of Forty-eight is beginning a campaign to place candidates for the House of Representatives and United States Senate in the field in 1922, it was announced yesterday at its headquarters, 15 East Fortieth Street. J. A. H. Hopkins, National Chairman, will start the movement at a conference to be held in the Labor Temple at Toledo, Ohio, tomorrow. This will be followed by a conference at the Wolverine Hotel in Detroit on Wednesday and a conference at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on Nov. 21. These will be followed by conferences which Mr. Hopkins will address in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, North Dakota and Nebraska.

[illegible] A new liberal party is coming into being," said Mr. Hopkins. "We already have a widespread membership, and we find public sentiment demanding a new party. Our aim is to organize a party to fight for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government. We want government by the people rather than by and for the selfish, aggrandizing interests. We want no invisible Government with headquarters in Wall Street. Let the people own their own means of transportation and control their natural resources. Give the man who works a chance to get adequate living wages. This is our program. We propose to elect men to Congress who will work for it."

4 ACCUSED OF HAVING 88 BOTTLES OF SCOTCH

Carried Them in Especially Made Leather Coats, is Testimony Given in Court.

Four men were arraigned and held yesterday by Magistrate Mancuso in the Jefferson Market Court, accused of having had eighty-eight bottles of Scotch whisky in especially made leather coats they wore. The liquor was valued at $1,000.

The discovery of the contents of the pockets of the men was made by Captain Edward J. Dempsey of the Charles Street Station. He was at Greenwich Street, near Christopher Street, Saturday night, when his attention was attracted by the bulging coats of four men on the corner. Investigation disclosed that the coats were literally lined with bottles of Scotch whiskey, he reported.

The men said they were William Donahue of 1,034 East End Avenue, John Reilly of 418 East Fifty-third, James Murphy of 242 East Tenth Street, and John O'Connell of 42 Bay Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

ARCHBISHOP AIDS K. OF C.

Letter Asks Support for $2,000,000 Headquarters Drive.

A letter in which Archbishop Hayes urged support for a campaign of the Knights of Columbus, New York Chapter, for a $2,000,000 social service headquarters was read in the Catholic churches of the city yesterday. The campaign will be conducted from Nov. 22 to Dec. 8, under the direction of William P. Larkin, Supreme Director of the K. of C. In his letter the Archbishop said:

"Opportunity, of a high and exalted character presented itself during the war and the Knights seized it readily, not from selfish motives, but from a noble sense of Catholic service to God, to Church and to country. The extraordinary success of the Knights of Columbus during the war is now a household word.

"Therefore, I heartily approve of the campaign of the New York chapter. I commend the appeal to the clergy and the faithful of the diocese. I pray God's blessing upon it. Kindly remember that the Knights have pledged themselves to carry the larger portion of the financial burden necessary to make the enterprise a success."

It was announced that organization work would begin in a few days to enroll more than 100,000 workers in the campaign.

JEWS ELECT MARSHALL.

Committee Protecting Rights of Jewry Reports Optimistically.

The American Jewish Committee, organized in 1916 to combat infraction of the civil and religious rights of the Jews, held its annual meeting yesterday in the Hotel Astor. Delegates from all parts of the country were present.

In a statement the committee announced that the following had been elected as officers: Louis Marshall, President; Dr. Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald, Vice Presidents, and Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer. The statement quoted Mr. Marshall as saying that conditions affecting the Jews were improving constantly. He expressed the hope that with the revival of commerce and industry the various hatreds and animosities engendered by the war would pass away.

The committee discussed immigration laws. Among those at the meeting were A. Leo Weil, Justice Irving Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus Sulzberger, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Henry M. Goldfogle.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.
Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

BUSINESS LOANS.

WANT private party to take $20,000 first mortgage on an industrial plant located in Newark, N. J. and in business for many years; money needed to take care of orders on hand and expansion. V 644 Times Downtown.

MANY of New York's successful merchants are now using jewelry as security for loans at strictly legal rates. J. E. Lemon & Co., established 1878. 478 6th Av. (29th St.). Telephone Watkins 4128.

CAPITAL advanced against notes and bills receivable, open accounts, instalment leases, conditional sales contracts and other merchandise. S 47 Times.

MONEY to loan, short time, trade acceptances purchased, &c. Hofmann, Times Building.

MONEY loaned on chattel mortgages, collateral, accounts, &c. Samuel Markel, 305 Broadway.

MONEY LOANED on accounts receivable, and all other good securities. Ortner, 37 West 24th.

MONEY to loan 6 per cent. American plan. Suite 114, 29 West 34th St.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

UNLIMITED capital to advance against maturing legacies, notes, mortgages and securities; accounts bought; all communications held in strict confidence. State Finance Corporation, 299 Broadway, New York.

The New York Times seeks to keep its advertising columns clean and dependable by excluding questionable, misleading or fraudulent announcements. Readers are invited to communicate with The Times when they have doubts as to the good faith of any advertiser.

J. H. DELANEY SLATED FOR HULBERT'S JOB

Hylan's Campaign Manager Expected to Be Appointed as Dock Commissioner.

ANOTHER POST FOR WALLIS

Joseph Johnson Also to Receive Recognition for Election Services—Collins for Public Works.

John H. Delaney, former Transit Construction Commissioner, who managed Mayor Hylan's campaign for re-election, is the most likely choice for appointment as Dock Commissioner, to succeed Murray Hulbert when the latter becomes President of the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 1, it was said yesterday in Tammany circles.

Although Frederick A. Wallis, former Commissioner of Immigration, who was Chairman of the Hylan League, and Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner, have been mentioned for the place, it was said to be unlikely that Tammany would consent to have this particular appointment go to a man who had not always been an organization Democrat. It was said that both Mr. Wallis and Mr. Johnson probably would receive recognition for their services in some other form. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, has gone to French Lick Springs, Indiana, and no definite decision concerning the appointment is expected before his return.

William T. Collins, Democratic leader of the Board of Aldermen, was said to be slated for appointment as Commissioner of Public Works when Julius Miller, Borough President-elect of Manhattan, takes office. Mr. Collins was at one time considered for nomination for Borough President, but withdrew voluntarily when circumstances made his selection inadvisable.

The appointment of Mr. Collins would also permit the solution of a problem that has caused some difficulty in Tammany. The Aldermanic reapportionment threw both Mr. Collins and Alderman William P. Kenneally into the new Twelfth Aldermanic District, and Mr. Kenneally refrained from becoming a candidate for renomination.

The appointment of Mr. Collins as Commissioner of Public Works would create a vacancy, and it has been suggested that this could be filled by the election of Mr. Kenneally by the Manhattan Aldermen of the new board, among whom Tammany has a large majority. This program was said to have the approval of a number of the most important leaders in Tammany.

BOY SHOOTS BABY BROTHER.

Plays 'Indian,' Inflicts Fatal Wound Whil Parents Are Absent.

Lawrence Wysockie, 18 months old, was shot in the abdomen by his brother, Orville, 7 years old, when the children were playing in their home at 292 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The infant is in the Holy Family Hospital not expected to live.

The boys are the sons of Leo Wysockie, an employe of the Hotel Pennsylvania. The father was at work and the mother was upstairs in their private [illegible] dwelling when the shooting occurred. The children were in the parlor, playing games, when the elder lad found a .22 calibre Winchester rifle in a closet. Orville pointed the rifle at his infant brother, and said, "Come on, let's play Indian." There was a shot and a scream. Mrs. Wysockie ran downstairs and found her youngest child lying on the floor.

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CUSTOM
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At $35.00 you can order a suit or an overcoat you cannot equal anywhere.

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$50

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Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

BATTEN

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You can't read all the advertisements you see. But there are some you can profit by reading. A few simple rules may help you to select the right ones:

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2. Do not believe anything that does not *sound true.* The best merchandise and the best bargains are usually described in temperate language.
3. Do not read any advertisement that is hard to understand. If a man cannot describe his goods or service in simple language, he should hire someone who can.
4. Read occasionally an advertisement of something that you think you know all about. It's often possible to get a new idea from an old advertiser.
5. Read all the advertisements you see that talk to you in terms of your needs. Then if you buy the article you can be sure you needed it.
6. Don't worry about whether the advertising pays the advertiser or not. If advertising didn't pay, the advertisers would have all quit long ago.

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You'll admit, readily, that this is a remarkable offer from a *money-saving* standpoint. But it's equally remarkable from a *quality* standpoint, too.

You get, not just a "suit and overcoat"—but a *distinguished, custom-tailored* suit and overcoat; *hand tailored* into the finest Australian virgin wool fabrics in any style of your taste.

Made to your measure! Patterned to your *person* and *personality.* A luxurious, storm-collared Ulster with belted back and rich, custom-tailor lines. Plus an ultra-smart Sack Suit, styled with that distinction which only a made-to-order garment can carry.

COMBINATION No. 1
$100 WORTH FOR $50
A $50 Suit to order (our price) $30
A $50 Overcoat to order (our price) $30
TOTAL (our price) $60
You get both the Suit and O'Coat for $50 Special Club Price Suit + O'coat to order

COMBINATION No. 2
$120 WORTH FOR $62
A $60 Suit to order (our price) $36
A $60 Overcoat to order (our price) $36
TOTAL (our price) $72
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